

1
HISTORICAL GRAMMAR
of
OLD KANNADA

By
' G S. GAI

DECCAN COLLEGE
POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
POONA

HISTORICAL GRAMMAR OF OLD KANNADA

*(Based entirely on the Kannada Inscriptions
of the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)*

By

GOVIND SWAMIRAO GAI, Ph.D. (Bombay)

Epigraphical Assistant, Government of India, Ootacamund,
Sometime Research Scholar of the Deccan College
Postgraduate and Research Institute, Poona



POONA

1946

First Edition : 500 Copies, April 1946

Code No. : D. 2

All Rights Reserved

Printed by **B G DHAWALE** at the **Karnatak Printing Press**, Chura Bazar, Bombay 2, and published by **Dr S M KATRE**, for the **Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute**, 10 Connaught Road, Poona 1

This book
is
Dedicated to
my brother
SHRINIVAS

PREFATORY NOTE

The present volume inaugurates the new Dissertation Series of the Deccan College Research Institute. It is a happy augury that during the 125th year of the original foundation of this Institute, two other series are also being initiated—the Monograph Series and the Hand Book Series. Founded in 1821, on 6th October, the day of Dasara, by Mountstuart Elphinstone, for the purpose of continuing the tradition of the Dakshina Fund of the Peshwas, the Poona Sanskrit College assumed the name of Poona College in 1851, of Deccan College in 1868 and finally the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute in 1939. The first fruits of this new Endowment are now forthcoming in these series, and it is to be hoped that this long tradition of enlightened scholarship since the original foundation of the Institute in 1821, towards which both Indians and Europeans, particularly English men, have so largely contributed, will be maintained rigorously in the future to heighten the common achievement.

Dr G S Gai is the first scholar of this Institute to complete his studies, and it is but appropriate that the work contributed by him should form the first of this new series.

S M K

PREFACE

I had the rare privilege of entering the portals of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, as one of its first batch of students on 1st September 1939 when the Institute was just opened by the Government of Bombay. The present work, which was submitted to and approved by the University of Bombay for the Degree of PHD, embodies the results of my researches conducted in the Institute for over three years. It is published here without any alteration except a few changes here and there. Being my first serious output in research, I am conscious of the shortcomings and imperfections in a work of this kind. I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the readers and I welcome their useful suggestions.

I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the various kinds of help received by me from scholars, Institutions and donors in connection with the preparation and printing of this work.

I am grateful to the authorities of the Deccan College Research Institute for having awarded me a Research Scholarship which enabled me to write the thesis under the auspices of the Institute. I am indebted to Dr I J S TARAPOREWALA, B.A., PHD, Ex Director of the Institute, for giving me the necessary facilities to go out of Poona for collecting materials in connection with my studies.

I have to offer the expression of my profound gratitude to Dr S M KATRE, M.A., PHD (LOND), the present Director and Head of the Linguistics Department in the Institute, who has helped me in many ways specially in preparing the press copy and in seeing the work through the press. But for his efforts in securing the financial help and in making proper arrangements for the printing, this book would not have seen the light of day at such an early date. I cannot forget his acts of personal kindness with which he has favoured me all the while.

I must make a special mention of my obligations to Prof C R SANKARAN, Reader in Dravidian Philology, and now also in charge of the Experimental Phonetics Laboratory of the Institute who was my teacher in the Institute and at whose hands I had the benefit of receiving my training in modern methods of Linguistic Science. He not only helped me with many valuable suggestions in the course of writing the thesis but also provided me with many facilities for my work in the Institute. I gratefully remember his numerous marks of kindness.

I cannot be sufficiently grateful to Dr A N NARASIMHIA, M.A., LT, PHD (LOND), Principal, H H Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, whose kind advice and valuable help accompanied my labours from time to time. He kindly gave me his permission to use his book *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* as the basis of my thesis. He also helped me in going through the entire proof stage while the book was being printed.

* To Dr K Kanapathu PILLAI, M A, PH D (Lond), Professor, Ceylon University, Colombo, I am grateful for his kind permission to make full use of his unpublished thesis "A study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th century A D"

Besides, I am indebted to the following persons for different kindness of help

- (1) To both the Registrar and the Librarian of the Deccan College Research Institute for giving me several facilities at the Institute I must especially mention my sense of gratitude to the librarian for enjoyment of the interlibrary loan facilities
- (2) To the Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Librarian of the University of Mysore for providing me with the necessary facilities to consult the University Library
- (3) To Dr B H CHHABRA, M A, M O L, PH D, Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for kindly permitting me to consult the office Library for certain references.
- (4) To Pandit R Anantakrishna SARMA, Lecturer in Telugu, Maharaja's College Mysore for giving me the Telugu speech forms corresponding to Kannada forms
- (5) To Mr S RUDRAPATI, M A, Lecturer in Tamil, Central College, Bangalore, for supplying me with the Tamil speech forms
- (6) To Mr Govinda MENON, B A, B T, for giving me the Malayalam forms
- (7) To Mr T N SREEKANTAIYA, M A, Assistant Professor of Kannada, Bangalore, for some useful suggestions

But I must make a special mention of my indebtedness to Mr N Lakshmi narayana RAO M A, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Ootacamund for his valuable help in revising my thesis for the press

I gladly take this opportunity of putting on record my most cordial thanks to Mr M M PATKAR B A, of the Deccan College Research Institute, for his kind help and willing co-operation rendered in the course of the printing of this book He had to go to Bombay from Poona even thrice a week in this connection and was thus greatly responsible for expediting the printing work He has also kindly helped me in correcting the galley and page proofs, and seeing them through the Press in all their stages

A sad interest attaches to this work The late Dr V S SUKTHANKAR, M A, PH D, my University Teacher for sometime, was kind enough to go through some portion of the manuscript copy of the thesis and to make a few useful suggestions Unfortunately, the Hand of Death snatched him away from us just before the thesis was submitted to the University Had he been alive, he would have been very happy to see this work in print

I am indebted to the Universities of Bombay and Mysore for substantial financial help

Ootacamund
Chaitra Śu 1 }
(3-4-1945)

G S GAI

ABBREVIATIONS

A BOOKS JOURNALS PERIODICALS ETC.

AA	American Anthropologist
ABORI	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
BDCRI	Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute
BSL	Bulletin de la Société de linguistique de Paris
BSOS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies
CDG	A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages by R. CALDWELL
D&D	Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts
EC	Epigraphia Carnatica.
EI	Epigraphia Indica
GOKI	Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions by A. N. NARASIMHIA.
HAS	Hyderabad Archaeological Series.
HKL	History of Kannaḍa Language by R. NARASIMHACAR.
IA	Indian Antiquary
IL	Indian Linguistics
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JORM or JOR	Journal of Oriental Research, Madras
KBB	Kannāḍa Bhaṣabhūṣaṇa by Nāgavarma
KG	KITTEL'S Grammar of the Kannāḍ Language
Kt	KITTEL'S Kannāḍa English Dictionary
KISI	KIELHORN'S List of South Indian Inscriptions (EI VII Appendix)
KP	Kaṇaṭhū PILLAI'S A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD (unpublished)
KSP	Kannāḍa Sahitya Pariṣat Patrike (Bangalore)
KSS	Kannāḍa Śabdānuśaṣaṇa by Bhaṭṭakalanka
KVV	Kannāḍa Kāvyaavalokana by Nāgavarma
Lang	Language
LSI	Linguistic Survey of India
MAR	Mysore Archaeological Report
MSL	Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris.
NIA	New Indian Antiquary
PB	Pampa Bharata
SI	South Indian Inscriptions
SMD Smd	Śabdamaṇḍarpana by Keśarāja

B GRAMMATICAL TERMS

acc.	accusative.	obj	object.
act.	active	opt.	optative.
adj	adjective	p pt. part	participle
adj s	adjectival	p adj pt	past adjectival
	substantive		participle.
adv	adverb or adverbial	p adv pt	past adverbial
aor	aorist.		participle.
adv pp	adverbial past	pass. pa.	passive.
	participle	pers.	person
		pel.	particle.

ABBREVIATIONS

x





aor adj pt	nonst adjectival participle	pl	plural
b	base	pl (hon)	honoric plural
caus.	causative	pp p	past participle
conj	conjunction	pr	present
	conjunctive		
dat.	dative	pr Dm	primitive Dravidian (hypothetical)
dem	demonstrative	pr Kan	primitive Kannaḍa (hypothetical)
D P P or	declinable past		
d. pp or Dpp		pt p	present participle
f, fem	feminine	pron pm	pronoun
fut ft	future	prop	proper noun.
gen.	genitive	otp	post position
hon	honoric.	ref	reflexive
imp imper	imperative	rel	relative
indef	indefinite	rt	root
inf	infinitive	rem	remote
instr	instrumental	s	substantive.
intr or	intransitive	sg	singular
intrans		s pr	proper noun
inter	interrogative	suff	*uffix.
loc.	locative	tr, trans.	transitive
• m masc	masculine	vb	verb
n neut	neuter	vbal vbl	verbal
neg	negative	v b	verbal base.
nom	nomunative	v pt	verbal participle.
num	numeral	voc.	vocative.
num adj	numeral adjective		

C MISCELLANEOUS

App	Appendix.	MK, M K.	Middle Kannaḍa
Appl	Appellative.	NK N K	New Kannaḍa
assn.	assimilation	NW, nw	Native word or
contd.	continued.		Native words.
cl	classical.	OK O K	Old Kannaḍa
cf, comp	compare	PIE	Primitive Indo European.
dist	distinct	Pkt	Prakṛt.
ed	editor, edition.	p, pp	page or pages
IG	Indo-Germanic.	simpln	simplification
Inscr	Inscriptions.	Sk, Skt	Sanskrit
K Kan	Kannaḍa	SLW, Slw	Sanskrit loan word
LW, lw	Loanword or	T Tam	Tamil
	Loanwords	Te, Tel	Telugu
M., Mal	Malayāḷam	Tu	Tulu.
Mar, Mhr	Marāṭhi		

SYSTEM OF transliteration

For transliteration the system of the Royal Asiatic Society is followed with the following sounds

r or r	for	OK		. T. 
l or l	for	OK		. T. 

INTRODUCTION

The first step toward the scientific knowledge of a language,' says Roland G KENT, is to draw up a careful *descriptive study*¹ of it what sounds it has, how they are made in what positions in the words they are found what suffixes prefixes infixes are used if any, the means of expressing the logical relations of the ideas (syntax), not to omit a list of words or roots composing the vocabulary.² The first pioneering work in this direction of a detailed linguistic study of the Kannada language of a definite period is the *Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* by A N NARASIMHIA.³ This work deals with the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th centuries AD (the oldest available inscriptions of the Kannada language) from the point of view of modern scientific linguistics. This basic work serves as the model for the present thesis wherein an attempt is made at a descriptive study of the Kannada language of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries AD *entirely based on the inscriptions*.

A work of this kind can be easily felt to be necessary from the point of view of the needs of Diachronic Linguistics⁴ for the scientific study of the Kannada language. It is hoped that these investigations in the diachrony of the Kannada language will be carried out further upto modern times, taking into consideration both inscriptions and literary works. The linguistic facts whose *diachronic relationships* are the objects of our investigations and which are the fixed points in historical processes are undoubtedly ascertainable from inscriptions and literature. It is needless to point here that similar investigations must also be proceeded with in regard to the other cognate Dravidian languages so that it will be made possible to produce comprehensive historical and comparative grammars as well as dictionaries. It is hoped that the attempt made here at the Historical Grammar of Old Kannada entirely based on the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th Cent AD will fit into this larger scheme.

The inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th cent AD have been selected as follows

Firstly, those inscriptions which are 'dated' and 'regular' are taken into consideration i.e the inscriptions which contain the Śaka era and Cyclic year and are regular in details with regard to the month week day etc as verified from Swāmikanu PILLAI'S 'Indian Ephemeris' V SUBBIAH'S 'Some Śaka

¹ Italic ours.

² R. G KENT Linguistic Science and Orientalist JAOS 55 119

³ Published by the University of Mysore

⁴ See KURYLOWICZ *Etudes indo-européennes* and BENVENISTE *Origines de la formation des noms en indo européennes*

These two scholars in Europe have been foremost in formulating the new fundamental conception of *Diachronic-Synchronic Linguistics* in modern times. This conception can be explained by stating that (i) the linguistic facts of a particular language must be first studied on a strictly diachronic scale and (ii) then only linguistic facts of a particular language should be compared with similar facts of another cognate language belonging to the same period

See also p 29 below

Dates from the Inscriptions' has also been consulted in this connection. Secondly, in the absence of such 'dated' and 'regular' inscriptions, those which contain only the Śaka era and do not furnish the details of the date, and are reliable from the historical and palaeographic points of view have been taken up for study. And thirdly, when the inscriptions of the first and the second type are not available then those which are not dated but can be relied upon on historical and paleographical grounds have been selected. All these inscriptions have been selected entirely on the authority of the epigraphists.

Accordingly the following inscriptions are taken up for study

8th cent A.D

No	Source	Date
1	IA 5285	A.D. 709
2	EI 14 190-191	About A.D. 725
3	IA 8286	About A.D. 732-3
4	IA 10 103	Between A.D. 696-7 & 733-4
5	IA 10 165	Not later than A.D. 733-4
6	IA 10 166	About A.D. 733-46
7	IA 10 167	About A.D. 733-46
8	IA 10 164 5	About A.D. 733-46
9	IA 10 163-4	About A.D. 733-46
10	IA 11 125	A.D. 778-9
11	EI 9 17 18	A.D. 675-720
12	EI 3 18	A.D. 710-30
13	EI 9 19	A.D. 720-30
14	EI 9 19 20	A.D. 730-50
15	EI 9 20	A.D. 730-50
16	EI 9 21	A.D. 730-50
17	EI 9 22	A.D. 750-70
18	EI 9 23	A.D. 750-70
19	SH 9 1 403	A.D. 710-20
20	EI 3 360	A.D. 733-46
21	EI 6 161 (A)	A.D. 765
22	EI 6 163 (B)	A.D. 760
23	EI 6 166 (C)	A.D. 793
24	EC 4 Ch. 63	c. 750 A.D.
25	EC 4 Gu 86	c. 750 A.D.
26	EC 4 Gu 87	c. 750 A.D.
27	EC 4 Gu 88	c. 750 A.D.
28	EC 4 Gu 89	c. 750 A.D.
29	EC 4 Hg 4	c. 750 A.D.
30	EC 3 Ml 87	c. 740 A.D.
31	EC 3 Mj 55	c. 740 A.D.
32	EC 3 My 6	c. 750 A.D.
33	EC 3 Mj 25	c. 750 A.D.
34	• EC 3 TN 113	A.D. 750

<i>No</i>		<i>Source</i>	<i>Date</i>
35	<i>EC</i>	3 Nj 23	A D 750
36	<i>EC</i>	3 TN 53	A D 760
37	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 36	A D 750
38	<i>EC</i>	9 Bn 55	A D 750
39	<i>EC</i>	6 Kd 145	A D 750
40	<i>EC</i>	5 Ak. 176	A D 750
41	<i>EC</i>	9 Ht 21	A D 750
42	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 229	A D 750
43	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 230	A D 750
44	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 255	A D 750
45	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 74	A D 750
46	<i>EC</i>	10 Mr 96	A D 750
47	<i>EC</i>	12 M ₁ 99	A D 750
48	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 78	A D 751
49	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 6	A D 753
50	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 8	A D 753
51	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 11	A D 753
52	<i>EC</i>	10 Kl 7	A D 760
53	<i>EC</i>	10 Mb 80	A D 767
54	<i>EC</i>	5 Cn 208	A D 770
55	<i>EC</i>	9 Dv 74	A D 780
56	<i>EC</i>	9 DV 67	A D 780
57	<i>EC</i>	4 Hg 93	A D 780
58	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 9	c 800 A D
59	<i>EC</i>	4 (Appendix)	
		8 Sb 10	c 800 A D
60	<i>EC</i>	Sr 160	c 800 A D
61	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 22	c 800 A D
62	<i>EC</i>	8 Sb 542	c 800 A D
63	<i>EC</i>	2 Sb 35	c 800 A D
64	<i>MAR</i>	1939 121	A D 740
		(Inscrr No 23)	
65	<i>MAR</i>	1939 117	Middle of 8th cent A D
		(Inscr No 22)	
66	<i>MAR</i>	1930 176	A D 800
		(Inscrr No 36)	
9th cent A D			
67	<i>IA</i>	11 126	§ 726—A D 804
68	<i>MAR</i>	1927 59	§ 777—A D 855
		(Inscr No 44)	
69	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 8	§ 784—A D 862
70	<i>SII</i>	11 1 No 11	§ (7) 86—A D 865
71	<i>EI</i>	7 201	§ 787—A D 865
72	<i>EI</i>	6 102-5	§ 788—A D 866

*No		Source	Date
73	EI	7205-7	§ 788—A.D. 866
74	SII	111 No 13	§ 791—A.D. 869
75	EC	7 H1 13	§ 792—A.D. 870
76	EC	3 Nj 7b	§ 792—A.D. 870
77	EI	13185	§ 796—A.D. 874
(also SII 111 No 16)			
78	EC	8 Sb 85	§ 799—A.D. 876
79	HAS	No 12	§ 803—A.D. 881
<i>Kan Inscr of Kopball 97 (No 2)</i>			
80	SII	111 No 20	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21203 A)			
81	SII	111 No 19	§ 805—A.D. 883
(also EI 21208 B)			
82	EC	91 No 18	§ 805—A.D. 883-4
83		171 No 2	§ 809—A.D. 887
(also IA 6102)			
84	SII	111 No 21	§ 814—A.D. 893
85	SII	91 No 55	§ 815—A.D. 893-4
86	EC	3 Md 13	§ 817—A.D. 895
87	SII	111 No 23	§ (8) 18—A.D. 896
88	EC	5 Hn 28	§ 818—A.D. 896
89	SII	111 No 24	§ 819—A.D. 897
90	EC	8 Nr 60	§ 820—A.D. 897 (898)
10th cent A.D.			
91	EC	12 Si 39	§ 841—A.D. 920
92	EI	13 329 33	§ 851—A.D. 930
93	SII	91 No 60	§ 852—A.D. 931
94	EC	11 Cd 76	§ 859—A.D. 937
95	EC	11 Cd 77	§ 861—A.D. 940
96	SII	111 No 36	§ 864—A.D. 942
97	IA	12 257 ff	§ 873—A.D. 951
(also SII 111 No 39)			
98	EC	11 Hk. 135	§ 884—A.D. 962
99	MAR	1929 No 78	§ 886—A.D. 964
100	SII	111 No. 40	§ 886—A.D. 965
101	EC	4 Ch 48	§ 887—A.D. 965
102	EC	8 Sb 465	§ (8)90—A.D. 968
103	SII	111 No 44	§ 893—A.D. 971
104	IA	12.255 ff	§ 893—A.D. 971

No		Source	Date
105	<i>EI</i>	4.259	§ 897—A.D. 975
106	<i>EC</i>	10 Cb 45	§ 899—A.D. 977
107	<i>SH</i>	91 No 74	§ 903—A.D. 980
108	<i>SH</i>	91 No 77	§ 914—A.D. 992
109	<i>SH</i>	91 No 78	§ 918—A.D. 996

The above list is not exhaustive but is only representative

A word might be said here about the inscriptions selected from the *Epigraphia Carnatica* volumes. As the texts and transliterations sometimes differ from each other and as both of them are sometimes faulty, it becomes difficult for the student of a language to rely upon these speech forms and arrive at any conclusion. In the absence of the revised texts however, I had to depend upon the published texts and transliterations given in these volumes.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFATORY NOTE	vi
PREFACE	vii
ABBREVIATIONS	ix
SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION	x
INTRODUCTION	xi
CHAPTERS	
I PHONOLOGY	1
II MORPHOLOGY	20
III TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS	110
INDEX VERBORUM	165
APPENDIX	230
BIBLIOGRAPHY	232

⁶ Cf. *KVV* (edited by KERU and BASAVANA, Dharwar 1939), p. 223.

e	-a is written for -ā-						for padināṣu
	nws	8th	padinaṣu				" Ajṇapārṇvvara
		9th	Ajṇapārṇvvara				" Kārttika
	lws	8th	Kārttika				" Mahādēviyar
			Mahādēviyar				" vīmānamam
			vīmānamam				" bhaṣātar
			bhaṣātar				" mahājanam
		9th	mahājanam				" sāśira
			sāśira				" amāvāsye
		10th	amāvāsye				
ā	for a						" aḥdāta
	nw	9th	āḥdāta				" abhyāsisuvar
	lw	10th	ābhyāsisuvar				
-ā-	for a						" enṣunūṣaydāne
	nws	9th	enṣunūṣaydāne				" padmaydaneya
			padmaydaneya				" bhaṣṣārāka
	lws	8th	bhaṣṣārāka				" bhaṣātarā
			bhaṣṣārāra				" grahanadoḥ
		9th	grahanadoḥ				
i-	for i-						" Iṣvara
	lw.	10th	Iṣvara				
-i	for -i						" kiḥpon
	nws	8th	kiḥpon				" ſiṇuvar
		10th	ſiṇuvar				" Pṛthviśāgaran
	lw	8th	Pṛthviśāgaran				
-i-	for -u-						" muni
	lw	10th	muni				
-i	for -i						" Rōhini
	lw	10th	Rōhini				
i-	for i						" upattu
	nw.	8th	ipattu				
-i	for -i-						" mudimeyuḥ
	nws	8th	mudimeyuḥ				" biḥḥom
		9th	biḥḥom				" mahārājādhirāja
	lws	9th	mahārājādhirāja				
i	for -i						" Bṛhaspati
	lw	10th	Bṛhaspati				
-u-	for -i-						" mūnūrvvar
	nws	8th	mūnūrvvar				" anūruman
		9th	anūruman				" mūḍana
		10th	mūḍana				" ſūryya
	lw	9th	ſūryya				

- <i>ū</i> - for - <i>u</i> -				
lw.	10th.	<i>Kūntala</i>		for <i>Kuntala</i>
<i>e</i> - for <i>ē</i> -				
nws.	9th.	<i>elnūru</i>		„ <i>ēlnūru</i>
	10th.	<i>elunūrayyattu</i>		„ <i>ēlunūrayyattu</i>
- <i>e</i> - for - <i>a</i> -				
nws.	9th.	<i>tombhateneya</i>		„ <i>tombhatameya</i>
		<i>Baṭṭeṭereya</i>		„ <i>Baṭṭakereya</i>
	10th.	<i>vedeṇṅam</i>		„ <i>vedamgam</i>
lws.	8th.	<i>Udeyapuramān</i>		„ <i>Udayapuramān</i>
		<i>kāḷega</i>		„ <i>kāḷaga</i>
		<i>prasādam</i>		„ <i>prasādam</i>

The diphthong *ai*- is written in two ways.

nws	8th.	<i>ayvattu</i> , 9th. <i>aimurbbanum</i>
lw.	10th.	<i>mahādayvaṇ</i> (cf. <i>daivaṇ</i>)

- <i>a</i> - is written for - <i>o</i> -			
nws	8th	<i>manego[o]</i>	„ <i>manego[o]</i>
	9th.	<i>Kilalasumgadoḷ</i>	„ <i>Kilalasungadol</i> ⁷

- <i>ō</i> - for - <i>ū</i> -			
nw.	10th.	<i>irunōruvar</i>	„ <i>irunūruvar</i>

CONSONANTS

<i>k</i> - is written for <i>kh</i> -			
lw.	8th.	<i>kala</i>	„ <i>khala</i>
- <i>k</i> - for - <i>kh</i> -			
lw.	8th.	<i>likitan</i>	„ <i>likhitan</i>
- <i>kh</i> - for - <i>k</i> -			
lw.	9th.	<i>śakha</i>	„ <i>śaka</i>
	10th.	<i>Satyavākhyā</i>	„ <i>Satyavākya</i>
- <i>m</i> - is written for - <i>nn</i> - ⁸			
nws	9th.	<i>Cidānna</i>	„ <i>Cidānna</i>
		<i>Pemigadangada</i>	„ <i>Pemigadangada</i>
		<i>Poleyannana</i>	„ <i>Poleyannana</i>
		<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
	10th.	<i>manna</i>	„ <i>manna</i>
lws	8th.	<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
	9th.	<i>Aycannanu</i>	„ <i>Aycannanu</i>
		<i>Kannam</i>	„ <i>Kannam</i>
		<i>Gōvannayya</i>	„ <i>Gōvannayya</i>

⁷ It is just possible that -*o*- for -*a*- in these instances might have been due to the following vowel -*o*- of *oḷ* (the loc. case-termination) in which case it may not be an orthographic error.

⁸ It seems that the same sign was used to lengthen both *ṛ* and *n*

e	-th for -t- lw.	10th	<i>abhimathadoḷe</i>	for <i>abhimatadoḷe</i>
	-th for -dh- lw	9th	<i>paṣumēthada</i>	„ <i>paṣumēdhada</i>
	-d for -th- lw	9th	<i>Pramāḍi</i>	„ <i>Pramāṭhi</i>
	dh for -d nw	8th	<i>idhān</i>	„ <i>idān</i>
	lw	8th,	<i>Vijayādhityan</i>	„ <i>Vijayādityan</i>
		10th	<i>tatvavidhar</i>	„ <i>tatvavidar</i>
	nm- for nm ⁹ lw	10th	<i>Kanmaradēvana</i>	„ <i>Kanmaradēvana</i>
	bh for b- lw	8th	<i>bhumba</i>	„ <i>bimba</i>
		9th	<i>Bharanasiya</i>	„ <i>Baranāsiya</i>
e	-r for r nws	8th	<i>irḍa</i>	„ <i>irḍa</i>
		9th	<i>irḍu</i>	„ <i>irḍu</i>
	ś- for s- lws	8th.	<i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> <i>Śōmavamśodbhavan</i>	„ <i>śankaṭaduḷ</i> „ <i>Śōmavamśadbhavan</i>
		10th	<i>śukhadin</i> <i>Śōmasutam</i>	„ <i>sukhadin</i> „ <i>Sōmasutam</i>
	-ṣ for -s nw	8th	<i>uraliṣi</i>	„ <i>uraliṣi</i>
	lw	10th	<i>āsamudra</i> <i>sahaśra</i>	„ <i>asumudra</i> „ <i>sahaśra</i>
	-l- for r nw.	9th	<i>ēḷmūla</i>	„ <i>ēḷmūṛa</i>
	-l- for -r- nw.	8th.	<i>ircāsira</i>	„ <i>ircāsira</i>

SOME PHONEMIC VARIATIONS

The following represent certain *qualitative phonemic variations*. By *qualitative phonemic variation* is meant the substitution of one phoneme by another of a different quality in the same speech form.¹⁰ Sometimes a speech form which occurs in the inscriptions studied does not have its correspondent illustrating the quality

⁹ Cf. *ṇ* for *-ṇm* above

¹⁰ Here although no alteration of meaning occurs, the phoneme and its substitute are not designated as *variants* of a single phoneme, for both of them occur as *distinct phonemes* in other speech forms.

tive phonemic variation (in the inscriptions studied) although the correspondent is met with in Kannaḍa. Such cases are also taken into consideration. This qualitative phonemic variation occurs also in the case of certain loan words.

VOWELS

a/e

Lws (Skt. stems in *a* are changed to *e* in Kannaḍa) ¹¹

8th	<i>kavile</i>	Cf <i>Kapila</i>
	<i>ganikke</i>	<i>ganika</i>
	<i>gosane</i>	<i>Ghoṣana</i>
	<i>daye</i>	<i>daya</i>
	<i>dikṣe</i>	<i>dikṣa</i>
	<i>vasudhe</i>	<i>vasudha</i>
9th	<i>kavile</i>	
	<i>Tungabhadre</i>	<i>Tungabhadra</i>
10th	<i>dise</i>	<i>disā</i>
	<i>ksame</i>	<i>kṣama</i>
	<i>dakṣine</i>	<i>dakṣina</i>
	<i>dhare</i>	<i>dhara</i>
	<i>bidige</i>	<i>dvitiya</i>
	<i>mekkhale</i>	<i>mekkhala</i>
	<i>purname</i>	<i>purnima</i>
	(N K <i>hunnive</i>)	
	<i>puje</i>	<i>puja</i>
	<i>badhe</i>	<i>badha</i>
	<i>maryyade</i>	<i>maryada</i>
	<i>vidye</i>	<i>vidya</i>

i/e and *u/o*¹²

i/e

nws	8th	10th	<i>idsr</i>	9th	<i>edir</i>
	8th	10th	<i>iridu</i>	8th	<i>eyrdu</i>
		8th.	<i>kidiṣṇ</i>	8th	<i>keḍiṣuvonu</i>
		8th	<i>kidiṣidom</i>	8th.	<i>keḍiṣidon</i>

11

laguva

pp-ekaraman atvaman ira

d akaram bahuladinde taledure lngari SMD 82

¹ For a detailed discussion on the interchange of *i/e* and *u/o* see CALDWELL, *CDG* 180-2, LSI 4.288 K V SUBBAYYA Primer of Dravidian Phonology IA 38 160 T N SREEKANTAIYA The Mutation of I U E and O in Kannaḍa, *Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conference Mysore* 8.769-800 T BURROW Dravidian Studies, *BSOS* 9.3 711 23 and 10.2 289 97 A N NARASIMHIA GOKI pp 169 70 The reduction of *e* to *i* in colloquial speech is not only met with among the Mādhvas of Mysore and Dharwar (GOAL p 154) but also among the other brahmins as well as non brahmins of Bombay hamaṭaka Sometimes in their colloquial speech this *e* > *a* e.g. *bandare* is pronounced as *bandara* These facts point out to the need for extensive investigations on the lines suggested by Jules BLOCH in his paper Castes et Dialectes en Tamoul *MŚL* 16.1-30

		9th	<i>kṛṣṣidonge</i>	9th	<i>keṣṣidaroḷ</i>
		8th	<i>kaḷ kere</i>	8th.	<i>keḷagum</i>
				9th	10th <i>keḷagan</i>
		10th	<i>kṛṣṣakadu</i>	8th.	<i>Kesugoḷada</i>
		8th 10th	<i>niḷ</i>	8th 9th 10th.	<i>nela</i>
		9th 10th	<i>paṛiya</i>	8th	<i>peṛiya</i>
lw		8th	<i>dṛwasam</i>	9th	<i>devasadoḷ</i>
u/o					
nws		8th	<i>aḍeya</i>	Cf	<i>uḍeya</i> (Tam <i>uḷaiya</i>)
		8th 9th	<i>uḷ¹³</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>oḷ</i>
				8th 10th	<i>oḷage</i>
		8th	<i>kuḍuva</i>	Cf	<i>koḍuva</i>
		8th	<i>Kongum</i>	8th	<i>Kongoni</i>
		9th	<i>tuṛugoḷoḷ</i>	9th	<i>torugoḷoḷ</i>
		8th 9th	<i>Puṛigeṛe</i>	8th	<i>Porigeṛe</i>
		8th	<i>puḡuḷṭu</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		10th	<i>puḡal</i>	8th	<i>poguvalḷi</i>
		8th	<i>mudal</i>	9th 10th	<i>modal</i>
lws		9th	<i>Kundakundanvayada</i>	9th	<i>Kondakundānvayada</i>
		8th	<i>kumāra</i>	8th.	<i>komālar</i>
ṛ/ri ¹⁴					
		9th 10th	<i>goravar</i>	Cf	<i>guravar, guru</i>
		10th	<i>Nṛṣṭatunga</i>	„	<i>Nṛṣṭatunga</i>
		10th	<i>Bṛihaspati</i>	„	<i>Bṛihaspati</i>
		8th 10th	<i>ṛṣṣiyaru</i>	„	<i>ṛṣṣi</i>
		10th	<i>Vikṛita</i>		<i>Vikṛita</i>
e/a					
nws		8th.	<i>naḍadu</i>	„	<i>nadedu</i>
		9th	<i>taradu</i>	„	<i>toredu</i>
aḷ/e ¹⁵					
lw		8th	<i>telam</i>		<i>tailam</i>
au/ō					
lws		8th	<i>mōnam</i>	Cf	<i>maunam</i>
		10th	<i>monanusḷhāna</i>	„	<i>maunam</i>
INSONANTS					
t/ṭ ¹⁵					
lws		10th	<i>ghaḷige</i>	8th	<i>ghaḷige</i>
		10th	<i>bhaḷarige</i>	8th 9th	<i>bhaḷara</i>

¹³ uḷ and oḷ are the loc case-terminations¹⁴ *paḍadiya ṛṭvakkṛi**tva d e tva d a tvaḥ viḍhanam-ṭvāṃ bahuḷam*¹⁵ SMD 22

<i>th/t</i> : ¹⁶				
lws	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>	8th	<i>kaniṣṭham</i>
	9th	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>	Cf	<i>gōṣṭhi</i>
	9th.	<i>Jēṣṭha</i>	..	<i>Jyēṣṭha</i>
	10th.	<i>mata</i>	..	<i>maṭha</i>
<i>d/l</i> :				
nws	10th	<i>māḍdam</i>	8th 9th. 10th	<i>māḍida</i>
	10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>	9th 10th	<i>Permmāḍi</i>
<i>d/n</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>Singaḍi</i>	8th	<i>Singani</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>rūḍi</i>	Cf	<i>rūḍhi</i>
<i>th/t</i> :				
lws	9th	<i>stṭhi</i>	10th	<i>stṭhi</i>
	8th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>	8th. 9th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>th/dh</i> :				
lw	8th	<i>pṛḍhuvi</i>	8th 10th	<i>pṛṭhuvi, pṛṭhuvi</i>
<i>dh/d</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>arḍḍa</i>	Cf	<i>arḍha</i>
	8th	<i>aśvamēḍa</i>	8th 9th	<i>aśvamēḍha</i>
	8th	<i>sāḍu</i>	Cf	<i>sāḍhu</i>
	9th	<i>sāḍakam</i>	..	<i>sāḍhakam</i>
<i>ts/cch</i> :				
lw	10th	<i>samvaccharam</i>	9th 10th	<i>samvatsara</i>
<i>n/n</i> :				
lw	9th	<i>Sivanandṭi</i>	Cf	<i>Sivanandṭi</i>
	10th	<i>Phalgunam</i>	..	<i>Phalgunam</i>
<i>nn/nn</i> :				
nw.	10th	<i>nnnūṛuvār¹⁷</i>	..	<i>nnnūṛuvār</i>
<i>ph/p</i> :				
lws	8th 9th. 10th	<i>phalam</i>	8th 9th	<i>Palam</i>
	10th	<i>Phālguna māsa</i>	9th	<i>Palgunamāsa</i>
<i>b/bh</i> :				
nw	9th	<i>enbattu</i>	9th	<i>enbhattu</i>
<i>bh/b</i> :				
lws	8th	<i>bōga</i>	Cf	<i>bhōga</i>
	9th	<i>battam</i>	..	<i>bhattam</i>
	10th.	<i>Bimam</i>	10th	<i>Bhīmarāṣi</i>

¹⁶ See p 1 above

¹⁷ *nn* here may be due to the influence of the preceding lingual *r*

š/s :¹⁹

lws	9th	10th.	<i>sakararša</i>	9th.	10th	<i>sakararša</i>
	9th	10th	<i>salamgaļ</i>		9th	<i>šalamgaļ</i>
		10th	<i>sasanam</i>		10th	<i>šasanam</i>
		8th.	<i>Śirīpuruṣar</i>		9th	<i>Śirīpuruṣana</i>
		8th	<i>śilākarmma</i>		9th	<i>śilākarmma</i>
	8th	10th	<i>Siva</i>		8th.	<i>Šiva</i>
		10th	<i>Sukraīāra</i>		10th	<i>Šukraīāra</i>
		10th	<i>Subhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šubhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Sūdrakam</i>		8th	<i>Šūdrakam</i>
		9th	<i>Sōbhakṛt</i>		Cf	<i>Šōbhakṛt</i>
		10th	<i>Srāṇanamasada</i>		9th	<i>Šrāṇanamasada</i>
		9th	<i>dise</i>		8th	<i>dise</i>
		10th	<i>vaśagalam</i>		Cf	<i>vaśagalam</i>

š/s :

lws	10th	<i>daṇḍa dōsam</i>	Cf	<i>daṇḍa dōṣam</i>
	8th	<i>dōsigan</i>	„	<i>dōṣika</i>

s/c and s/ch²⁰

lw	8th	<i>trakṣiccīdōn</i>	„	<i>rakṣisīdōn</i>
nws. + lws	8th.	<i>ilcāsira</i>	„	<i>ir sāśira</i>
nws + lws	10th	<i>enclhāsiram</i>	„	<i>en sāśiram</i>
	8th	<i>nālchāsiram</i>	„	<i>nāl sāśiram</i>
	8th	<i>pannirchārasunm</i>	„	<i>pannir sāśira</i>
	10th.	<i>pannirchāsirada</i>	„	<i>pannir sāśira</i>

s/y :

lws	10th	<i>sāyirbbar</i>	10th	<i>sāsirbbar</i>
	8th 10th	<i>sāyira</i>	8th 9th 10th	<i>sāsira</i>

Apparently in the following instances the original²¹ voiceless stops have become

¹⁹ *Sakkadada ś śa dvitaya*

kṣakkum sa tām prasiddhīyind elleḍeyoļ

SMD 253

²⁰ *ire ja la rahita vyāñjana*

param āgi sa kāram allī bahulaṁ ca tām

are eḍeyoļ ja tām mē

n are eḍeyoļ sankhye y age nīyatam cā tām

SMD 68

See also SMD 263 KBB 33 and KVV 13

²¹ This *ś* is a large assumption which still requires a definite proof. Regarding the question of the possible initial stop in Primitive Dravidian scholars hold divergent views. J. BLOCH's view is that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiced stops* (Cf. Samskrit et Dravidien, BSL 24). K. V. SUBBAYYA (A Primer of Dravidian Phonology, IA 38 195) and L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR (Kui Words and Dravidian Origins, JORM 4 171 2) opine that Primitive Dravidian had in initial position only *voiceless stops*. The assumption is made that accent shifts and assimilation will explain the initial voiced stops of those languages that have them. M. B. EMENEAU (Echo-Words in Toḍa, NIA 1 11) has therefore, to leave the question open whether we have to decide between *k* and *g*-*g* —as the Prim Dravidian form of the substitution morpheme in echo-words. Incidentally it may be remarked here that EMENEAU's assumption that Kannaḍa *g* / *g* (p. 116) is a morpheme has yet to be further examined in the light of the discussion on the Definition of the Morpheme by C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH, BDCRI 4 150 3.

upiced in the intervocalic position²²

- 8th *aṣṭGeye, arggham Bīdīdu, ıdar Ge, Udayapura nāyGara, kan Geṭṭu, paṭṭam Gaṭṭı, brahmādeyam Goṭṭar, maGandir, mala Garara, rāyjam Geye, rāyjam Geyuttu, Vijana-nāyGara*
- 9th *enBattu, kappam Goḷal, KaḷGaḷḷan, luppa Dereyam, nızu Gal, pātaka mumam Gaydōn, BaṭṭaGere, BajjeGeṭeya, rāyjam Bol, rāyjam Geyuttu*
- 10th *ārgham Bīdīdu, KallaBumiseya, upaṣṭayam Baḍeye, KonḍaliGeṭe, danam Goṭṭa paṇ Goleyan, peḷ-Ḍaṭe, beḷ Gode, saran Bugal, basaḌige, perggadelana Geyyuttam, hıdayam Bugada, sṛmaḌu*

Probably the preconsonantal nasal has disappeared in the following words²³ —

- 8th *Adityabhatarage* (cf *bhaṭaramge*), *devange* (cf *devaringe*), *pēṇige* (cf *pēṇige*), *salṭpage* (cf *salṭpange*)
- 9th *ballahage* (cf *ballahange*), *bhayakaram* (cf. *bhayamkaram*)

The pre-consonantal nasal is retained in the following instances²⁴

- 8th *Angaṣa Kamarange, Oḷangere, pēṇige*²⁵ (N K *herige*) *saḷṣuvomge*²⁶
- 9th *tomṭada* (N K *tōḷada*), *Sivenayakamge*
- 10th *erāṇike* (N K *rekke*), *kaḍamguudu, tomṭa* (N K *tōṭa*), *beḍangu* (N K *bedagu*), *rasamgaḷam*, (N K *rasagaḷannu*), *saṇṭatam* (cf *saṭatam*), *ṣivange* (N K *Ṣivange*), *vihamga* (cf *viḥaga*), *haḍuvamge* (N K *hāḍuvavamge*)

Monosyllabic stems when they end in a consonant and are preceded by a short vowel, lengthen the consonant if followed by a vowel, possibly due to accent.²⁷

- 8th *kal l a, key y illadadu, key ı e* (> *geyye*), *kay y am nel u poṇ n u, pul l u, mey y am*
- 9th *kal l am, kal l u, key y uttu* (> *geyyuttu*), *man n a man n ol*
- 10th *key y a key y uttam* (> *geyyuttam*), *mel l a, man n a*

Glide *y* is met with in the following words (probably to prevent hiatus) —²⁸

²² *ıre targa prathamangaḷ*
paṭadoḷ caṭa vargam ulıye tamma tıṭṭe
kṣaram-akkum

See also SMD 291 KBB 28 30 HVV 11

²³ GOKI p 142.

²⁴ SMD 36

²⁵ See *peṇige* above

²⁶ See *salṭpage* above

²⁷ *modaloḷ hıṣu aṭka-svata*
m oḍate param saram ad age n u l y l mga
ıḷ udayisugum deṭuvam pu
ıṭa ḍirghak avyayake varṇatatiḷ adviṭam

SMD 69

Cf also ABB 34 36 KVV 14

²⁸ *āṭvadin : taṇnadim ma*
ıṭ o ṭiḍin aṭ ṭiḍin e taṇnadim mund akkum
ja ṭam-ad aṭ adharane para
m a ṭam pıṇṭ-age ṣaṭṭıṭi nıyamade ya ṭvam

SMD 53

See also ABB 22 23. HVV 9

8th after -i :

ācāri y a, Āṇḍugi y a, Indabaḷḷi-y ātan, illi y e, Kañci y ān, Kāñci y oḷ, Kañ naci y um, Kaḷḷar i āḍi y a Kundaṭāsi y a, kēri y a, Koḍalseṭṭi y arā, Gaṇ gāvaḍi y a, Pūli a ar, Pekkaru y a, peru y a, Perḡḡunṇi y a peru i aṭṭi y āra, Baṇḍugi y ar, Bāraṇāsi y uḷ beḷḷi y-ā, mahādēti y ara, riṣi y aru, Vāraṇāsi y uḷ, samādhī y oḷe, Susēṇaradi y ara

after -e .

Udugure yan, Kaṭile y an, kudure y aḷ Kundaḡesēti-e-y a, koḍe y-ān, ualage y an, paḍe-y am, Paṭige y-a, paḷage y uḷ Puṭigeṭe y a, Boḷḡeṭeṭe y a mane y a, Māyile y a, mudim y uḷ, Mudu ḡuppe y a, mēre y uḷ, siṃe y uḷ sūḷe y ar

9th. after -i

abhiwāddhi y oḷ, Elamvaḷḷi y a, Kañci y an, iḍi y oḷ, paḍḍhaṭi y am, piri y a, Permmāḷi y-a, basadi y a, brahmāti y a, Bāraṇāsi y um, Mān y-a, mahādēti y-ar, Vāraṇāsi y an, stiti y am

after -e

Aṇḡeṭe y oḷ, amavase y um, Elpunuse y a koṭile y an, kaḷabe y-a, Kuppe y-arosara, keṭe y a, kiṭe-y uḷ, Tuṇḡabhadrē y ā, diṣe y oḷ, Puṭigeṭey um, Baḷḷeṭeṭe-y a, Madengere-y aru

10th. after i

Atri y a, aṃgaḍi ya, aḷḷi y a, utpatti y-am, udāḷḷaṭṭi y oḷ, unnati y an, eḷḷi y um, karu-y a, Kōḍi y ār, Kōḡaḷi y a kōṭiḷi y umam, dhātḷi y oḷ Nāḡi-y abbeḡam pādari y m, piri y a, basadi y aḷum, baḷi y am, baḷḷi y a, Bāna rāsi y uḷam, bāḷi y-umam, biḷḷi y illa beḷḷi-y umam, māni y aḡḡam, riṣi y aruḷam riḍi y m, Rēṭaladeṭi y ar i aḡḡam y um, Vāraṇāsi y a iārdḍhi y an, iṭṭi y an, soti y-āḡi, sannidhi y oḷ, seḷḷi y ar, siḷḷi y-oḷ

after -e

āṇe y umam, iḡhaparinnale-y oḷ, uru i are y aḷe, eḍe y oḷ, Elase y a, ele y a, ēkacchāye-y oḷ, ēḷḡe y an āḡe y m, kaṭile y a Kaḷḷabunuse y a, keṭe y a, kṣme y an, ḡebhirate y-oḷ, ḡaṭe y oḷ, ḡaḷe y um, Capariḍe y oḷ, dhare y ellam, pṛaṭe y-um, Prayāḡe y uḷam, Prayāḡe y oḷ pādange y a Puṭigeṭe y oḷ, biḍige y um maṭṭyāḍe y um māḷe y a mēre y aḡi i allabhe y ar, sama cchāye y-oḷ, subhāṭe y-oḷ, seṭe y um

Glide -i- is met with in the following instances

8th Aḷu i arasar, Maḷḷa i ura, Vasa i āra

9th puḷu i āḡi

10th iḍu i e, cumcu-i iṇḍa iāṃṣa-i orḍu biḷu i uḍum

Hiatus is met with in the following words

8th iḡpattā āṭane, iḡpattā aṭi, Eḷa arasar, Oḷam ḡeṭe e, Kañci abbe Dāsi am man, Daḡḡamāra Eḡe appon, Durvāṭi Eḡe appon, dhāḷaḷakacḡaṭra cḡaṭe iṇḍa, Prabhūḷaṭaṭṭa ḡō iṇḍara puruse e, Bāḡe āroḷe, Biḷḷiḡā Eḡeḡa Mūḍa

gere e, Lokāditya arasar, Śrī Ambī ācāryara, Śrī-Sarvā-Siddhī ācārī, Selṭige e, Śrī Gō mdatasar

9th Kiri Ingaḷada, Beḷi ūru, Rāmēṣṭara emba, Śuadhārī emba

u, which does not form the radical part of the word is met with in the following words³⁰

8th arasan u ālu, elpadimar u, eydan u, kaḷḷ u, ēḷ u, kiḍisidōn u, Kūḍalūr-u, kūḷ u, kediputon u, koḷvon u, Dēvēndrar u, nell u, pārvar u, pull u, parvi u, bhaḷar u magaḷ u, mattal u, Muḷṭarasar u, Viḍottūr u Raviṭkṛamanāthan u, riṣiyar u, Rundi Vaccar u

9th Āyacannan u, kaḷḷ u, gāmundar u, Tamma gāvinnan u, Nāgarpāvi ar u, Noḷambadoḍḍar u, Beḷiūr u, man u, Madengeṇṇar u, mahāśāmanar u, Māramayyan u

10 pātakan u bhaḷar u

LONG AND SHORT CONSONANTS

In the following words long consonant is written after -r (It is not known whether it was pronounced as long)³¹

8th arDDakkaṇḍuga, ararGGe, idarKKe, idarGGonḍu, irKkuḷa, irPPattu, irB-Bara, irGGe, orMMattarGGe, orMMe, orVVaḷḷa, kolaṇavarJḷḷan, KiriTTannan, KūḍaūrPPaḍi, gāndharVVarGGe, JaltibhaḷarKKaḷa, orTTole, dētarGGe, dharMMA, NiriGGundada, riṣarKKaḷan, pannurVVar-pārVVar, pārVVar, pūrNNA, pūrVVācāram, PerGGunṇiḷa PerVVaḷḷiṣṭāra, bhagarantarGGe, bhaḷārarGGe, MarDDūra, mūnūrVVarum, rājapurusa-MManegolḷi, VinitṭavararKKam, VirabhaḷarKKaḷ, Siṭpurusaṇiāhārījar-Gē, Śrī SarVVasiddhī sāṣuVVar, ṣilākarMMA sārGGālayakke, Si ar-NNa gōṣāṣi

9th AjjaparVVara, irGGan, annurBBarum, arḷ Var, KṛṣṇabērNNōḷṭatapaḷhē kāḍōrGGe, Gaṇḍa PerMMāḍi, gaṭavarGGe, goṭavarKKaḷ, irTTam, dētarGGe dharMMA, NāgāpārVVaru, NāgārJḷḷanam, NiriGGundada, pūrVVar sṭhṭi, PerMManaḍi, priarTTisultu, brāhṇacarYYa, brāhṇanarKKaḷge, bhaḷararGGe, madhjararTTi, maṇḍalikarKKaḷa, marDDanam, Vēḍarid-arKKaḷ, LōpādapārVVaru, ṣilākarMMA, Saṭṭarākya KonganarMMA, samarTTar, SarVVaṇḍi, sūrYYa, Sūmagrahana parVVaḍol

10th alimārGGasthar, abhārNNiṣidam, arḷaḍolurKKe, arasarGGe, arGGhiṣi, arCCiṣi, arTTḷam, ararGGe, arGGe, arPPar, āṣamudatapaYYanṭa, irN-NūrVVarum irDDa, irPPa, irPPattanāḷku, irKKumam, irVVare, irJḷḷi tam, upasarGGanḍolan, aḍārYYa, KarNNaṇi, karVVina kiTTi, gaṇḍa mūrTTaṇḍam, gaṭVVarinda, CaṇḍarKKatāṇbarāṇ, tarKKam, irT-Thaḍol, tūrYYam, lōrPPa, dētarGGe, dharMMA, dhārāpārBBakam naṭṭinararNNareyan, ruḍ NNayam, mṛMaḷale, nagarPPin, nōrPPur arGGe, parṇaṣarGGam, pannurBBar, pannarMMattar, parBBaḍol ParVVata

³⁰ GOH pp. 120-33

³¹ In Sanskrit inscriptions and Dictionaries this long consonant after r is found. This is due to Skt. Saṃpradāya writing

rajan PallavesarKKaḷam, pravarTTise, pūrVVamarYYādeyo|, perGGade, perGGeregaḷin, PerMManaḍi, perVVidi, pogarTTege, bēPParan mallar G Ge, MaṇimarGGam, marTTYar, marYYade, māṇiyarGGam, Mārggasirama sada, MurTTage, MurTTi RaṭṭakandarPPam RājamārTTandam, Rāṣṭra kūḷāṇmayarKKaḷ, 1arTTisulam, vārDDhiyan Satyavakya KongunivarMMA, sāyirBBar, sāsirBBar, silararMMA sūrYYa seṭṭiyarGGe, haṇṇurVVaru

The consonant is short after *r* in the following words

8th *KarBura, DurVṇita DevatarYa IrPaṭṭa, Nandi GundarGe, parVar, Boy gavar Mara mallarGe, MarDūra rājapuruṣarGe, 1arJilan*

9th *1rKe, pārVaru, 1pūrVa*

10th *AdityavarMarasar, ĀytavarMayyam, aūdārYa dharMasasanada Nāgavar Mayyam, negarTe, BarGura, MannevārTegara, marYāde, miḷḷDa*

Apparently there is a tendency for long consonants to become short as attested by the following instances

8th *adanvaliKe, ālayaKe, idaKe, ōḍiDa kannaCryum geYuttu, geYe Boṭṭica-Paya baḷiKe, muḍiPi*

9th *aPudu, aḷuTu, geYe, degulaKe, mahajanaKe, muḍiPidar*

10th *AyyaPadēvan, ĀcaPayyan, AycaNagarundan eseyuTu, gāṭarituTa, geYūḷ tam baḷiKe BaḷiGāmeya RuddaPayyan, varitisuTam*

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE PHONEMES *p*, *r*, *v* AND *l* IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 8th, 9th AND 10th CENT A.D

Phoneme *p*

"Uptill the end of the 9th cent A.D *p* is preserved. In the 10th cent forms with *h* in place of *p* begin to appear in all parts of the Kanarese area"³²

p is met with in the following words³³

8th *panam (hana), paṭṭu (hattu), padinaydu (hadinaydu), padinaru (hadi nāru) padinenṣum (hadinenṭu), paṇneradu (haṇneradu) paṇṇorbbaran (replaced by haṇṇandu jaṇarannu), paḷageyuḷ (haḷageḷalli), paruvan (haru vanu), puḡuḷu (obsolete), puṇuse (huṇuse) pullu (hullu), puḷi (huli), periya (hiriya), pesar, (hesaru), *pēṇige (hēṇige), ponnu (honnu), pola (hola), poḷalān (hoḷalāṇnu) puḡuḷṭu (hoguḷṭu), puḷṭade (huḷṭade), peḷci (hecci) pokku (hokku), payda (hoyda), poṇamatṭu (hota hotaṭṭu), pōḡi (hogi)*

³² GOKI p. 2

In the 14th cent. *h* and *ḥ* are fully established in place of *p* initial or intervocalic. Initial *h* < *p* had already begun to disappear in the 13th cent A.D. and has now entirely disappeared in the uneducated vernacular pronunciation (GOKI, p 5). It is yet to be investigated whether this is the case in all the local dialects. In the Badaga language this *h* still remains. But in the absence of dialect atlas for Kannaḍa, this survival of initial *h* is of no use in dating the advent of the Badagas in the Nilgiris (cf. M. B. EMENEAU The Vowels of the Badaga Language, *Lang* 15 1939 p 43)

³³ *p* K. forms are given in the circular brackets

9th *padinenjaneya* (*hadinenjaneya*), *panneraḍuman* (*hannerāḍannu*), *paṇḍiga-lān* (*haṇḍigaḷannu*), *palaram* (*halaraṇnu*), *pāruvarumān*, (*hāruvaramu*), *Piṇṇarage* (*hiṇṇarage*), *ṇiṇṇiya* (*hiṇṇiya*), *ṇuṇṇyan* (*hiṇṇyanṇu*), *ṇuṇṇu* (*hiṇṇu*), *ṇeṇḍiran* (*heṇḍiraṇnu*), *ṇeṇḍisal* (*heṇḍisalikke*), *ṇorago* (*horage*), *ṇola*, *ṇōda*, (*hōda*)

10th *panamam*, *paṭṭi* (*haṭṭi*), *paṭṭu*, *panneraḍu*, *paṭarum*, *pāḍarigeṇya* (*hāḍarigeṇya*), *pāruva* (*hāruva*), *pāruvarage* (*hāruvarige*), *ṇiṇṇiya*, *ṇuṇṇidan* (*hiṇṇidanṇu*), *ṇunname* (*hiṇṇuve*), *ṇeṇḍaram* (*heṇḍiraṇnu*, *heṇḍaliyaraṇnu*), *ṇūda* (*hiṇṇu biṭṭa*), *ṇeṇḍage* (*heṇḍage*), *ṇesarim* (*hesariminda*), *ṇeḍore* (*heddore*), *ṇēṇiṇṇi* (*hēṇṇiṇṇi*), *ṇokkāṭaṇgam* (*hokkāṭaṇige*), *ṇogaṭe* (*hogaṭike*), *ṇon*, *ṇoyḍaṇige* (*hoyḍaṇige*), *ṇoragu*, *ṇogaṭaṭ* (*hogaṭalikke*), *ṇogaṭa* (*hogaṭuva*), *ṇōda* (*hōda*)

p > *h* in the following two words

10th (931 AD) *hōḍuvonṇe* (< *pōḍuvonṇe*)
hanṇuvavaru (< *panṇuvavaru*)

Phoneme *ɾ* *

"*ɾ*- is maintained throughout the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th cent AD. In the 12th cent we find *ɾ* used for *ɾ*"³⁴

ɾ is met with in the following words

8th *aru* (*āru*) *Āyalāra*, *īḍarā* (*īḍara*), *innāra* (*innāra*), *īṇḍu* (*īṇḍu*), *eragi* (*eragi*), *Eṇāṇārā*, *Eṇamman*, *eṇḍu*, *Eṇega*, *eṇṇallum* (*eṇṇallu*), *ēṇḍan* (*ēṇḍanu*), *Oṇṇegere*, *kikere*, *kere* (*kere*), *Taṇṇagereya*, *tuṇṇina* (*tuṇṇina*), *toṇṇaḍu*, *nirisaḍa* (*nirisaḍa*), *nilalārāde* (*nilalārāde*), *nāru* (*nāru*), *paṇṇagārara* (*paṇṇagārara*), *panneraḍarolage* (*hannerāḍarolage*), *Puṇṇigereya*, *ṇēṇige* (*heṇige*), *ṇoramaṭṭu* (*hota hotalu*), *Boṇṇegereya*, *maṇṇuvakkadavara*, *malagārara* (*malagārara*), *mūru* (*mūru*), *Muḍagere* *mūvattara*, *moṇṇaḍe* (*moṇṇaḍe*), *Moṇṇasalāra*, *Seṇṇigere*, *seṇḍān* (*seṇḍanu*)

9th *Anṇigereyol*, *āru*, *īṇḍu*, *entū nāra* (*entūnāra*) *ediri* (*edurisi*), *Kiri Inṇaḷaḍa*, *keṇṇeya*, *Komṇagureyammam*, *tuṇṇuḷol* (*tuṇṇuḷolage*), *toradu* (*toreḍu*, *biṭṭu*), *tōre* (*tōre*), *nirisaḍar*, *mūrum*, *Puṇṇigereyṇ*, *ṇeḍḍoregareya*, *ṇorago* (*horage*), *Beṇṇagere* (*Beṇṇagēri*), *Maḍeṇṇegereyaru*, *Muṇṇiyavadda*, *mumṇuṇṇu* *man*

10th *aritaḍa* (*aritaḍa*), *aridaṭ* (*aritaṇḍaṭ*), *arkaṇṇimḍan* (*akkaṇṇeyimḍa*), *āru*, *īṇṇaṇṇuḷ* (*īṇṇaṇṇuḷ*), *īṇḍu*, *īṇṇa-Kannaran*, *īṇṇam* (*īṇṇamḍa*), *ēṇṇu-nūru*, *ēṇṇanke* (*teṇṇe*), *Eṇṇogayam*, *Eṇṇana*, *ēṇṇe* (*ēṇṇaḍu*), *ēṇḍa* (*ēṇḍa*), *Kiriṇṇammam* *keṇṇe* (*keṇṇe*), *Koṇḍaligere*, *Gūṇṇigere* *Nāgam*, *ṇeṇṇegereḷin*, *taṇṇu* (*taṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*tuṇṇu*), *tuṇṇu* (*obsolete*), *tōru*

³⁴ GOKI p 25

The difference in meaning in the words with *ɾ* and with *ɾ* in Old Kannada as attested by a large number of words in GOKI 23-4 goes to show that *ɾ* and *ɾ* were two distinct phonemes (and not phonemic variants) in Old Kannada even as alveolar *ɾ* and dental *ɾ* are two distinct phonemes in Tamil

It is not clear why L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar (JOR 10253 fn. 2) takes the view that in Old Kannada the phoneme *ɾ* appears to have been regarded as the variant of *ɾ* phoneme with a 'backward' point of articulation on the mouth roof

gum (lōruvadu), *neṛedu* (neredu), *paṛekāraṅge*, *pāṇuva* (hāruva), *Puṇige-
reyoḷ*, *Pemṇeyuvina*, *peḷdaṛe*, *poṛagu*, *māṇṇyakaraṛ*, *māraḍiyum māṇṇlataṇṇi*,
miṇṇuguva (miṇṇuguva), *miṇṇidaṇṇe* (miṇṇidaṇṇe), *munṇūru* (munṇūru),
Muṇṇumyam, *mūṇu* (mūru), *mūvallaṛoḷagana* (mūvallaṛoḷagina), *sukha-
darin*, *sere yum* (sere).

-*r* > *r* in the following instances ³³

8th. (750 A.D.)—*adara* < *adara*
(751 A.D.)—*ippattā āraṇe* < *ippattā āraṇe*

9th (804 A.D.)—*araṇeya* < *araṇeya*
(804 A.D.)—*paṛada* < *paṛada*
(865 A.D.)—*Puṇigere* < *Puṇigere*
(866 A.D.)—*munuruman* < *munuruman*
(870 A.D.)—*eṇṇūra* < *eṇṇūra*
(897 A.D.)—*neraḍivalu* < *neraḍivalu*

10th (965 A.D.)—*āru* < *āru*
(971 A.D.)—*mūṇeneya* < *mūṇeneya*

Phoneme *v* ³⁴

8th. *v* is met with in the following words
ṇandu, *varedon*, *ṇaḷike*, *ṇakkulul*, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *vu*, *viḷdon*, *viḷdante*.

The following words have *b*- (< *v*-)

baḍagāy, *Baṇamāsi*, *bandu*, *baḷikke*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷḷa*,
biḷ, *biḷda*, *biḷāḍu beḷasuva*, *beḷṇiya*, *Beḷalūrā*, *beḷe*

9th Words with *v*-
vandu, *Vāraṇasīyul*, *viṭṭar*, *viḷda*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

Baḷḷagere, *bandu*, *bayalam*, *ballahage*, *basadīya*, *baḷikke*, *Bāraṇasīyul*, *biḷ-
ṭom*, *biḷṭar*, *bunṇapam*, *Birūḍhi*, *biṭṭōm*, *biḷdu*, *Biḷṭi*, *Beḷṇūru*, *besaduḷ*

10th. Words with *v*
ṇayasi, *Vāraṇasīya*, *viḷṭe*, *vedeṇṇam*

Words with *b*- (< *v*-)

bannuṣal, *Baṇavāsi*, *bayalaḷu*, *baṇṣakke*, *baṇṣam*, *baredan bareyal basadige*,
baḷike, *baḷiyam*, *baḷli*, *Baḷḷigamaya*, *baḷasida*, *baḷikke*, *bayoḷ*, *bāviyuman*,
biḷḷa, *biḷṭi*, *Biḷṭōṇa*, *biḷuvudum*, *bunṇuḷ*, *biḷu*, *biḷada*, *bēḍamgu*, *beḷṇiyu*,
maṇ, *beḷgoḍe*, *beḷṇu*, *besadim*, *besam*, *bēṇṇṇar*

Forms with *b*- in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th
cent A.D.

8th. Words with *-v* or *vv*

adanvaḷike, *Aravaddagīyara*, *eḷṇadīnvaru*, *ēḷvarā*, *pārvan*, *Ponvuḷcada*,
sāṣiruvār

³³ There is no definite proof for the assumption that has been made here that *-r* > *r* ;
for aught we know, *r*- might have been written for *-r*- by the scribes and hence it might
have been only a scriptorial phenomenon

Words with *b* or *-bb-* (< *-v-* or *-vv-*)

Arabaddagiyara, ırbbara, ɸannorbbaran, Parasēbyan, Ponbuɸcada

9th Words with *-v-* or *-vv-*:

oruvan, ɸāruvaruman, Saruvanandi bhoɸātar

Words with *b-* or *bb* (< *v-* or *vv*)

unbon, amurbbatun

10th Words with *-v* or *-vv*

ınnıruvatum, karuvına

Words with *b* or *bb* (< *v* or *vv-*)

abbe ınıbarun, Kalbappuvam, dhārāpırbbakam, ɸannırbbat, ɸarbbatadoɸ

Instances like *parvbarumam*, and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent AD show that the change of *v* to *-b-* was in a transitional stage at that period

v < *-p-*.²⁷

8th *ayVattu, ele-Vēyige, kaVıleyan, nāVattu, maɸtaVurā, RūVange, Sandhıgāl-AjjaVurada, SıvaVaɸlyuman*

9th *ayVatteraɸu, KannaVunı, kaVıle, ɸaraVarıya, BeɸVola, mūVattu, ŚrıVura-da, SaraɸaVurada*

10th *ankaVanam, ayVattu, aruVanam, kaVıle, giɸıVınu, negarteVaɸedu, ɸoɸaVoɸaloɸ, bāVıyuman, maɸeyaVol, māɸıdaVol, mūVattu*

-v < *m*.²⁸

9th *TammagāVunɸa, SıngāVunɸana*

10th *AnuVam, ĀycagaVunɸa, ĀdıyavāraVāge, kavıle yuVam, KalbappuVam, KuruɸṣētraVuVem, CāVunɸayyange, tonɸaVonu, ɸanneraduVan, Prayāge yuVam, BanarasyuVam, mahājanaVırmuvıtarun*

Phoneme *ɸ*

"*ɸ* remained unchanged during the 8th, and the 9th cent AD. But in the 10th cent.—about 930 AD—*ɸ* becomes *r* before consonants. About the year 930 AD words with *ɸ* in place of *l* appear. This indicates that *ɸ* > *r* and *ɸ* > *l* about the same time."²⁹

ɸ is met with in the following words

8th *adanvaɸıke (adāḍabatıka),³⁰ aɸıda (aɸıda), aɸıdonā (aɸıḍavana), uɸıɸıda (uɸıḍıda), uɸıkaɸoɸba (uɸıkaɸoɸva), eɸadu (eɸedu), elıtu (elıtu), eɸpattu (eppattu), ēɸu (ēɸu), kaɸam (obsolete) kuɸere, kuɸon (kūmıvanu), kuɸu (kūɸu), keɸagun (keɸagu), kēɸı (keɸı), nāɸgaudıgar (nāḍagaudaru), nıɸasıdan*

²⁷ *ıḍıta-svaradın aɸıade*

sada sahaja vyañjananaɸam ɸarada ɸa va-

rgada neɸeg akkumı va itam

ɸada-ıḍıta y oɸ bahuɸa vıttıyım vakya d oɸam

SMD 67

See also SMD 258 KBB 31 KVV 12.

²⁸ SMD 263

²⁹ GOKI pp 61-2 This interesting phoneme *ɸ* is found, no doubt even in modern Tamil and Malayalam as well as in Badaga and Toḍa languages. This phoneme in the last mentioned dialect (Toḍa) is met with today as a development of other phonemes (cf. L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar Tamil I JORM 9140)

³⁰ N K forms are given in the text

(*niḷisidanu*), *Noḷamban*, *peḷci* (*heccī*), *Ponvuḷcada*, *polalān* (*hoḷalannu*), *Maltavurā*.

- 9th. *alida*, *ilda* (replaced by *kaṭṭa*), *uḷḍu* (*uḷḍu*), *eḷtu*, *Elḷunuseya*, *ēḷnūru* (*ēḷnūru*), *kalci* (replaced by *taḷedu*) *Kulala sungadol*, *Kelagana* (*kelagina*), *niḷisidom* (*niḷisidanu*), *Nalambādhurāja*, *peḷcisal* (*heccisalikke*)
- 10th. *agaḷsidam* (*agaḷsidanu*), *aḷida*, *ilda*, *ēḷaneyā* (*ēḷaneyā*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *kalci* *Kalbappuvam*, *Kakambāla*, *kūlu*, *kelagaṇṇa*, *galeyyum* (*galeyyū*), *gaḷde* (*gadde*), *negale* (obsolete), *pogaḷa* (*kogaḷa*), *Muḷḷada*, *SamiKaḷteyammanum*

l > *r* or *r* ⁴¹

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*erdanu* < *eḷdanu*
(800 A.D.)—*nirisida* < *niḷisida* (?)
(750 A.D.)—*erpattum aydu* < *elpattum aydu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*nirisidar* < *mḷisidar* (?)
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*arkarimdam* < *aḷkarimdam*
(930 A.D.)—*nōrpḷara* < *naḷpara* < *naḍpara*
(930 A.D.)—*pogarttege* < *pogaḷtege*
(964 A.D.)—*negarḷḷin* < *negalḷin*

l > *l*

- 8th. (750 A.D.)—*biḷadu* < *biḷadu*
- 9th. (865 A.D.)—*keḷdu* < *keḷdu*
(874 A.D.)—*ēḷ* < *ēḷ*
(897 A.D.)—*biḷisi* < *biḷisi*
(898 A.D.)—*puḷu* < *ḷulu*
- 10th. (930 A.D.)—*pogaḷal* < *pogaḷal*
(992 A.D.)—*aḷivimge* < *alivimge*
(992 A.D.)—*baḷikke* < *baḷikke*

ASSIMILATION, METATHESIS, PROTHESIS HAPLOLOGY, SYNCOPATION AND EPENTHESIS

Assimilation

Assimilation has apparently taken place in the following words —

8th Progressive

Baḷḷiggamaya < *Valḷiggamaya* < *Valḷigrāma*

Regressive

<i>Ajḷavamma</i>	Cf <i>Ajḷaramma</i>
<i>aḷḷaguna</i>	, <i>aḷḷaguna</i>
<i>idaḷke</i>	, <i>idaḷke</i>
<i>ōḷiddar</i>	„ <i>ōḷiddar</i>
<i>innura</i>	, <i>innura</i>

⁴¹ The same remarks made on p 15 above hold good here with regard to the change of *l* to *r* and of *l* to *l*

<i>ippattā</i>	<i>irpatta</i>
<i>omnānam</i>	„ <i>orinānam</i>
<i>Pemmadigaḷā</i>	„ <i>Pemmadigaḷā</i>
<i>bhattam</i>	„ <i>bhakta</i>
<i>Duggamara</i>	„ <i>Durgamāra</i>

9th *Progressive*

binnapam Cf *Vinnapam* < *vijñapam* < *vijñapanam*

Regressive

idakke

ippattameya

Peddore

Cf *Peldore*, *Pertore*

10th *Progressive*

Ruddapayyan Cf *Rudrapayyan*

Regressive

adakke

Cf *adarke*

vannisuttu

, *vannisuttu*

There is no assimilation in the following words during the period under discussion —

8th *erḍanu* (*edḍanu*)⁴¹, *erpattum* (*eppattu*), *ellu* (*ellu*), *elpattu* (*eppattu*), *armme* (*onime*), *pe[ci]* (*hecci*)

9th *ellu*, *irdu* (*iddu*)

10th *irdda* (*idḍa*), *elpattara* (*eppattara*), *urkku* (*ukku*), *geldan* (*geddanu*), *Murtlage* (*Murtlage*)

Metathesis

8th *pannirchārasinum* < *pannirchāsiranum*
pṛtuvibhallava < *pṛtuvivallabha*

10th *Baranāstyuvam* < *Baranāstyuvam*
kittimam < *kṛttimam*

Prothesis

8th *tondu* < *ondu*
ṛakṣiccidōn < *ṛakṣiccidōn*⁴²

10th *ombhamūra* < *ombhamūra*

Haplology

8th *Artagumarā* < *Anantagumarā*

⁴¹ The N. K. forms which are obtained through the process of assimilation are given in these circular brackets.

⁴² Cf Sk. *stṛi* > *itṛi* *itṛi* in Aśoka Inscriptions. M. A. MEHENDALE, A Comparative Grammar of Aśoka Inscriptions, *BUCRI* 33248. It is worth while to make a detailed investigation of many more such parallel phenomena presented by the language of the Aśoka Inscriptions.

Syncopation ⁴⁴8th *ıryal* < *ıryal*Epenthesis ⁴⁵8th *ayInurum* (cf *aynūr*), *devarIge* (cf *dēvarge*), *PaḍUmannan* (cf *Paḍman* *nam*), *ṣṛthIvi* (cf *ṣṛthvi*), *ṣṛIUVi* (cf *ṣṛthvi*)9th *AmōghavarIṣadevara* (cf *Amōghavarṣadeva*), *IndAranum* (cf *Indranum*), *ṢakavarIṣa* (cf *Ṣakavarṣa*), *Śṛṣpuruṣana* (cf *Śṛṣpuruṣana*)10th *AkalavarIṣadēvara* (cf *Akalavarṣadeva*), *IndAraṇa*, *GabhindAraṇ*, *Ṣakavar* *Iṣam*⁴⁴ SMD 275⁴⁵ *ıııııııı maḍıḍa dadḍa a**kkarada modalg-a tvam ı tvam ıı tvam um-akkum*

SMD 254

The appearance of the epenthetic vowel indicates the change in the pronunciation of these words.

KEŚIRAJA deals with this phenomenon which he calls *sithladıstıva* (or fleeting double consonant) in Sutras 36-4Q and sutras 59 and 60. From his treatment it seems that there was much confusion at his time with regard to the pronunciation of the words given in his list.

See GOKI pp 62 and 93 5

II MORPHOLOGY

NOUNS,

Nature of the stems found in the inscriptions —

I Substantives not analysable into root and suffix

- 7th (p 109)¹ *ameya*, *eḍeyān*, *pulla*
- 8th *ele* 'leaf', *puli* 'tiger', *pola* 'field', *mane* 'house'
- 9th *kal* 'stone', *tuppa* 'ghee', *tore* 'stream', *pola* 'field'
- 10th *amgaḍi* 'shop', *tuppa* 'ghee' *lōmṭa* 'garden', *teṇe* 'tax'

II Stems formed from verbal roots by the addition of one suffix

- 7th (p 109) *āḷge* 'rule', from *āḷ* to rule
- 8th *āḷke* 'rule', *āḷvu* 'destruction' from *āḷ-* to destroy
- 9th *kāpu* 'protector' from *ka(y)* to protect
- * 10th *ēḷge* 'growth' from *ēḷ* to grow, *ariṭa* 'knowledge' from *ari-* to know

III Substantives from

(a) existing substantival stems —

- 7th (p 109) *akkaltana* from *okkal* 'thrashing' from *okku* 'to thrash'
- 8th *mudume* 'headmanship' from *midu* 'old age'
- 9th *pergghetana* from *perggaḍe* 'head chief'
- 10th *baḍatana* from *baḍa* 'poor, weak'

(b) adjective or attributive words —

- 7th (p 109) *nalla* (goodness) from *nal-* good
- 9th. *olpan* (good—noun) from *ol* good
- 10th. *oḥpu* from *ol-* good, *belpu* (whiteness) from *beḷ* white.

IV. Substantives from the past and future declinable participles of verbs (with gender suffixes, if any)

- 7th. (p 109) *aḷidon*—he who destroys—from *aḷida* Dpp of *aḷi*—to ruin
- 8th. *aḷidon*, *koḷḷol* (> *goḷḷol*)—she who has given from *koḷḷa* Dpp of *koḍu*—to give,
- 9th. *aḷidon*
- 10th *aḷidon*

¹ Throughout the present thesis, for purposes of comparison a few illustrative forms found in the 6th and 7th cent A.D. as given in *GOKI* are cited. Page references to this book are given after 7th in circular brackets e.g 7th (p. 109) Wherever possible, an attempt has been made throughout the thesis at a comparative study of the condition of the Kannada language to be found in the 6th and 7th cent with that in the 8th, 9th and 10th cent as studied through the inscriptions. Thus will it is hoped enable the reader to understand the historical development of the Kannada language from the 6th to 10th cent A.D.

V Substantives from Numerals

- 7th. (p 110) *elṭadimbarge*—to the 70 people
sasṛuvār—one thousand people
 8th *ṛbbara*—of two persons
mūvarā—of three persons
 9th. *oruvān*—one person
anurbbarum—five hundred people
 10th *panṇirbbar*—twelve people
ayvadimbar—fifty people

Formation of stems from Skt LWS ·

I Words borrowed from Skt without any change

- 7th (p 110) *kulam*, *janam*
 8th *dharmanam*, *rājyam*
 9th *kālam*, *puṇyam*
 10th *anilyam*, *adhikam*

II Words borrowed from Skt. with modifications

- 7th (p 110) *ācarī*, *nisidhage*
 8th *komāla*, *Tribhuvanacārī*, *gōsane*
 9th *gōṣṭi*, *sāmiyu*
 10th. *puṇname*, *mēkhaḷe*, *seṭṭi*,

III Skt. words in fem. gender, ending in *ā*, are taken in Kannada with *e* for *a* :

- 7th (p 110); *bāle* for *bālā*
 8th *daye* from *daya*, *dikṣe* from *dīksā*, *vasudhe* from *vasudhā*
 9th *Tungabhadre* from *Tungabhadrā*, *dise* from *dīśā*
 10th *mekhaḷe* from *mēkhaḷa*, *pūje* from *pūjā*, *vidye* from *vidyā*

IV Skt. *-vat* (*vant*) stems are borrowed with the strong form *vant*

- 7th. (p 110) *lakṣanavantar*
 8th. *Devacārya bhagavanṭarḡge*

GENDER

The gender of Old Kannaḍa generally seems to agree with the natural sex differentiations except in the case of animals which are brought under the neuter gender, perhaps due to an obsessed view that the animals have not the power of ratiocination. In the light of this fact the sweeping generalization that "in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex" ² can not be tenable

² See p 5 above

³ K V SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages' IA 40 184
 In this connection it may be pointed out that the assumption that gender follows sex in the PIE in its oldest phase at any rate, is questioned by competent scholars. Cf "That the IG feminine in its original phase, inaccessible to us now, was actually the grammatical expression of the female sex as such is anything but certain and careful consideration of the data known to us demonstrates that such an assumption is not very likely to be valid. The fact that, judging from the evidence of gender motion and myth, the

Masc.

- 7th (p 111) *arasan, aṣṭan, kādon*
 8th *keṣaya, kondon, sandon*
 9th *ahdon, magan*
 10th *tamma, pergaḍe*

Fem

- 7th
 8th *magaḷu, sūḷe*
 9th *magaḷ*

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ekkaltona, pavu, pulu*
 8th *eḷtu, nela, pola*
 9th *eḷtu, pola mannu.*
 10th *tōmṭa, tuppa*

The following gender—(and number—) distinguishing suffixes are used in the case of (masc.) nom sg of *-a* stems.⁴

- 7th (p 118) *an, -am, -am,⁵ -an, am*
 8th *-an, -am, am, -ēn, on, -ōm,⁶ om, am*
 9th *-an, an-u, am, -am, -ōn, -on, ata, ātam⁶*
 10th *-an, -am, am, -om, -āta, -ātam*

It is very remarkable that these gender distinguishing suffixes are found only in the case of *-a* stems, whereas stems ending in *-i*, *u* and *-e* have no suffix or termination in the nom sg.⁷

(a) Stems without any suffix or termination

Masc

- 7th (p 111) *Allagunda, aṣṭya, maga*
 8th *āḷu, Eṣega, keṣaya*
 9th *Cidārna, Būtarasa, maga*
 10th *oḍeya, tamma*

Fem

- 7th (p 111) *tapaccale*
 8th *sūḷe*
 9th *magaḷ*
 10th

feminine was already associated with the female sex in the IG mother language allows no conclusion to be drawn regarding its original value.—C. C. UHLENBECK, *The Indo-Germanic Mother Language and Mother Tribes Complex* *JA* 39.3.388

⁴ See fn 61 below

⁵ Though *-am* and *am* are given here as two suffixes they are, in fact, one *-am* denotes the use of *anustāra* whereas *-am* denotes the use of the consonant.

⁶ *-āta* and *-ātam* are personal pronouns (masc. hon 3 sg.) used here as gender suffixes. See under *-āta* in the section on Personal Pronouns

⁷ *GOKI*, pp. 111 and 118.

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *ittodu, oltu, keṇe*
 8th. *nādu, nela*
 9th. *eḷtu, tore, puḷu*
 10th. *amgaḍi, tōmṭa, bittu*

(b) Stems with gender suffix *

Masc

- 7th. (p 111) *arasan, alivon*
 8th. *magan, magam, alivon, ahiṭm, alivon, añjadon, oḍḍuvon, keṭṭipuvonu*
 9th *magan, Kupṭēyan, magam, ahiḍon, ahiḍon aliḍāta, Aycanṭanuu*
 10th *Pampayyan, magan, magam, Maruḷayyam, selevon, tappiḍāta.*

Fem

- 7th no examples
 8th *iḍoḷ, koḷḷaḷ*

Neut

- 7th (p 111) *uḷigan, okkaltanam*
 8th *sāḷam, paṇam*
 9th *bayalaṇ, māram*
 10th *naḍukam, paṇanu, pempam, badditanam*

Suffixes *i* and *a* were used to form feminines

- 7th (p 112) *Jambunāygiṇ, sūṣṭṭiyar*
 8th *arasi, Araḷṭiṭi, prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*
 9th
 10th *mahāḍēvi*

Lws

Loan words are treated as Native words in adding the gender suffixes

The word *mahajana* is used as Neut *

- 7th (p 112) *mahājanakke*
 9th *mahajanam*

(a) Stem without suffix

Masc

- 7th (p 113) *ācaryya, Gunakṛitṭi*
 8th *Kuntācāryya, kumara, Mahāprabhu, sūṭradhāri*
 9th. *Māra satya, Gonatha Sivadhāri*
 10th *Amōghavarṣadēva, gāmunda, Satyavākya*

Fem

- 7th (p 113) *tapaccale*
 8th *prānavallabhe, mahāḍēvi*
 10th *uruvare, mahāḍēvi*

* For detailed examples with all the gender suffixes see under *Nominative Case*
 * *maḷḷa*

janam mahā cchaddam ire naḷumsakam akkam

Neut

- 9th (p 113) *msidhige, pāda*
 8th *kavile, maryyāde*
 9th *varsa, ślākarmma*
 10th *ambōdhi, pūje, sthiti*

(b) Stem with suffix

Masc

- 7th (p 113) *andhan, Kucēlam, pālisidom*
 8th *Kulatilakan dharegisani, Śrīballaham, Śrī Dōram, irakšiccidōn, Singam*
 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, duṣṣan, Nāgārjunam, paramēśvaram*
 10th *Ajasutan, Kanneran, Pramukham, Indram*

Fem

- 8th *Kanci abbe*
 9th *Kal abbe*
 10th *Nāgyabbe*

Neut

- 7th (p 113) *ayuṣyam, kulani*
 8th *padam, divasam*
 9th *phalam, varṣam, pāpam*
 10th *amtyam, adlukam, phalam*

In a form like *Permmānaḍi* (9th.) though the last constituent is obviously neuter, the whole compound form is masc¹⁰

NUMBER

Kannāḍa has only two numbers—sg and pl. The singular may be either the stem itself or the stem with the gender suffix (which denotes number also) or the stem with the case-termination added to it. There is no difference between NWs and LWs in the formation of the plural. In the case of masc. and fem. honorific plural is very commonly used.

The suffixes for the pl. are

- 7th. (p 115) *-ār, ar, -gaḷ*
 8th *-ār, -ar, -dir, -vir, -gaḷ*
 9th *-ār* (only in one instance), *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar-kkaḷ*
 10th *-ar, -gaḷ, -ar kkaḷ*

-ār, ar, -gaḷ and *-ankkaḷ* are the suffixes used with masc. and fem. stems while (only) *-gaḷ* is the suffix for the neut. stems. Masc. stems in *i, u, e* and fem. stems in *-e* and consonantal stems in *-i* take *gaḷ* in these inscriptions.¹¹

If the assumption that *-ār* is more ancient than *-ar*¹² is tenable, then a confirmation of this assumption is found in the fact that in the inscriptions studied here, while

¹⁰ GOKI, p. 113

¹¹ GOKI pp. 114, 116. KBB 40, 42. SMD 102

¹² GOKI p. 115.

forms with both *-ār* and *ar* are met with in the 8th cent A D, we generally meet with forms with *ar* in the 9th, and when we come to the 10th cent A D, we have not a single form with *ār* but only with *ar*¹³

(a) Simple stem in the sg ¹⁴

Masc

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>Allagunda, aḥya, maga</i>
8th.	<i>Eṇega, maga, Kannaci, Kongani, āḷu, Palīpaṇe</i>
9th	<i>Būlarasa, maga, Ganga Permmādi kōpu</i>
10th	<i>oḍeya, tamma, Permmādi, Perḡgade</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>Baṣanlakumāra, Gunakirtti, Canlaṣṣināmadhēyaprabhu</i>
8th	<i>Kuntacārya, Jagatunga, Ranadhāri, sūtradhāri, mahaprabhu, Ranarīkramanu</i>
9th	<i>Indara, paramēśvara, sarvavādhikāri, Śūradhāri, gāmunḍa samīyu</i>
10th	<i>Amōghavarṣadeva, Atri, Cuntāman</i>

Fem

NW

8th	<i>arasi, Baḍi poḍḍi, magaḷu, sūle</i>
-----	----------------------------------------

LW

8th	<i>mahādēvi</i>
10th	<i>pīṇavallabhe, mahādēvi</i>

Neut

NW

7th (p 114)	<i>okkallana, paḷi puḷu</i>
8th	<i>nela, pola, kaḷani, paḷi, eltu, nellu, ele, mane</i>
9th	<i>perḡghcēṭana pola, Bagerāḍi, Sindaradi, eltu, kallu, puḷu, toṇe, mane</i>
10th	<i>tuppa, lōmṣa, amgaḍi, gṛi, paḷi, uppu, beḍamgu, galde, lere, beḷgode</i>

LW

7th (p 114)	<i>pūḷi, nīśdhige</i>
8th	<i>sunka bhūmi, sīme</i>
9th	<i>sīlākarmma, pūṇa sthūti, Citrabhānu amāse, śilā lekhe</i>
10th	<i>Kṛōḍhana, Citra agni kurtti, ōje, dhare</i>

¹³ It is possible that the enunciation of this view, if tenable, may lead one to make a wider generalization that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the evolution of the Kannada language, the generalization which will be discussed at some length in relation to similar other phenomena in the concluding part of the thesis

¹⁴ For detailed examples see under *Nominative Case*

(b) Suffixes with gender suffix:

Male.

		NW	LW
	-en		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-en	-pāden
	8th.	ma-en	-pāden
	9th.	ma-en	iden
	10th.	ma-en	Aliden
	-em, -en		
	7th. (p. 115)	Kāden
	8th.	ma-en	Sāden
	9th.	ma-en	maiden
	10th.	ma-en	Aliden
	-en		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-en
	8th.	en-en, en-jeden
	9th.	eniden	
	-om		
	7th. (p. 115)	en-om	pāden
	8th.	en-om, en-om	
	10th.	en-om, en-om	
	-ōm		
	8th.	en-ōm	
	-ōn		
	8th.	en-ōn	iden
	9th.	en-ōn	
	āda, -āden		
	9th.	NW.	LW
	10th.	āda	
		ballāden	
		tappidāda	
		ballāden	
	En.		
	-ā, -āda.		
	8th.	iden, kottol	
	9th.		
	10th.		

9th.

varṣaṁ, kulakṣayam

10th.

*paṇaṁ
baḍḍaṇaṁ**daḍḍaṇaṁ, kulam.*

PLURAL :

-ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

aminditār

8th.

aḷivār, sandār

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Rājñimatigantiyār

9th.

....

Mahādēviyār

-ar (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōltamār*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Baḷlavarasar**bhaṣarar*

10th.

*Tailaparasar**anēkar, goravar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Siṣiltiyar

8th.

*sāḷeyar**Dēvagaṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

Mahādēviyar

10th.

....

Vallabheyar-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :¹⁵

-i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

bhāgigaḷ

8th.

....

dēśādhipatigaḷ

9th.

....

upakārigaḷ

10th.

....

udārigaḷ

Fem.

-e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

abbegaḷ

10th.

....

Nāgiyabbegaḷ

-i stems :

8th.

Kucipoṭigaḷ, Vināpoṭigaḷ

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullatēgaḷ**vratagaḷ*

(b) Stems with gender suffix .

Masc

	NW	LW
-an		
7th. (p 115)	<i>arasan</i>	<i>-pālakan</i>
8th	<i>magān</i>	<i>pālakan</i>
9th	<i>magān</i>	<i>iṣṭan</i>
10th	<i>magān</i>	<i>Ajasulan</i>
-am, am		
7th (p 115)		<i>Kucēlam</i>
8th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Śrī ballaham</i>
9th	<i>magam</i>	<i>manōharam</i>
10th	<i>magam</i>	<i>Ajītam</i>
on		
7th (p 115)	<i>alivon</i>	
8th	<i>alivon, aṣṭadon</i>
9th	<i>alidom</i>	
om		
7th (p 115)	<i>alidom</i>	<i>pālisisdom</i>
8th	<i>andom, aṣṭom</i>	
10th	<i>alidom, seḷevom</i>	
-ōm		
8th	<i>aṣṭōm</i>	~
-ōn		
8th	<i>alivōn</i>	<i>irakṣiccidōn</i>
9th	<i>aṣṭōn</i>	
āta, ālam		
	NW	LW
9th	<i>āḷdāta</i>	
	<i>ballātam</i>	
10th	<i>tappidāta</i>	
	<i>ballātam</i>	

Fem

-oḷ, -abbe		
8th.	<i>iḷdoḷ, koḷḷoḷ</i>	<i>Kancī abbe</i>
9th.		<i>Kāḷ abbe</i>
10th	..	<i>Naran abbe</i>

Neut

-am, am		
7th (p 115)	<i>okkaltanam</i>	<i>kulam, dēham</i>
8th.	<i>joḷam, paṇam, sālam</i>	<i>ācāram, mōnam</i>

9th.

varṣaṇi, kulakṣayam

10th.

*paṇaṇi
baḍaṭaṇam**daṇḍaṇi, kuḷam.*

PLURAL :

·ār

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

aninditār

8th.

aḷivār, sandār

....

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Rājīmatigantiyār

9th.

....

Mahādēviyār

·ar. (suffix)

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

*arasar**āmikōṭṭamar*

8th.

*keḷeyar**yuvārājar*

9th.

*Ḥallavārasar**bhaḷasar*

10th.

*Taḷaparasar**anēkar, garavar*

Fem.

7th. (p. 115)

....

Siṣṭiyar

8th.

*sūḷeyar**Dēvagāṇikkēyar*

9th.

....

Mahādēviyar

10th.

....

Vaḷlabheyar-gaḷ suffixed to stems in -i, -u and -e :¹⁰

·i stems :

Masc.

7th. (p. 115)

....

bhāgigaḷ

8th.

....

dēśādhipatigaḷ

9th.

....

upakārigaḷ

10th.

....

udārigaḷ

Fem.

·e stems :

7th. (p. 116)

....

-avvegaḷ, -abbegaḷ

8th.

....

....

9th.

....

abbegaḷ

10th.

....

Nāgiyabbegaḷ

·i stems :

8th.

Kucipotiḡaḷ, Vināpotiḡaḷ

Neut.

7th. (p. 116)

....

*Vidyullategaḷ**vratagaḷ*¹⁰ See p. 24.

	8th	<i>kaḷgaḷ</i>	<i>apparaḍhamgaḷ</i>
	9th.		<i>rājastavitaṃgaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>saṃśatsaraṃgaḷ</i>
	<i>dir</i> (suffix) ¹⁶		
<i>Masc</i>		NW	LW
	8th	<i>makandir</i> <i>magandir</i>	
<i>Fem</i>			
	8th	<i>maḡaḷdir</i>	
	<i>-vir</i> (suffix)		
	8th	<i>tāyvir</i>	
	<i>arkkaḷ</i> (double plu suffix) ¹⁷		
	9th		<i>goravarkaḷ</i> <i>iṭṭa vidarkaḷ</i>
	10th		<i>Rāṣṭrakūḷāṃ ayarkaḷ</i>

HONORIFIC PLURAL ¹⁸

<i>Masc</i>			
	7th (p 116)	<i>arasar</i>	<i>mahārājar</i>
	8th.	<i>arasar,</i> <i>magandir</i>	<i>Vijayadīyar,</i> <i>yuvārājar</i>
	9th	<i>Būtarasar</i>	<i>Mōm goravar</i>
	10th	<i>Tailaparasar</i>	<i>Āhavamalladevar</i>
<i>Fem</i>			
	7th (p 116)		<i>Śiṣṭīyar</i>
	8th	<i>sūḷeyar, maḡaḷdir,</i> <i>mudutāyvir, Kuciṭṭaḷgaḷ</i>	<i>Lōkamahādevīyar</i>
	9th.		<i>Gāmundabbegaḷ</i>
	10th.		<i>Nāgīyabbegaḷ,</i> <i>Rēṭaladēyīyar</i>

DECLENSION

Stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* and *e* as well as stems ending in consonants are met with in the inscriptions studied and for all genders there is, of course, only one declension ¹⁹

The Nominative Case

The nom. sg. in all the three genders does not possess any case-termination. The

¹⁶ *mikk-ā stī pūḷ-ḷiṅgaḍo*

[-akkum ir-ar-dir ir endu lokāṭṭiḡaḷo] SVD 97 Cf. also KBB 42, KVV 18

¹⁷ *ṭakalam peṭṭaṭṭaḷ-aruvu*
ge kaḷ āḡamam

SVD 101

¹⁸ See p. 24

¹⁹ GOAI pp. 116-7

stem itself or the stem with gender suffix forms the nom sg.²⁰ In modern scientific linguistics the nominative case here will be said to possess *morpheme zero*.²¹ The nom pl is formed with the suffixes *ar ar gaḷ arkkal dīr* and *uḷ*.²²

(a) The stem as the nom sg

a stems

Masc

NW²³

- 7th. (p 117) *Allagunda aḷiya*
 8th *arasa Erega odeya²⁴ keleya Paṇḍappa Baṇḍappa Baḍavoja Biḷḷiga Eḷega Maḍappaṇṇa Muṭṭarasa Simavallarasa*
 9th *AnḍugaRaṭṭiyanna Koṇḍavaya Nimbiccara Baṇṇa ayya Butarasa maga Maṣigara Cidanna*
 10th *Edataycayya odeya Kammarasa, Kogaḷavarayya Caḷḷayya tamma*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Kamara Basanta Kumara bhaḷaraka*
 8th. *Ajḡavamma Aṅgara-Siṅga Kuṇṭacarya Kumara Guṇasagara Jaga tūṅga Prabhūtarasa pṛitūṇi bhallava bhattaraka bhaḷḷata Rana raḷoka Rama Lokaditya Svāmara Śrīpuruṣa Śrī Kama Śrīpuruṣa maharaja*
 9th *Indara Kuṭṭhivammo raja paramesvara Nagaṇṇmayya Nolaṇḍadhī raja paramesvara bhattaraka Biḷḷiga-Gonaḷha Mara-Satya Satyaṇḍa kya Konguṇ varma dharṇa maharajadhīrāja saṇṇanna*

²⁰ See p 22 Cf KBB 74 *lingaṭṭavacanānatre prathama*

²¹ VENDRYES *Language* (English Translation) p 78 Cf also O JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* London p 106

²² See p 24

²³ Sometimes a compound word consists of both NW and LW (which is generally treated here as NW) and sometimes it is difficult to know whether a word is NW or LW. The distinctions made here with regard to NW and LW are however tentative.

²⁴ Tam. *uḷaiya* (8th) adj pt who owns

uḷai ptp in the possession of

uḷan ptp with —A P

An attempt at a chronological study of linguistic facts within Kannada and Tamil of the 7th to 10th cent AD is indicated from here onwards in order to facilitate the comparison of synchronic elements of the two important cognate members (viz Kannada and Tamil) of the Dravidian family. This is in consonance with the new methodology in linguistic science inaugurated by KURYLOWICZ (*Origins de la formation des Noms en Indo-européennes* Paris, 1935) and E. BENVENISTE (*Etudes Indo-européennes*). See also S. M. KATRE ABORI 20277 and C. R. SANKARAN ABORI 21240. Here the Tamil forms are given from inscriptions only for the 7th and 8th cent AD (while the Kannada forms are given from the 8th-10th cent AD) as are available from the unpublished work *A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries AD* by Kanapathu PILLAI. This work is a thesis submitted to and approved by the University of London for the Ph.D. Degree in 1935. The short form K.P. is used after the instances for the reference to this work while the ordinal in the circular brackets indicates the century. The adj. pt. and the post position given in the Tamil examples above illustrate the concept of *morphoseme* a linguistic unit standing at the intersecting point where form and notion meet. (Vide O. JESPERSEN *Analytic Syntax* p 108)

- 10th *Akālavarīṣadēva amarēśvara, Amōghaīrṣadēva, Kaliyuga-Rāva, Kuva*
[ala purai arēśvara, gāmunda, Caṭṭayya-dēva, jagadēka Vira Tailapa-
dharmma-mahārājādhirāja, Nīlayavarṣadēva, Nalamba kulāntaka dēva
pṛthivīlālabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara, paramabhāṭāraka, Pal-
lava mahāmandalika, mahāsāmanā Rēvadāsa Vira Nārāyana, Viśōl-
torā, Satyavākhya Koṅṅunivarmma, Satyāśrayakula tīlaka

Neut

NW

- 8th *kuṭa*²³ *Caṇṇa, nela*²⁴ *pola*²⁵ *vaḷḷa*²⁶
 9th. *Kunda, pola*
 10th. *tuppa*²⁷ *tōṇṭa*²⁸

LW

- 7th. (p 117) *dēgula*
 8th *dharmma, nagara pūrnna, bhanda, bhimba, vijayaśvara, śilākarmma,*
sunka surālaya
 9th. *Kāsyapa gōtra, Naḷa, phala, Ramēśvara varṣa, Saka kāla, samvatsara,*
śilākarmma
 10th. *agrahārama, Ādityaūtra iṣṭaprabhāva, Isvara, Krōdhana Citra, danda,*
Nahdana Pauṣyamāsa bahula, phala batta, Bhādrapada mahānakhara,
Yuva rājamāna līkhita, Vikrama, Vikṛta Vibhava Vaiśākha-suddha
śāsana śauca, Sakatārṣa, samvatsara, śilākarmma, Sukravāra, sūryya
grahana

NW

-s stems

- 8th. *Kannaci, Kōngani*
 9th *Gaṅga Permmādi*
 10th. *Permmāṇḍi*

LW

- 7th (p 117) *Akṣayakīrtti, Pallai ācāri*
 8th. *kalī Kānti Kēsari, Pāṇḍi seṭṭi, Ranadhāri, Sarīrasiddhi ācāri, sāḱṣi*
sūtradhāri, Sitaruna gōṣāsi
 9th *akhaṇḍila brahmācāri, gōṣṭi, Dēvāli, sarīrādhihāri, Sūradhāri*
 10th *Ajāramma seṭṭi, Aṭṭi, Aṭṭa seṭṭi, guṇāgram Cīntāmani, daṇḍādhipati*
pōda padm nṇaṭṭi bud[dh]y āṭṭi, mahāsāmanā ādhipati, Saṭi, sakti

²³ Tam *kuṭi* (7th) —s.n. 'a measure of land equal to 576 ft.' K.P.

²⁴ Tam *ṇalam* (7th, 8th) —s.n. 'land', also *niḷ* (8th.) —i b 'to stand' K.P.

²⁵ Tam *ṇulam* (8th.) —s.n. 'field', also *Pulamakaḷ* (8th.) —'Goddess of the Earth' K.P.

²⁶ Tam *vaḷe* (7th.) —s.n. 'tank' K.P.

²⁷ Tam *tutta* (8th.) —'he had enjoyed' from *t b tui* 'to enjoy' K.P.

²⁸ Tam *tōṇṭu* (7th, 8th.) —i b 'dig' K.P.

NW

Fem

8th *arası, Bağı poğdı*

LW

8th *mahādēvi*10th *mahādēvi*

NW

Neut

7th (p 118) *gēti, paḷi*³¹8th. *aḍi*,³² *am*,³³ *Āgaḷi, Āsandi kaḷam*,³⁴ *Kuḍalūrppādi, puli*³⁵9th *Bāgevaḍi, Sindavaḍi*,10th *amgaḍi, keyi*,³⁶ *giḷi, guḍi*,³⁷ *pāḷti, Banavāsi, biḷḷi, vajjanu*

LW

7th. (p 118) *pūti, bhūmi*8th *dattti, phala-prāpti, baḷḷi, bhūmi*9th. *dattti, pīrva-sṭhiti, Pramathi, Bīrōḍhi, brahmēti, madhyavarṭti, rājyā bhi vṛddhi, śānābhi vṛddhi*10th *Agni, anī(dhi)gati, ambōdhi, āhāra dhanu, ēkadasi, kirtti, kṣānti, gabhi rōddānu, Dumdubhi, pañcamu, Prajāpati, baḷḷi, bārasu, brahmāti, mahō dadhi, mūrtti, Raktakṣi, vamsāvaḷi, vaḷḷi, Vīkāsi vṛṭti, samkranti, sam-gati, sampāṭti, stuti, sthiti, Hēmaṣambi*

-u stems.

NW

Masc

9th *kaḷu*

LW.

7th (p 118) *Caritaśrīnāmadhēyaprabhu*8th *Karṇipu, mahāprabhu*.

Neut

NW

7th (p 118) *ittodu, oḷtu, puḷu*8th *eḷtu*³⁸9th *eḷtu, puḷu, Bāsurikoḍu*³¹ Tam. *paḷippu* (8th.)—vbl noun 'fault' K P³² Tam. *aḍi* (8th.)—s.n. 'foot' K. P³³ Tam. *am* (8th.)—v.b. adorn' K P³⁴ Tam. *kaḷam* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'paddy fields' K P³⁵ Tam. *puli* (8th.)—s.n. 'tiger' K P³⁶ Tam. *keyi* (7th.)—s.n. 'hand' K P³⁷ Tam. *kuḷi* (8th.)—s.n. pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)'. K P³⁸ Tam. *erutu* (8th.)—s.n. 'ox' K. P

10th. Ak
12

NW.

... nel-l-u,⁵² pugil-u,⁵³ pul-l-u,⁵⁴ pon-n-u, matal-l-u, Vidal-

... men-n-u⁵⁵

Neut

LW.

...
...-y-u.

... suffices of -a stems (masc nam sg.).⁵¹

(p. 118) -an, an, -am, -on, -am.

... -an, -an, -am, -on, -on, -am, -am, -om

... -an, -an-u, -an, -am, -on, -on, -ata, -atan

10th. -an, -an, -am, -om, -ata, -atan

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender-suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent. A.D. we meet with the suffixes -an and -atan (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes -on, -on, -om, and -om function as the declinable (relative) participles of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes -on, -am, -on, and -om is less in the 9th cent. A.D. than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent. A.D. except -om. It is possible that -on and -om have come from -on and -am and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of -ar < ar which has been discussed above.⁵²

Masc.

NW.

an :

7th (p. 119) arasan,⁵³ Allagundan

8th. Anjanavalligan, Ezammen, K.
Kulamuddan, Gundan, Cattam,
Puley, Pesarajjan, mage

9th oruvu Kidalegadhi

10th Acap. Pampayya

yann

Kirtlavian

Padun

Rattir

an,

⁵¹ (Tam. nāṭu (8th)

⁵² Tam. nel, neli (8th)

⁵³ Tam. pukar (8th)

⁵⁴ Tam. pullu (8th)

⁵⁵ Tam. man (8th)

⁵⁶ See p. 22.

⁵⁷ See infra, pp. 24-25.

δ and o. However, the above

⁵⁸ Tam. aracan (7th.)

⁵⁹ Tam. makay (7th. 8th.)

K.P.
K. P.

LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Gunasaṅgarādviṣṭiyanāmadheyan, mahādēvan* .
- 8th *Indabaltiyātan, Kāmbayyan, Kalballahan, Kayraṁanśādhayan, Kāma-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gāman, gāmundan, Govindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nāgakumārān, Nāgan, Nāgamman, pañca mahapātaka samyuktan, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhirajarajan, Pūḍamahān, Pythvīsāgaran, sādūprīyan, Bhanudāsan, bhāṣṭan, Bhīṣman, bhīṣṭyan, Manujāgaran, Ranasāgaran, varṣṭan, vikraman, Vijayādhityan, Vaiśikan, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēṇīyan, Śrīpurusa mahārajan, śūdrakan, Somavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jai āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōtan, pañca maha pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhamjanan, Mangatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasambhavan, Abjavāhanan, abhivandita-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvundān, Indaran, uttarāngan, Kannarān, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahayan, Gabhīndaran, Gōyindara ballahan, Cāḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahusan, Nripatungan, patākan, pātakaṇ, Purūṣavan, Ponnaravagāvundān, praplan, Budhanvajān, brahmatkāran, mahābalān, maharajayyan, mahārajadhīrājan, mahāsāmantān, Yayātibhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidita dharādetan, sampannan, sunghan, sthāpitan*

am

NW

- 9th *Kanullam*

LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucelam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṣṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *atibhumbhukam, Koṇḍilya gōtrōnnalam, pramukham, Panca mahā pātakan*

-am :

NW.

- 8th *Dommarā Kādavam, magan*
- 9th *alid un[ā]vam, Eṣeyanmam, Kulappaya[m], gaṇḍan, Kommagure-yamman, Devanmayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karmayyam, Āyṭa varmayyam, Eṣejōgayyam, Kālīyanan, Kācayyam, Kīṣyamman, Kēkayyam, Kōḷeyammam, gaṇḍan, Panṭayyan, Piṭṭayyam, Permmādi Būtāryyam, Bēppavvan, Bankayyam, magam, Malliga Gadāygam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Maḥmayyam, Murumayyam*

LW.

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam*

NW.

Neul

8th *kūl u*, *nāl u*,⁵⁸ *nel l u*,⁵⁷ *pugl u*,⁵⁸ *pul l u*,⁵⁹ *pon n u*, *mattal u*, *Vidal-tūr u*

9th *kal l u*, *Beḷi ūr u*, *man-n u*⁶⁰

10th *kūl u*

LW

8th *sthitu y u*

10th *Amavase y u*

Gender (and number) suffixes of a stem (masc nom sg) ⁶¹

7th (p 118) *an*, *am*, *-am*, *ōn*, *am*

8th *-an*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *on*, *ōm*, *-om*, *-am*

9th *-an*, *an u*, *am*, *am*, *ōn*, *-on*, *-āla*, *-ālam*

10th *an*, *am*, *am*, *om*, *-āla*, *-ālam*

From the above, it can be easily seen that the gender suffixes in all the centuries are essentially the same. In the 9th and 10th cent AD we meet with the suffixes *aḷa* and *-ālam* (the pron. 3 sg masc. hon.) for the first time.

The suffixes *ōn*, *-on*, *-ōm*, and *om* function as the declinable (relative) participle of verbs used as adjectives.

The frequency of occurrence of the suffixes *-ōn*, *-ām*, *on*, and *-om* is less in the 9th cent AD than in the 8th. All these suffixes disappear in the 10th cent AD except *om*. It is possible that *-on* and *-om* have come from *-ōn* and *-ōm* and the problem can here be paralleled to the problem of *-ar* < *ār* which has been discussed above.⁶²

Masc.

NW

-an

7th (p 119) *arasan*,⁶³ *Allagundan*

8th. *Annanavalagan*, *Eyammān*, *Kiḷḷammān*, *Kiṇṇammān*, *Kuḷṇmuddan*, *Kulamuddan*, *Gundan*, *Collammān*, *Dāṣammān*, *Padumammān*, *pārvan*, *Puleyammān*, *Pesarajjan*, *magan*,⁶⁴ *Maḍāmmān*, *Raḷḷigan*

9th. *orūan*, *Kaliḷḷan*, *Kiḷḷegadhiphāmmān*, *Kuppēyan*, *magan*

10th. *Acapayyan*, *Eṇayan*, *Panpayyan*, *magan*, *Ruddapayyan*, *Sāmi Kāḷḷeyan*

⁵⁸ 'Tam. *nāḷu* (8th)—'land, country'. K P

⁵⁹ Tam. *nel nellu* (8th)—'paddy'. K P

⁶⁰ Tam. *pukar* (8th)—'fault'. K P.

⁶¹ Tam. *pullu* (8th)—'grass'. K P

⁶² Tam. *man* (8th)—'earth territory, dust'. K, P

⁶³ See p 22.

⁶⁴ See infra pp. 24-25. In the early period it is indeed difficult to distinguish between *ō* and *o*. However, the above discussion is based on the readings given by epigraphists.

⁶⁵ Tam. *aracay* (7th)—a m sg 'king'. K, P

⁶⁶ Tam. *maṭey* (7th. 8th.)—a m 'son'. K P

LW.

- 7th (p 119) *Gunasāgarādṛiṣṭiyamāmadhēyan, mahādevan* *
- 8th *Indaballīyātan, Kambayyan, Kaliballahan, Kaytavamsādhīpan, Kama-kōḍan, Kulatilakan, gaman, gamundan, Gōvindara Vallahan, Citravāhanan, Jayamitrān, Dharmmanāygan, Nagakumārān, Nāgan, Nāgam-mon, pañca mahāpātaka samyukton, Parasē byan, parāyanan, Pāndyan, paramēśvarādhirājārājan, Pūlāmahan, Pṛthvisagarān, sādūpṛiyan, Bhānudāsan, bhāṣitan, Bhīṣman, bhṛiyan, Manujāgarān, Ranasāgarān, varṣitan, vikraman, Vijayādhṛiyan, Vaiśikān, Satyavākyan, sampannan, sēnīyan, Śrīpuruṣa mahārājan, śūdrakan, Sōmavamsōdbhavan, Svēlavāhan.*
- 9th *Indaran, iṣṭan, jan āśrayan, duṣṭan, Nāgadevan, Nāgadhōran, pañca mahā pātakan, pātakan, Baladēvan, bhānījanan, Maṅgatōranan, sampannan*
- 10th *Antakarājan, Ajasutan, Abjasanībhaven, Abjavāhanan, abhivandīta-pādan, Ayyapadēvan, Āycaṇagāvundān, Indaran, ultarāngan, Kannaṛan, Kambhayyan, Karnnan, Kumudasahāyan, Gabhīndaran, Gāynda-ra ballahan, Caḷukya Rāman, Jayaduttarāngan, tanayan, Dantigan, Daytan, Dēvan, Dēvayyan, Nahuṣan, Nṛpatuṅgan, patākān, pātakaṇ, Purūravān, Ponnarāgarāvundān, praptān, Budhānvajan, brahmāti-kāran, mahabaḷan, mahārājayyan, mahārājadhīrājan, mahāsāmantan, Yayātībhūbhujan, Viśōttara vidūta dharādevan, sampannan, singhan, sthāpitan*

am

NW

- 9th *Kanvillam*

LW

- 7th (p 119) *kucēlam*
- 9th *Gōleyabhaṣṭam, Ravikayyam*
- 10th *aṭibhumbhukam, Kondiṭya gōtrōnnatam, pramukham, Pañca mahā-pātakam*

-am :

NW

- 8th *Dommara Kaḍavam, magam*
- 9th *alid unṭ[a]van, Ereyamnam, Kulappaya[m], gandam, Kommaguṛeyamman, Dēvanayyam, magam*
- 10th *Āyca gāvunda Karṇayyam, Āyta varṇmayyam, Eṇjōgayyam, Kālīyamman, Kōcayyam, Kṛtyamman, Kekayyam, Kōṭeyamman, gaṇḍan, Paṇpayyam, Puṣṭayyam, Permmāḍi Būlāyayam, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam, magam, Maṭṭiga Gāḍayyam, Maruḷayyam, Mācayyam, Māramayyam, Māḷimayyam, Murumayyam*

LW

- 7th. (p 119) *Kundavarmmarasam, guravam,*

- 8th Kannam, Singam, Śrī Dōram, Śrīpuruṣamahārājami, Śrī ballaham
- 9th Akāḷavarṣa śrī pṛthvī vallabham, Garuḍa lāñchanam, Dhōram, Nāgārjunam, pañcānanam, paramēśvaram, bhaya[ka]ram, Butem[dra] gāvundam, monōharām, ma[y]dunam, mahārājādhi rājam, mahāsāmantam, mahē[m]dra Tribhuvanadhīram, Raṭṭa vamsōdbhava[ni], Rāman, Lakṣmīvallabhēndram, Vikramāditya-Santarām, sampannam
- 10th Ajitam, Anuvah, atiratha-mallam, abhinutam, amalām, Amōghavarṣa mahiṣam, amgarakam, Ayyapadevam, asahayasāhasam, Indram, Indrātinajam, Iṭiva Kannarām, Kannarām, Kannayyam, Kannaradēvam, Kadambakuḷaḥṣṍit-ādityam, Kavirājarāja-vibudha-pravaram, Kāmci puravarēśvaram, kulatilakam, kula prasadam, kulaharam, Koṭṭigadēvam, Ganigādharam, mārṭtandam, gāvundam, Gūṭigaveye Nāgam, Gojiga dēvam, Gōvundayyam, Caṭṭiga dēvam, Cāṭṭiky ūbharanam, Calukya pañcānana[m], Jagatumgam, Javam, Jōgimayyam, Dēvarājasutam, Dhātram, nagarādhiṣṭhulam, Nandagirinātham, Nannigāśrayam, Nāgavarimayyam, Nāgimayyam, Nīrupamadēvam, Pañcala dēva[m], parama bhaṭṭarakam, paramēśvara mahiṣa ghaṭṭila caranārayindam, Palavānvayam, Pallava kulatilak-ānēka vākyam, pōdapaḍmōpaśēvittam, Purāṭṭava nandanam, Phalgunam, prakarṣam, pratipakṣa sūdrakam, pṛthivirājīvam, pṛthuvī vallabham, Banavāsi puravarēśvaram, Biṭṭigam, Budham, bīmam, Budhanutam, bhāvam, Bhūtiśramam, Manu mārggaṇ, mallam, Mārasimgha-dēvam, Raṭṭa Kandarppam, Raṭṭa vidyādharam, raja mārṭtandam, Rāṣṭrakūḷ ōttamam, vasya kula tilakam, Vāyikuḷ ō[dayam], vibudha-janam, viṣṣṭōttamam, vihamga rajadhvaṣṭōttumga[ni], Vīra Nārayanam, Viṣōttara bhaṭṭam, Sāmṭa gāvundam, śāsana baddham, Śōma sūtam, Saṭyāśrayakulatilakam, sarōrukhādharam, Sāhasa bhīmam, siṃghalānchanam, sutam, Sūdrakam, sēnabōvam

ōn :

NW

8th aḷivōn,⁶⁵ aḷittōn, kiḍisidōn ⁶⁶

9th aḷidōn

LW

8th irakṣiccidōn

-on :

NW.

8th aṇṇadon ⁶⁷ aḷi on, aḷidon, Duggamāra Eṇṇappon, oḍḍu on, kiḍi on, kīlpon, keḍisidon, kondon, iaredon, sandon, sah(po)n

9th. a(e?)ydu on, aḷidon

⁶⁵ Tam. oḷi (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P⁶⁶ Tam. keḷu (8th.)—v.b 'destroy'. K. P⁶⁷ eṇṇu (8th.)—v.b 'fear'. K. P.

-ōm

NW

8th *aṭlōm*

-am

NW

8th *aṭlom*, *kīḍisīda(m)*, *keḍisīdam*, *kaḷvam*, *paḍedom*
 10th. *aḥdom*, *seḷevam*

-an u, -ōn u, on u

NW

8th *kīḍisīdōn u*, *keḍipuvon u*, *kaḥon u*
 9th. *Aycannan-u*, *Tamma gāvundan u*, *Māramayyan u*

LW.

10th *pātakan u*

-āta or ātam

NW

9th *āḍāta*, *aḷḍāta*, *uṣṭāta(ta)m*, *baḷṭatam*
 10th *tappiḍāta*, *aḷḍatam*, *aḷḍu kondātami*, *naḍeyisīdātami*, *nallātami*

Fem

-aḷ (suffix)

NW

8th *īḍaḷ*, *kaḷṭaḷ* (> *goḷṭaḷ*)

-abbe (suffix).

LW

8th *Kaṇṇi abbe*
 9th. *kaḷ-abbe*
 10th *Nāḡiyabbe*, *Nāraṇabbe*

Neut

NW

-am

8th. *Āṇuvakkēdam*, *sālam*
 10 *noḍukam*^{es} *paṣumbe tanam*, *baḍatanam*, *mānam*, *veḍe (ḍa)mga[m]*

LW

7th (p 120) *āyusyam*, *ūharmam*
 8th *lē(ta)lam*, *pa(pha)lam*, *panhā(ra)m*, *pādam*, *pāpam*, *prasādam*,
ṭakram, *ṣamayam*
 9th *Āḍityavāra m*, *kuḷakṣayam*, *ṣa[ya]m*, *pāpam*, *[ṣ]anyam*, *phalam*,
Bṛhaspati(t)vāram, *mahajanam*, *rāḡyabhyudayaḷ[ḷbhyu]dayam*, *Vya*
yam, *varṣam*, *Sūryya grahanam*

^{es} Tam. *naṣunku* (8th.)—v b tremble' K P.

- 10th *anīyam, anūnam, artham, akṣayaḥṣṇa prōddānam, āgarām, Āditya-
ratam, āyam, udit ōditam, ūrjītam, kalpa vṛkṣam, kampam, kalani
kam, kulam, kullīnam Kharam, Caranāravinda yugaḷam, janapadam,
tūryyam, danda-dōsam, dānam, divasam, dēvatā nīlayam, dēvālayam,
nakṣatram nibiḍōnmalam, niranītarām nīrākūḷam, nīrōdham, nīhpari
graham, pañca maṣa sthānam, pakṣam, phalam, pratīpannatvam, pra
mānam, bhuvanasāram, bhūmilam, Mangalavāram, mahāpātakam,
mahāpaṭṭanam, rājyāntaram, lōbham, vēdam, vṛjīnāpahatanam, Sukra
vāram, Sakavarīṣam, śāsanam saruva namaśya(sya)m, suddham, vya
tipātām, sthūli kramam*

am

NW

- 7th (p 120) *ūlīgam, okkaltanam*
8th *o(m)mānam paṇam, paḍeyam⁹⁰ guttam*
9th *māram*
10th *amka vanam, aru vanam ānē vede(da)ngam, utkkumam, esakam,
esevinam kāmam gadyānam, paṇam, besam*

LW

- 7th (p 120) *dōsam svarggam*
8th *Kausika gōtram, divasam, Vijaya sambalsaram, sunkkam*
9th *a[bh]imāna-man[d]iram, uttarōttaram kālam, pāpam, [bhra]marā[th],
mahājanam yanītram, rājyābhīṣēkam, varṣam samvatsaram*
10th *adhikani, adhika bajam, avanīlalam, ābhatanam, āyam, Kumtala
dharātalam, kuḷam, karam, kramam carilam cāmaram, Candrārthka
lārambaram, citra dandam, jhalambam, turamgam, dharātalam, naga
rajam, nibaddham nyamam Padmajam, parāyanam, pādāmūlam,
phalam, prasādam, pratīpūlanam batīsam, Bṛhaspativāram, mahāday
(dai)vam nīrunkya paṭṭam, mānyam, rasam, vicītr ālapatra vrajam,
vēdam, samkham śāśānka mīham, sauryyam, san-māna dānam, sam
vatsaram, saruva bādha parihāram Siva nīlayam, Sukravāram, Sōma
grahanam, saudham*

-an

LW

- 8th *turagaman*
9th *Pungalan*

PLURAL⁷⁰

-ār (suffix)

Masc

NW

- 8th *aivār, sandār*

LW

- 7th (p 133) *amndūtār, prathūtār*

⁹⁰ Tam *paṣai* (8th.)—s.n 'detachment K P

⁰ See pp 24 29

Fem

-i stems :

LW (only).

- 7th (p 134) *Anantāmadāntiyar*.9th *Mahādēviyār*.

-ar (suffix) :

Masc

-a stems :

NW,

8th. *arasar, Aḥvarasar, Eṇeyammarasar, Dāsamm-Eṇeyar, Kumba Kamlā-
rar, Goindarasar, Telambayar, Manuga sāltavar, Multarasar, Rājā-
dītyarāsar.*9th *dāmarigar, Ballavarasar, Būtarasar*10th *aḥvar, Adītyavarmasar, Tailavarasar, palar*

LW.

7th (p 133) *ādhīpar, nītsampannar*8th *Amaccar, gāmigar, nālgauḍigar, pañca mahā-pātakar, Vijayādīyar,
rājapuruṣar, Raṭṭar, Vikramādītya-Yuvārājār, Vikramādītya-Bhaṭṭā-
rar, Śrīpuruṣamahārājār, Svētādhānar*9th *Kuragāmunḍar, goravar, mahāpātakar, paramabhaṭṭārakar, Bhaṭṭar,
maṇḍalikar, Mahādēvar, Mōngaravar, Subhātunga bhaṭṭar, samar-
tṭhar, Saruvanandibhaṭṭār, sāmantar, śīṣyar.*10th *atīpadastṭhar, atīmārggastṭhar, atyuttamar, anarādya tat[ṭ]va-vidhar,
anēkar, anyar, anvajar, anvita satva-vidhar, abhīdhmar, [ā]gamajñar,
Āhavamalla-dēvar, uttama mum nāthar, Kamu[ōrdhbhavavamsajar,
kṛta kṛtyar, Ganadhara dēvar, Jñānaśivabhaṭṭār, paṇnasigar, parvī-
tar, parīkṣā-kṣama sad-vēdavidha(da)r, bhaṭṭāra[kar], bhū-
nutar, bhūpar, bhūmipā[ṭaka]r, māntrārtha śiddhi-mahā mahar, mart-
tyar, mānya kūr, Yādū-Yādavar, Rēvadāsa Visōttara dīkṣitar, vipra-
vidagdhar, viprar, vibudhar, vīrar, vēda śāstra vyutpannar, sadartṭhar,
samagrar, samartṭhar, sampannar, samdhōhar*

-i stems :

NW.

8th *Pūli y ar, Bandugī y-ar*10th *pūri-y-ar*

LW

7th (p 134) *Nṛpamarīyar.*10th *seṭṭi-y ar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *keḷe-y ar.*

Fem

-i stems :

LW

7th (p 134) *Dēvakhañiyar, Śiṣṭītyar.*8th *Lōkama(hā)dēvīyar.*10th *Rēvala-dēvīyar.*

-e stems :

NW.

8th. *sūḷeyar*

LW

8th *Dēvaganīkkeyar.*10th *vallabhēyar*

-ōr (suffix) .

NW.

10th *bā'dōr*

or (suffix) .

NW

7th (p 134) *aḷīdor*8th *aḷīvor, Durvinīta-Eye appor, paḍedor, Polettālvor.*9th *salippor.*

LW.

3th *Duggamāror*-dir, -vir (suffixes).¹¹

Masc.

NW.

8th *makandır.*

Fem

NW.

8th *magaḷdir, mudulāyvir.*

-gaḷ (suffix) :

Masc.

NW.

8th *Araḷṣigaḷ*

LW.

7th (p 134) *adhikāṛigaḷ, sādhuḡaḷ*8th *dēśādhīpātigaḷ*9th *upakāṛigaḷ*10th *gāvundagaḷ, udāṛigaḷ, sthānādhi-pātigaḷ*

Fem.

NW.

8th *Kūcipoṣigaḷ, Rēvamañcaḷgaḷ, Vināpoṣigaḷ.*¹¹ See p 28

LW

9th *Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ*10th *Nagiyabbegaḷ*Neut ¹²*gaḷ*

NW

8th. *kaḷgaḷ*

LW

8th *aparadhamgaḷ*9th *raja śraṇṭa[m gaḷ] samvatsaramgaḷ*10th. *ksudropadrata badhegaḷ samvatsaramgaḷ hamsa[m][gaḷ]**arkkaḷ (suffix) ¹³*

Masc

LW

8th *ira bhāḷarkkaḷ*9th *goraḷarkkaḷ iedaḷidarkkaḷ*10th. *Raṣṭrakūṭamayaḷarkkaḷ**ar u (suffix) ¹⁴*

Masc

NW

8th *eḷpadimaru parvataru Mūḷḷarasaru Rundi Vāccaru*9th *Nagapaṇṭararu [No]ḷambha doḍḍaru Madengereyaru*

LW

8th *Devendraru ṛṣiyaru bhāḷaru*9th *gamuṇḍaru mahasamanṭaru**gaḷ (suffix)* the following are Neut in form and Masc in meaning7th (p 134) *guruvaḍigaḷ*9th *Rajamalla Perṇṇanaḍigaḷ*

The Nominative is used as the subject of a verb or participle to denote the doer of the action ¹⁵

7th (p 157) *Nasappa gonḍu koḷṭan*8th *Duggamara idan paḍedar (6 7 to 8)**Ranasagaru paṇiyaram koḷṭan (10 5 to 6)*9th *Gayindara dattam viṭṭar (67 5 and 12)*10th *Śaṇṭagavundā gosahaṣṭam iḍan (103 13 to 15)*

Subject of a participle

7th (p 157) *Caritaśrinama dheya prabhu apṇanasailendraman paḷdu Gaṇ dhebham aydan meḷṭi saukhyasthaṇ aydan*8th *Bhāḷatar Kanṭyaru koṇḍu dhanaman kaḷḍu maguḷdu devargge biṭṭar (20 3 to 6)*¹² See pp 24 29¹³ See p 29¹⁴ See p 33¹⁵ GOKI p 157

- 9th *Eṇeyammaṇ kādī sattān* (81.3 to 4)
 10th *Iṇḍu negaḷḍar Rāṣṭrakūṭamāyarkkaḷ* (97.7 to 8).

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

Unlike the nominative case, the other cases such as the accusative, instrumental, dative, genitive and locative take the case terminations which are added to the stems either directly or with the different inflexional increments. These case signs remain the same for all the three genders masc. fem and neut. and for both the numbers, singular and plural.

The terminations of the Accusative Case are

- 7th (p 135) *ān, -an, am, am, ā* and *-a*
 8th *-ān, an am, am, ā*
 9th *-ān, -an am, am, a*
 10th. *-an, am, am*

Forms with *ān, an* *a* and *a* are found side by side in the inscriptions of the 7th cent A.D.¹⁶ So far as *-ān* and *an* are concerned we find them side by side in the 8th cent A.D. But in the 9th cent A.D. very few forms are found with *ān* while many with *an* are met with and when we come to the inscriptions of the 10th cent A.D., not a single form is found with *ān*, all of them having *an* alone as the accusative case sign.

It is suggested, that *an* and *ā* are earlier than *-an* and *-a*.¹⁷ The findings in the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent A.D. undoubtedly go to confirm this supposition as can be easily seen from the above remarks. The problem here is parallel to that of *ar > ar* and also that of *ān, an, ām* and *om*.¹⁸ No doubt it is possible to take the view that *a* and *ā* are the same as *-ān* and *an* with final nasals dropped¹⁹ and therefore it is possible to posit the equations that *-ān > ā* and *an > -a*.

um is the conjunctive suffix in Kannaḍa, which is usually added to the case signs of all nouns. But in the accusative, this *-um* is added to the stems before the case-ending e.g. (8th) *paruvaramān, Varanastiyuman*. This leads to the supposition that the acc. case sign might have been a later development.

There are many instances in OK and MK where the stem itself is used in the sense of the acc. case. And in NK, especially in colloquial language the acc. case sign is very rarely used.²⁰

ān (termination)

Masc

NW

8th. *biḷḍānān*

LW

7th (p 136) *ṇṇṇant*

8th *Kaḷi Dōraṇān*

¹⁶ GOKI p 135

¹⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁸ See pp 25-34 on the discussion of the plural suffixes and gender suffixes respectively

¹⁹ GOKI, p 135

²⁰ GOKI p 135

Fem no examples

Neut

NW

7th. (p 136) <i>e</i> stems	<i>ede y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>iṭṭi y an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaḍe y an koḷe y-an</i> ²¹
<i>r</i> stem	<i>Tiṭṭerur an</i>
<i>l</i> stem	<i>paḷal an</i> ²²

LW

7th. (p 136) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Sailendraman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>giri y-an</i>
8th <i>u</i> stems	<i>Udayapuraman degulaman dhanaman dharmma man piṭṭhaman Banavasi maṇḍalaman mahajana man sthanaman</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>hamci y an datti y an</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kavil- y (u) (m a)n</i>
9th <i>a</i> stems	<i>dattaman</i>

a termination

Masc and Fem no examples

Neut

NW no examples

LW

7th (p 136) <i>a</i> stem	<i>valibhagam-a</i>
8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>phalam a samuhabalam a</i>

an (termination)

Masc

NW

8th <i>e</i> stem	<i>Udugure y-an</i>
-------------------	---------------------

LW

8th <i>a</i> stems	<i>Angar an Naṭambar Adityan an</i>
10th	<i>Gajjiga bhupaṇ an Paṇḍyan an</i>

Fem

NW and LW no examples

Neut

NW

7th (p 136) <i>e</i> stem	<i>ane-y an</i>
8th <i>i</i> stem	<i>Siva vaṭṭi y um an</i>
<i>e</i> stem	<i>kaṭe y an nalage y an</i>

²¹ Tam. *koḷṭai* (8th.)—s.n. fort K.P²² Tam. *poḷḷi* (8th.)—s.n. grove K.P

u stems	<i>kapp a(m) naḍ a(m) mat am</i>
e stems	<i>teze y am (> dereyam)</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
l stems	<i>kal am</i>
10th a stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>gadyanam am tomam am paccav am</i> (<i>am > av</i>) <i>panam am Romam am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>tomam am marantar am</i>
i stems	<i>belli y um am</i>
u stems	<i>olp am koḷag(g um am)</i>
e stems	<i>ane y um am ane y am pangole y am</i>
y stems	<i>key y am</i>
r stems	<i>Kaḍiyur an</i>
l stems	<i>kāl-am</i>

LW

7th (p 137) i stem	<i>Yati-y am</i>
8th a stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>Varanasivam am Vimanam am</i> (with out <i>am</i>) <i>aśvarath am dan am devabhog am puru</i> <i>vacar an prithivirajy am brahmadēy am sunik an</i>
e stems	<i>kavile y um-am</i>
9th a stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>dharmanam a(m) palam an maha</i> <i>palakam um am sthanam uv am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>gosasam tap am rajastavit an rajy am sarvvaba</i> <i>dhaparathar am</i>
i stems	<i>paddhati y am Baranasi y um aḥ stiti y am</i>
e stems	<i>kavile-y am kavile y um am</i>
10th. a stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>Kurukṣetrau uv am (am um > av uv)</i> <i>jasam-am dharmanam am narakam a(m) sthanav</i> <i>am (am > av) phalam-am prasadam am mahaja</i> <i>nant-am ratnam am vīram am sasanam an sīst</i> <i>olkaram am</i> (without <i>an</i>) <i>artthaśāstranik am</i> <i>aharadan am karuṇy aḥ ik an tap am tambul</i> <i>am tarkk-an dan aḥ degul-am dharmm an dha</i> <i>rapurbbak am namaskar-am raj am paradhani am</i> <i>prithuvirajy am bharaṇ am bhumi dan am bhojan</i> <i>am mahadan am maha yajni-aḥ vasagat am ved</i> <i>am saḥitya vidye y itihāsa an sūralok am hṛday</i> <i>am</i>
i stems	<i>Baranasi y-uv am Varanasi y um am sthiti y am</i> <i>utpatti y-am medva y am kṣanti y um-am datti y</i> <i>am</i>
u stems	<i>Kaḍbapp uv am</i>
e stems	<i>aikyaṇakṣa palan* y um am kavile y am kavile y</i> <i>uv am Prayage y-uv am maryade y am kṣame y</i> <i>am</i>

am (termination)

Neut

NW

9th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>kon am tuppam</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	<i>iōh[am nett am</i>

LW

7th	(p 137) <i>a</i> stems	<i>Kaṭavapraṇ am manav am</i>
8th	<i>a</i> stems	(without <i>am</i>) <i>kanyadan am gosus am ḍavan-am</i> <i>dan am dharmm am dhani am prithuīrāṇ am</i> <i>mon am hastirath am hiraṇya garbh-am</i>
9th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>degulam am</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>fīrth am</i> <i>dharmm a[m] batt am sabhōga sadak am śasa</i> <i>[n a]m</i>
10th	<i>a</i> stems	(with <i>am</i>) <i>sa(śa)śanam a(m)</i> (without <i>am</i>) <i>ai</i> <i>gah am udatta am upāśray-am kalpa-padaṇa dan</i> <i>am Gosahast am tuḷapuruṣ am deīabhog am Nan</i> <i>danatan am nirmay-am pauruseya karany am</i> <i>pracay am bhāṣajya dan am man am rajy am</i> <i>vyakaran am śamaṅraspad am</i>

a (termination)

Neut

NW

7th.	(p 137) <i>pull-a</i>
8th	<i>kayy a</i> ⁸⁴
9th	<i>poḷan a poḷa[man a]</i>

LW

7th	(p. 137) <i>dehav a</i>
9th	<i>Varanasi y un a</i>

PLURAL

It is suggested that the plural suffix of the masc and neut *a* stems might have been **ngaḷ* in OK and that the nasal came to be used optionally in neut by about the middle of the 13th cent. AD and it was retained in masc fem and Skt neut stems. It should be noted that this is confined only to *a* stems⁸⁵

an (termination)

Masc

LW

8th	<i>nṣparkkaḷ an</i>
-----	---------------------

Neut

LW

8th	<i>akṣarangaḷ-um-an jīvatamgaḷ-an puruva maryaḍe gaḷ an</i>
-----	-------------------------------------------------------------

⁸⁴ Tam. kaḷ (8th) — hand trunk KP

⁸⁵ GOKI p 138

an (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *p[α]ruvar um an*10th. *berppar an*⁸⁶

LW

9th. *brahmacariya hmar an*10th. (pl in *ar*) *ayatar an ur[vv]irpar an brahmanar an mairmanlar an*
nisiyar uv-an(pl in *gal*) *Revadasa Visottara somayayigaḷ an*(pl in *arkkaḷ*) *Pallaveśarkkaḷ an**Fem*

NW

9th. *penḍir an**Neut*

NW

9th. *pandigaḷ an*

LW

10th. *gunamgaḷ an darpanamgaḷ an**am* (termination)*Masc*

NW

9th. *palar am*⁸⁷ *parubar um am*10th. *parubar uv am*

LW

9th. [*br*] *ahmanar um am*10th. (pl in *ar*) *kamuḷodbhava-vamsa prottamār am tapodhanar aḷ duṣ*
ṭar am nana desadhisar am brahmanar am viṣiṣṭar am(pl in *gal*) *virodhigaḷ am śatrubhupatiḷ am**Fem*

NW

10th. *pe[ṇḍa]ṭ am**Neut*

LW

9th. *jōṭisa-sakuna nimittar iḷaḷ am*10th. *agraharar iḷaḷ-am navambaramgaḷ am rasamgaḷ am*⁸⁶ Tam. *venṇu* (7th.)—vb be necessary K P⁸⁷ Tam. *pala* (8th.)—indef num. adj many KP

am (termination)

Neut

LW

10th *opasarggam ga| am*

The Accusative is used to express an object or person on which or whom the action of the verb falls ²⁸

7th. (p 150) *svarggagaram eridar*

8th *idan paḍedam*

9th *dallaman viṭṭar*

10th *gosahasram idan*

THE INSTRUMENTAL CASE

The terminations of the instrumental case are

7th (p 139) *im im in ida* and *indu*

8th *im inde*

9th *im in ida*

10th *im im in imda imdam ida inde inde imdam* and *indim*

It is noted that the stems ending in *u* take the terminations of the instrumental case direct without infixing any suffix while to neuter stems in *a* is added the suffix *-d* before the case-sign. And the stems in *i* and *e* have glide *y* when the terminations are added. It has also been noted that generally *im* and *im* are used when followed by a consonant while *in* is used both before a consonant and a vowel ²⁹

im (termination)

Neut

LW

7th (p 139) *bhakti-y im*

8th with suffix *d* *adhikara d i(m)*

im (termination)

Masc

LW

10th *disipanyan im Dharmmanandanam Ragavan im*

Neut

NW

10th (i) without suffix *tembelar im pesar im*

(ii) with suffix *d* *besa d in*

(iii) with suffix *in* (or double termination) *olp in im*

LW

7th (p 139) *svatoka d im*

10th (i) without suffix *mums im*

(ii) with glide *y* *ava[dh]i y im varasi y im*

²⁸ GQKI p 158

²⁹ GOKI p 139 Cf also KVI 23-4

(iii) with suffix *d* *atyulsa d im jīyamanasa-d im nanapha[avi]a sena d im vikrama d im svadharmma d im*

(iv) with suffix *in* *Meruv in im*

in (termination)

Neut

NW

7th (p 140) (i) without suffix *carpp in*

(ii) with double termination *imb in im*

10th (i) without suffix *olp-in negarpp in*

LW

7th (p 140) (i) with suffix *d* *guna d in*

(ii) with double termination *svadhyayasampatt in im*

9th (i) with suffix *d* *sukha d in*

10th (i) with glide *y*

i stems *madaḥ y in padan y in ruḍi y in*

e stems *ekacchatracchaye y in oje y in navinavaruvane y in*

(ii) with suffix *d* *ulsa d in krama d in navaanandana bṛṇḍa d in pralīpaṇa d in sukha d in*

inda indam⁹⁰ and ind im (double) terminations

Masc

10th *Mamdhata-inda*

Neut

NW

10th *olpin inda*

LW

7th. (p 140) *devadanda d inda*

8th. *dhavaḥaḥa chattrā-chaye inda*

9th. *anuma[ta] d inda devaprasada d inda*

10th. *maṣṣanna d in[d]am guna d ind im*

inda indam (terminations)

Neut

NW

10th *cumcuvinda olpindam arkatindam*

LW

10th *garuva d inda vidha d inda*

inde and inde (terminations)

Neut

LW

10th. *kulagiri bhitti y inde celv inde*

⁹⁰ *am in indam and indam* here is a conjunctive particle

PLURAL

* The case sign is added to the pluralising particle⁹¹

in and *in* (terminations)

Masc

LW

7th. (p 140) *kumar ar in*

10th *Revadasa Visottara samajajgal in*

Neut

NW

10th. *perggeregal in pomgal in*

LW

7th (p 140) *anekagunasilamalegal in*

10th *janamgal un*

It is likely that *in* or *in* from that time afterwards an adverb of time originally has later come to be used as a post position meaning from or by (instrumental case). The reason for the insertion of *u* between the nom. sg and pl of *u* stems and the terminations of the dative as in *kalarige bhajarimge* is not known.⁹²

The Instrumental is used to express the instrument or the means or manner⁹³

7th (p 159) *bhaktiyim*

8th. *adhikaradim*

9th *sukhadin*

10th *besadim olpininda*

THE DATIVE CASE

The terminations of the dative case are

7th (p 141) *ke k ke ge i ge*

8th *ke kke ge i-ge*

9th. *ke kke ge gge*

10th *kke ge gge*

Of these terminations the principal one is *ke* which is met with after *k* (< *q*)⁹⁴ No doubt *i-ge* had existed for a long time even before it had appeared in literary composition. In the 7th cent. AD besides *i-ge* we have also *in ge* (cf *baṭar in ge*). The fact that we meet with both the forms *per in ge* and *per i ge* in the 8th cent. AD inscriptions suggests that the period of transition in the matter of the disappearance of the pre-consonantal nasal in a termination had already commenced then.⁹⁵ It is possible to take the view that *peringe* is an earlier form of *per i ge* and such instances might also confirm the hypothesis of continuous movement from complex to simple in the evolution of the Kannada language.⁹⁶

Probably **devar in ge* > *devar i-ge*

⁹¹ GOKI p. 140

⁹² Ibid p. 159

⁹³ See p. 10 above.

⁹⁴ Ibid p. 141

⁹⁵ GOKI p. 141

⁹⁶ See pp. 25, 31, 42 above

In the 8th 10th cent. AD also we meet with both *akke* and *ake* which clearly shows that the process of shortening of *akke* > *ake* which probably began in the 6th⁹⁷ or 7th. cent AD has not been completed during this period

ke or *ge* (termination)

Masc

NW *

- 7th (p 141) (i) without suffix *Devereya ge*
 8th (i) without suffix
 a stems *salipa ge*
 i stems *Kulamuddagāmi ge, Gōvindaṇḍaḍi ge*
 (ii) with gender suffix and nasal
 kāduvom ge Bināmmān ge
 9th (i) with gender suffix and nasal
 kaṭṭu ge kādalan ge kadon ge kadon ge, kīṭisidon ge baṅge vom ge
 10th (i) with gender suffix and nasal
 Kasigam ge, Kondoṇ ge Cāvundayyan ge, Parekaran ge poy dan ge, mikkam ge mūṇḍam ge kaduvon ge

LW

- 7th (p 144) *Kiṭṭānāḍvake*
 8th *Anivarit-acari ge Antakan ge Adityabhaṭara ge, Aṅgaḍa Komaran ge, dhareḍi(ḍi) (sa)n ge, sulradhar ge*
 9th *Sive nāyakam ge*
 10th. *Isānaṣivam ge, Nahuṣam ge Nirupamam ge bhuvallabham ge Yayāti ge*

Fem

LW

- 9th *adhudevale ge*
 10th. *Heleyahega* [i.e. *Heleyahbege* + *a(m)*—*can* suff.] *bhūṭalavati ge*

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 146)
 e stems *edepare ge mane ge*
 r stems *palarur ge*
 8th (i) without any change
 i stems *Kampili ge puṭṭi ge Puttur Attan ge, Ponnadi ge*
 e stems *māḷate ge* (measure)
 r stems *mattar ge*
 (ii) with change *i* or *in* inserted
 peṭi ge, per in ge

⁹⁷ See p 13 above

- 9th (1) without any change
 : stems *Oḍḍavāḍi ge, dhāḷi ge, Sāmaḷavāḍi ge*
 -y stems *meḡ ge*
- 10th (1) without any change
 -e stems *keḡ ge, Koṇḍaliḡere ge, poḡarḷḷe ge*
 -n stems *kaṇ ge,⁹⁸ maṇ gr*
 -l stems *kaḷ ge*
- (11) with change
 maḷḷar im ge, aḷḷv im ge

LW

- 8th *alayaḡe*
 9th a stems *deḡula ke, maḡājana ke*
 : stems *abḡhivāḍḍhi ge*
 10th : stems *āḷi ge, kiḷḷḷi ge, bḡhaḷḷavḷḷḷi ge, baṣaḍi ge, rāḡyābḡhivāḍḍhi ge*

kke, gge, kkaṇ and gaṇ (terminations)

Here in *kkaṇ* (*kke + aṇ*) and *gaṇ* (*ge + aṇ*) -*aṇ* is the conjunctive suffix -*gge* comes always after *r*⁹⁹ *kke* is probably due to the accent on the preceding vowel *a* Possibly *kke* > *ke* (by shortening of long consonants)¹⁰⁰ > -*ge*

Masc,

NW

- 10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *poḡkāṭaṇ gaṇ*

LW

- 10th (with -*aṇ* suffix) *Aḡirāḡaṇ gaṇ, Saḡaṣiḡa bḡhaṇaṇ-gaṇ*

Fem

LW

- 10th (with *aṇ* suffix) *Nāḡiḡyabbe gaṇ*

Neut

NW

- 8th (without any suffix) *ur gge*
 9th (with *aṇ* suffix) *[ā]ḷ ggaṇ*
 10th (without any suffix) *maḷḷar gge*

LW

- 10th (without any suffix) *dēḡulaḡke, dḡarḡma-kke naḡara kke, maḡājana-kke, lōka kke, vaḡṣa-kke suḡalōka kke, suḡaḡḡāḷaya kke, mūḷaḷ-veḍiḡya-kke*
 (with the conj suffix *uṇ*) *naḡara kkaṇ, maḡaḡjana kkaṇ*
 9th (without any suffix) *lōkaḡke, vaḡṣa kke, Saḡyavāḡya Juṇāḷaya kke, Āḡḷiḡyagṡiḡya kke*
 (with the conj suffix *aṇ*) *firḷḷḷa kkaṇ*

⁹⁸ Tam. *kaṇ* (8th.)—s.n. *eye KP

⁹⁹ See p 12 above

¹⁰⁰ See p 13 above

- 10th (without any suffix) *gunamaharatna braja kke, degula kke nivedya kke Pamjikesvara kke parayana kke bala kke barisa kke Bharata mahamandala kke mata kke Malligesvara kke mahajana kke mahapada kke loka kke viprasamkula kke visaya kke Silalaya kke*
 (with the conj suffix *am*) *kala kkam khandaspuṣṭa jīrmoddhara na kkam tapojana kkam nakara kkam nyakuṣa kkam pañcamāṣa sthana kkam mahajana kkam vidyadana kkam samya kkam*

PLURAL

ke or ge (termination)

Masc

NW

- 8th *Nandi Guṇḍar ge*
 10th *tomṭigaḷ ge perggadegaḷ ge*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *bhaḷar im ge*
 8th (i) without change *rajaḥpuruṣar ge samastaprabhṭigaḷ ge*
 (ii) with change *deḷar i ge (deḷar im ge)*
 9th (i) without any change *brahmanarkkaḷ ge*

Fem

LW

- 10th (i) with change *bhaḷar i ge*

Neut

NW

- 8th. *adigaḷ ge*

LW

- 8th. (without any change) *utsahangaḷ ge*
kke, gge kkam kam ggam gam (terminations) ¹⁰¹

Masc

NW

- 8th (without any change) *desadhipatigaḷ appor gge*
 (with conj suffix *u < um*) *Komgaṇi Muttarasar kku* ¹⁰²
 9th (without any change) *kudor gge*
 10th (without any change) *arasar gge norṇṇur ar gge parur ar gge*
 (with the conj suffix *am*) *mamyar ggam*

LW

- 7th (p 146) *malakarar gge*
 8th (without any change) *bhaḷatar kke*
 (with the conj suffix *um*) *Vimlīsarar kkam*
 (without any change) *gandharītar gge deḷar gge Deīacaryyabhaga*

¹⁰¹ See p 52 above

¹⁰² It is also possible that this dative form might have been taken in Kannada from

*vanar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Śrī puruṣamahārājar gge, Śrīpṛthuvīsāgara
śrīmad Aṣṭapēndra duṣṭabhayaṅkarar gge*

(with the conj suffix *-am*) *Vṃitīśvarar kkanī*

9th (without any suffix) *gararar gge, Gōkarṇa paṇḍita bhaṭārar gge,
dēvar gge, bhaṭārar gge, Sarvbanandīdēvar gge*

10th (without any change) *Kūlapṛiya dēar gge, dēvar-gge, paṇṇasī [ga]
r gge, Viṣṇu dēar gge seṭṭiyar gge*

(with the conj suffix *am*) *paṇṇasīgar ggām, vidyārthī tapō-dhanar
ggām seṭṭiyar ggām gāvundugal gām*

The Dative expresses the person or thing to whom or which something is given.

7th (p 160) *kalauṅge*

8th *Govindapādige*

9th *kadalange*

10th *kōḍurauṅge*

THE ABLATIVE CASE -

There is no ablative case in Kannaḍa ¹⁰³

• In the following instance the instrumental case termination is used for the purpose of what is called the Ablative of motion

Neut

NW

9th. *Purigeṇe y in*

THE GENITIVE CASE

The terminations of the genitive case are

7th (p 147) *-ā a*

8th *-ā, a*

9th *a a*

10th *a*

It is surmised that *a* is earlier than *ā* ¹⁰⁴ This question is analogous to the suffixes *ar, an* the *nom* (pl) and *acc* suffixes respectively ¹⁰⁵

No doubt in the inscriptions of the 7th cent forms with both *a* and *ā* terminations are found and that those with *-ā* are more in number ¹⁰⁶ More or less this same condition prevails with regard to the inscriptions of the 8th cent In the 9th cent inscriptions forms with *a* are found still in increasing number while in the 10th cent all forms take the termination *a*

These facts can support the view that *ā* is earlier than *a* and incidentally may go to confirm the wider hypothesis in regard to the evolution of the Kannaḍa language ¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ GOKI p. 161

¹⁰⁵ See pp 24 42

¹⁰⁷ See p 24 above

¹⁰⁴ Ibid p 147

¹⁰⁶ GOKI, p 147

*a termination**Masc*

NW

8th (i) with suffix *Ḥranag an a*9th (1) with suffix *ahd on-a*

LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *Mangaiis-an-a*8th (i) with suffix *dev an a Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣan an a Ranasagar an a*9th (i) with suffix *Amaghavarāṣa Nṛpatunganamankūl an a**Neut*

NW

7th (p 149) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *Inangur a*l *bal a*

(ii) with glide

i stem *Anḍuḡi y a per y a*

8th (i) without any suffix consonantal stems

r *ur-a Kadatur-a Kadambur a puttur-a Beḷatur a Mardur a Maltavur a Vasavur a Surageyur a*(ii) with suffix *d Belgoḷa-d-a*(iii) with glide *y*i stem *keri y a*e stem *Purigeṛe y-a Parigeṛe y a Sorage-y a*

LW

7th (p 148) (i) with suffix *d anekaguḷa d a*(ii) with suffix *m Kalvapp-m a*8th (i) with suffix *d asvameda d a dharmma d a Lokasvara d a sunka d-a*(ii) with glide *y*i stems *pridhūi y-a Varanast y-a*e stems *ghaṭige y a assembly vasudhe y a*9th (i) with suffix *d tirttha d a tarṣa d a*(ii) with glide *y* e stem *Turigaḅhadre y a**-a termination**Masc*

NW

8th (i) with suffixes *an on on alidan a Eṛeyappan-a kond on a kon don a geydon a*(ii) with glide *y*-i stems *Govindapadi y a Govindapoddi y a*

- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *ara[sa]n a* *Ara[ku]l[ayan-a* *Poleyannan a* *Madhavayyan a* *Sejojan a*
 (ii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Perimadai y a* *Perummadai y a*
 e stems *lande y a*
- 10th (i) with suffix *-an* *Aycanan a* *Ereyan a* *Ci[layyan a* *Gajjigan a* *Ruddapayyan a*
 (ii) with glide *y* *e* stem *lande y a*

LW

- 7th (p 149) (i) with glide *y* *Anese[ti y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *devandev an a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *i* stem *acari y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Indran a* *dosigan a* *Singan a*
- 9th (i) with suffix *an* *[Si]ri gavundan a* *Siriputusan a*
- 10th (i) with glide *y*
 i stems *Atri y a* *Kalidevasvami y a* *Kuru[ka] Kamase[ti y a*
 (ii) with suffix *an* *Antakan a* *Amoghavar[an a* *Indaran a* *Kanna[ran a* *Kannara devan a* *Kamba gavundan a* *Jagatumgan-a* *Jagatumga gavundan a* *Danigan a* *Devan a* *nalgamundan-a* *Nellaval[gavundan a* *panca mohapat[akan a* *Parvatara[an a* *Puddhan-a* *Bitojan a* *Verehayya devan a* *Vil[ayyan a* *lalaja locanan a*

Fem

NW

- 10th (i) with glide *y* *padarige y a*

LW

- 10th (i) with glide *-y* *Naranabbe y a*

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 149) (i) without suffix *Adeyeyenad a* *Ko[attur a*
 (ii) with final consonant doubled *pul[a*
 (iii) with glide *y* *perje[ti y a*
 (iv) with suffix *d* *aramaneta[ra-d a*
- 8th (i) without suffix *Akkakailur a* *Ajalur a* *Karbur a* *Kada[ur a* *to[re na[a* *Pervat[tiyur a* *Marddur a* *Simmanur a*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Anura d-a* *kanduga d a* *Kudalura d a* *Kesugo[a d a* *Nirgunda d a* *Pamulca d a* *Pombulca d a* *Belgo[a-d a* *Sandhigal Ajj[anura d-a*
 (iii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Andugi y a* *Kallari[adi y a* *Pekkar[i y a* *Pergunn[y a* *Pa[et[adi y a* *Bedeme[ti y a* *Belmani y a*
 e stems *ada[ke y a* *Ta[laggete y a* *Pange y a* *Bojjege[y-a* *mane y a* *May[e y a* *Muduguppe y a*

- (iv) with the final consonant doubled *kal l a*
 (v) with suffix *in* *elt in a*, *tuṭup-in a*, *veḷas in a*
- 9th (i) without suffix *Tairur a*
 (ii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Elamvaḷi y a* *paravari y a*, *ṭiri y a*
 e stems *Elṭunuse y a*, *kaḷabe y a*, *keṇe y a*, *peḍḍoṟgate y a*,
 Baḷḷekeṇe-y a, *Beḍḍoṟgate y a*, *Beḷḍugonde y a*
 (iii) with suffix *-d-* *Ekacaḷḷuga d a*, *Kiri Ingaḷa d-a* *Cuncila d a*, *Gā*
vaḍivaḍa-d a *tuppa d a*, *tōṇṭa d a* *Nirggunda d a*, *Peṇṇigaḍanga*
d-a, *poṭa d a* *Munṇyavaḍa d a*, *Rana d a*, *Saraḷavura d a*, *Sṇvura*
d-a
 (iv) with suffix *in* *Madag in a*
 (v) with final consonant doubled *man-n a*
- 10th (i) without suffix *Kakambāl a* *kaḍiyūr a*, *Cimmacanūr a*, *nīr a*,
Modiyanūr a, *Bargūr a* *Baragūr a*
 (ii) with the final consonant doubled *key y a*, *nell a* *man n a*
 (iii) with glide *y*
 i stems *amgaḍi y a* *karṇi y a*, *Kuḷḷamṇi y a*, *Kōgaḷi y a*
Goggi y a, *Niṭṭanṇi y a*, *Beḷgaḷi-y a*
 e stems *ete-y a*, *Elase y a* *ele y a*, *Kaḷḷaburṇise y a*, *keṇe y a*,
Koṇḍaliṇe y a *maḷe y a*
 (iv) with suffix *-d* *arita d a* *muḷṭa d-a*, *Rodda d-a* *Rōṇa-d a*
 (v) with suffix *in-* *karuv in a*, *Peṇṇeṭuv in-a*

LW

- 7th (p 149 50) (i) with glide *-y* *Banavāsi y a*
 (ii) with suffix *-d-* *saṅgha d a*
 (iii) with suffix *in* *Kaḷbapp-in a*
- 8th (i) with glide *y* *Kundavasi y a* *Gaṇḍavāḍi-y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*
 e stems *Kundagesete y a* *Sōmadimūḷṭise y a*
 (ii) with suffix *-d* *asvamedha d a*, *apṭa-d a* *Udayapura d a* *ḍegula*
d a, *para (ba)la d a*, *pūrvacara d a*, *Baranāsiwa d a*, *Rājasim*
ghēsvara d a *viṣaya-d a*
- 9th (i) with glide *y*
 i stems *basadi y a* *brahmāṭi y a*
 (ii) with suffix *-d* *asiṃmēdha d-a*, *Kundakund anvaya d-a*, *Kaundī*
lyagōṭra-d a *Kṛṣṇapakṣa d a* *Jeṣṭha māsa-d a*, *[pa]ṣumētha d a*
 (for *pasumēdhada*), *Paḷḷṇamasa d-a* *mahajara d a* *Mulastha*
na-d a, *Momsiddhanta-d-a* *raṇṇa [d] a*, *varṣa d a*, *Vaisakhamāsa*
d a *samaya d a* *samvatsara-d a* *Sṇanandi siddhanta d a*, *Sṇa*
vanamasa d a
- 10th (i) with glide *y*
 i stems *bḷi y a*, *Vāranāsi y a*
 e stems *kaṇṇi y a*, *Baḷḷigāme y a*

- (11) with suffix *d* *agrahara-d a amaḷagama d a Adityavara d a as vāyuja d a Kāvīrajaṣa vacaḥ prabhava d a Kamesvara d a Karttika-masa d a grahana d a catussamaya d a jaya d a tadvarsabhyantara d a Tarkṣyapakṣa-d a degula d a dharmma sasana d a parapaksa d a purikaranagara d a purva d a Pauṣya masa d a pratibala d a bahuja d a bala d a bira d a bhaga d a Bṛhaspativara d a Makarakela d a mata d a Mangala d a mahajana d a Magha d a Marggasira d a mulasthana d a Yuga d a samudra d a saṁkramaṇa-d a samvatsara d a sutra d a śrīryyagrahana d a Somavara d a Śraṇanamasa-d a*

PLURAL

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Atanvaḥḥi y ar a goḥi y ar a*
 8th. *Arakellar a arasar a Duggamarar a Nandavilmudiyar a paṇmṛar a Maḷvapottēyar a Suṭṭaganar a*
 with gender suffix or *Pesador a*

LW

- 8th. *A(na)ṇṭagunar a Añṇanacaryabhaḡavanlar a Komalar a Koḡal seḥḥi y ar a parajisḍor a putvaḷagosasigar-a Manasigar a Viṇanay gar a Viṇa(s)eḥḥigar-a*
 9th *bhaḡarar a Gamuṇḍa samigaḷ a mandalikarkkaḷ a*

Fem

NW

- 9th *tayvir a*

LW

- 7th (p 151) *Guṇamati avvegaḷ-a*
 8th. *Mahadeviyar a*

Neut (in form and Masc in sense)

- 7th (p 151) *Erevaḡigaḷ a Dharmmasenaguruvaḡigaḷ a*
 8th *Devendra pemmadigaḷ a*

a termination

Masc

NW

- 7th (p 151) *Amaliyar a*
 8th *Arabaddaḡiyar a arasar a kondar a mayurakkadatar a Mullavar ar a Sandavaradar a*
 9th. *Ajjaparvitar-a Imgaḡisar a Kuḷḷepyarasar a ma[ṇṇa]goḡar a Mayi la parvar a*
 10th. *kaylar a Kosigar a norppar a manevartegar a Maḷḷikosigar a kay var a*

LW.

7th (p. 151) *Kammarar-a, dētar-a, Voḷḷiggāmeyar-a*8th *Udaya(pu)ra nāygar-a, urubhaṭar-a, Duggamātar-a, paḷḷagōḷar-a, Bōy-gavarimmar a, bhaṭātar-a, Maṇḍukar a, malagōḷar-a, Śrī-Ambi-ācāriyar-a, Susēnarāḍiyar a, Jattibhaṭarkkaḷ a*9th *Amōghavarisadētar a, kumbhātar a, Gōṭundar a, Candrādityar-a, dētar-a, bhaṭātar a*10th *Ahavamalladēvar-a, gaṇḍar a, gātundar a, Candramauḷi bhaṭātar-a, dharaniśar-a, Dharmmarāśtibhaṭātar-a, paramabhaṭātarakar-a, Bāḷa-candrapaṇḍita-dēvar-a, bhaṭatar-a, Bhīmarāśi bhaṭātar-a, Raḷḷa bhūpar-a Rēladāsa-Viśōṭṭara dīksitar-a, Viṃṣamali bhaṭatar-a, Vira-Noḷamba Pallava Permmānadi dētar a, gāvundugaḷ a*

Rem

NW.

8th *Vuṇḍapōḷigaḷ a*

LW.

8th *Lōkamahādēviyar a*

Neut

NW.

7th (p. 151) *ṭammaḍigaḷ a*10th *iḍegaḷ a*

The Genitive expresses the relation of persons or objects :

7th (p. 161) *guruvaḍigaḷā śiṣya*8th *avarā magalu*9th *Pōḷyannana śitā karimma*10th *Viṃṣamatibhaṭātar-a-kālam*

THE LOCATIVE CASE

The terminations of the locative case are *

7th (p. 151) *-uḷ, -uḷa, -uḷḷe, uḷḷē, -oḷ, -alli, -i, -ī, -e and -ē*8th *-uḷ, -uḷa, -oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷu, -oḷage, -o*9th *-uḷ, -oḷ*10th *-oḷ, -oḷe, -oḷage, -oḷam, -e -aḷ, -aḷu*

Of these, *-uḷ* and *-alli* are the principal terminations denoting 'a place, inside'. Except *-alli* and *-oḷage*, the other terminations are not used separately as morpheme words in OK, MK, or in NK

It is suggested that *-uḷ* might be more ancient than *-oḷ*¹⁰⁴ and that *-uḷa* is the gen of *uḷ*

oḷ < *uḷ* 'to be' in the conjugated form is met with in the inscriptions of the 7th and 10th cent. A.D. cf. *oḷar ē* (10th)

¹⁰⁴ See pp. 24, 34, 42 above. Also GOKI p. 153

K. V. SUBBAYYA, 'A Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages', IA 39156 L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar demonstrates that *uḷ* is one of the most ancient of Dravidian bases and has played a prominent part in Dravidian post positional termination in the formation of tense-forms (compound and simple) and in the derivation of new forms. See IL 145

u| u|a u|le u|e terminations
 e Neut

NW

- 7th (p 152) with suffix *d* *veſſa d u|*
 8th (i) without suffix
 r stems *ur u| Erediyūr u| Vasavur u|*
 l stems *akkal u| vakkil u|*
 ſ stems *imgaſ u|*
 (ii) with glide *y*
 i stems *Marasaluramalt i y u|*
 e stems *palage y u| mere y u| mudime y u|*
 (iii) with suffix *d* *gana-d u|*
 u|a with suffix *d* *kadaſala-d-u|a*
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *koſe y u|*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *beſa d u|*

LW

- 7th (p 152 3) (i) with suffix *d* *Varanasiva d u|*
 (ii) with suffix *in* *Kaſvapp in u|*
 (iii) with glide *y* *gaſi y-u|*
 u|a *prithuvirajya-d u|a*
 u|le *margga d u|le*¹⁰⁰
 8th (i) with glide *y*
 i stem *Baranaſi y u|*
 e stem *sime y u|*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *anumatha d u| aha(pa)(va)ra(nga) d u| kaſega d u| Gangapura d u| ſala d u| maſa d u| yuddha d u| viſuſa d u| ſam(ſa:ſ)kaſa d u| ſthala-d u|*
 9th (i) with glide *y* *Varanaſi y u|*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *potha d u|*

o| termination

Neut

NW

- 8th (i) without suffix
 r stem *Mardur o|*
 l stem *puyyal o|*
 (ii) with glide *y*
 e stem *kudure y o|*
 (iii) with suffix *in*
 altv in o| eſt in-o| Koſagavett in o| ſamp in o|
 9th (i) with glide *y* *e* stem *Annigere y o|*
 (ii) with suffix *d* *Kaſalaſumgo d o|*
 (iii) with final consonant doubled *man n o|*

¹⁰⁰ Cf Tam, *u|le*--- *amid*

- 10th (i) without suffix -
 -y stem *bāy-o|*¹¹⁰
 -r stem *Kādīyūr-o|*
 l stem *pōḥavo|al o|*
- (ii) with glide -y
 -e stem *eḍe-y o|* [Pur]gere y-o|
- (iii) with suffix *d* *nela d o|*
- (iv) with suffix *m*
o|p-m-o|, *kamp m a|*, *pamp m a|*, *peṛ m o|*, *buṇp m o|*, *biḍ m o|*

LW

- 7th. (p 153)¹ with suffix -d
mārgga-d o|, *varo d o|*
- 8th. (i) with glide -y
 i stem *Kañci y o|*, *Baranasi y o|*
- (ii) with suffix -d-
kanepamjora-d o|, *bhūtala d o|*, *śrinakṣetra d o|*
- 9th. (i) with glide -y
 i stem *abhivṛddhi-y o|*, *taḍi y o|*, *Varanāsi [y o|]*
- (ii) with suffix -d
kala-d o|, *Kuruṣṣṭra-d o|*, *grahana d o|*, *devasa-d o|*, *dharma-d-*
o|, *pañcavaṣa d o|*, *Bāranāsi a d o|* *varīṣābhyanāra-d o|*, *sūryya*
grahana-d o| [Sō]magrahaṇa-pa[rva d-o|]
- 10th (i) with glide -y
 -i stem *audāryavṛtti y o|*, *sūlamamjari y o|* *dhatn y o|*, *Vāra*
naśi y o| *sannidhi-y o|* *sthiṭi-y-o|*
- i stem *akṣiṭarajyasri y o|*
- e stem *ārame y o|*, *ibhapaṇate y o|*, *ēkacchāye y o|*, *cāpavidy-*
y o|, *gabhurate y o|*, *Gaye y a|* *nirahamkarate y o|*, *purv*
vamarīyāde y o|, *Prajāge y o|*, *somacchāye y o|* *subha-*
late y o|
- (ii) with suffix *d*
adhyakṣa d o|, *anyāya d a|*, *abaḷa madhyo d o|* *abhra paṭaḷa-d-o|*,
amānuṣa vibhava d o|, *Argghyafiritha d o|*, *avanitaḷo d o|*, *umdra*
jāla d o|, *Kahjuga d a|*, *kala d o|*, *Kuruṣṣṭra-d o|*, *Caturāghaṭa-*
d o|, *Jagatīcakra d o|* *taḷa d a|* *tīrtiḥa d a|* *nakṣatra-d o|*, *parbba*
d o|, *parbbata d o|*, *pradēsa-d a|* *maṇḍalāgra d o|*, *Yādavakula d-*
o|, *raja-a-d-o|*, *lōka d a|*, *vasudhātāḷa-d-o|*, *Śrīpura d-o|*, *saṇtāna d-*
o|, *sannidhāna d a|*, *samaya-d a|*, *sahosa d o|*
- (iii) with suffix *ai*
harinānk-an-o|

o|age o|e o|am and o|u terminations

- * Here *o|age* = *o| + a + ge*
o|e = *o| + e* (emphatic suffix)
o|am = *o| + am* (conjunctive suffix)
o|u = *o| + u* (probably from *um* conj suff ¹¹¹)

Neut

NW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*)
ur o|e Cennai ur o|e Pennandur a|e ura|iv in o|e
 (with the conj suffix *u* < *um*)
ur o|u Puttur o|u
- 10th *o| a ge naḍ a|age mattaradar o|age*
al al u kayy al bayal al u

LW

- 8th (with the emphatic suffix *e*) *samadhi y o|e*
- 10th (i) *o| a ge Mahendrestara d a|age*
 (ii) *o| e* (emphatic suffix) *abhimatha d-o|e puruvakrama d o|e*
 (iii) with the conjunctive suffix *am* *Prayage y o|-am Varanasi y o|*
am Gu(Ku)rukṣetra d o| am
 (iv) *al maṭha d al* (cf *maṭhadalli*)

i i e u o (< o|) as terminations

Neut

NW

- 7th (p 154) *nela d i*
 8th *e gadyanam e*

LW

- | | | |
|------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 7th | i | <i>tīrttha d i</i> |
| | i | <i>punya d i</i> |
| | e | <i>mana d e</i> |
| | e | <i>pañcapada d e</i> |
| 8th | o | <i>Varanasi y a</i> (< <i>o </i>) |
| 9th | u (u) | <i>Baranasi y u</i> |
| | e | <i>ṣakka-d e saṃmata d e</i> |
| 10th | e | <i>naḍadhyakṣa d e</i> |

PLURAL

o| o| a ge o| am terminations ¹¹²

Masc

NW

- 9th. *Kedisid ar o|*
 10th *aḍuv ar o| [gand ar a|]*

¹¹¹ See p 52 above

¹¹² See fn 111 above

LW

- 9th *Amoghavarṣadev ar oḷ*
 10th *diṭṭ ar oḷ*

Neut

NW

- 8th *manegoḷ oḷ*
 9th *tuṟugoḷ oḷ torugoḷ oḷ*
 10th *cutakuṣam[ga]ḷ oḷ*

The locative expresses the relation to a place

- 7th (p 162) *Kaḷvappin uḷ*
 8th *ur-uḷ Mardur oḷ*
 9th *kōḷe y uḷ Anugere y-oḷ*
 10th *Kaḍiyur oḷ pōṟaṟoḷaḷ oḷ*

THE VOCATIVE CASE

Masc

NW

- 8th *Kulamudda*

Fem

LW

- 7th (p 163) *bale*

The vocative case is used in relation to the person or thing addressed

FUNCTIONAL SYNCRETISM¹¹³

nom¹¹⁴ used for acc

- 8th *Kaṇci abbe Agaiḷ eḷe*
bhaṣar pṛṭhuvirajya keye Śrīpurusa pṛṭhuvirajya geye
Śrīpurusa maharajargge viṣṇaṇa geydu arasar daye geydu

nom for dat

- 8th *Idan kadu salipon phalaprapti akkum* (for saliponge)
Ida kado phalam akke (for kodonge)

nom for gen

- 8th *Lokaditya Eḷa-arasar magandir Malladīyūm* (for Eḷa arasara)
arar aḷu (arara aḷu)

gen for nom

- 8th *bhaṣarara gandharī vargge nṛisida puruva mārīyadeḷaṇ*
(for bhaṣarar)
bhaṣarara rajyongeye (for bhaṣarar)
Nirggundad arasara aḷe (for arasar)

¹¹³ See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian *BDCRI* 2209-10

¹¹⁴ Which is also the simple stem.

ADJECTIVES

Words denoting quality or quantity qualify nouns and they do not necessarily agree with nouns in regard to gender, number and case, i.e. they undergo no change

Adjectives which are used attributively and predicatively are also met with in the inscriptions studied. When used attributively, the adjective is followed by the noun, whereas when used predicatively it is preceded by the noun. In the latter case it agrees with its substantive in gender and number.¹¹⁵

7th (p 164) *nal*,¹¹⁶ *per*,¹¹⁷ *veḷ*,¹¹⁸ *im*¹¹⁹

8th *per*, *veḷ*, *kar*

9th *per*

10th *nal*, *per*, *beḷ*

-*nal*

7th (p 164) *nal* *giri*

10th *nallāta*

per

7th. (p. 164) *pēṇya*

8th *periya*,¹²⁰ *per* *vaḷḷa*

10th *per* *gḡeṇḡaḷin*, *per-mmagan* *pūṇya* *kereya*,

veḷ (> *beḷ*)

7th. (p 165) *Veḷgoḷ*

8th *beḷḷyā* *koḍeyān*, *Beḷatūrā*, *beḷḷi*

10th *beḷ* *gode*.

-*im*

7th. (p 165) *imtu* *imbar*

10th *imbar* *um*

-*oḷ*

7th (p 165) *oḷtu* < *oḷ* 'good'

10th *oḷtu*, *oḷpan*¹²¹

¹¹⁵ GOKI, p 164

¹¹⁶ Tam. *nal* (8th.)—adj 'good' K. P

¹¹⁷ Tam. *per* (8th.)—adj 'big, great', also *peru* and *perum* K. P

¹¹⁸ Tam. *ven* (8th.)—adj 'white' K. P

¹¹⁹ Tam. *miya* (8th.)—adj 'sweet' K. P

¹²⁰ From the instance *periya* found in the inscription of the 7th cent. it looks no doubt plausible at first sight that *per* appears before consonant while *per* before a vowel and it is possible that *per* is older than *per* (cf GOKI, p 165) *per*, however is not found in the inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. studied here. The instance *periya* found in 8th. cent. leads one to question the assumption that *per* appeared before consonant and *per* before vowel. (But it must be remembered that *per* appears before vowel in all the *kavyas* also)

Cf Tam. *peracai* *periyacintan* ('ambition') where both *per* and *per* are used when followed by a vowel

It is possible that *periya* may be from *per ty a* (*y* glide) cf Kan *kariya* from *kar-* black, *biḷiya* from *biḷ* (< *beḷ*) 'white' Cf also Old Tamil *per isu* *per idu* Telugu *pedda*, *peddadi*

¹²¹ Tam. *oḷi* (8th.)—s.n 'splendour' Tam. *oḷiya*—adj 'brilliant'. K.P.

-kar 'black'.

8th *karggal* 'black stone'.

LOAN WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

With Masc gender suffix.

7th. (p 165) *adhikan, andhan, anadyan*

8th. *kulatilakan, pañca . samyuktan, parājanan, bhāṣitan, bhṛtyan, vikraman, sampannan, sādhuṣṛyan, Sāmavamśōdbhavan*

9th *iṣṭan, janāṣṭayan, duṣṭan, pañca pātakan, bha[m]janan, sampannan*

10th *Abjasambhavan, abjaiāhanan, abhivanditapādan, kumudasahāyan, -pātakan, praptan, Budhanvajani, brahmāṭikāran, mahābaṣan, mahā-sāmantan, Visōltaravīdila dharā dēvan, sampannan, sthāpitan*

Adjectives used predicatively

7th. (p 166) *pañcamahāpātakasamyuktan, siddhisthan*

8th *pañcamahāpātakan, bhāṣitan, sādhuṣṛyan asōdhujanatariṣṭan*

9th *prthuvī allabhanī pañcamahāpātakan*

10th *praptan, mallan, gandam*

DECLINABLE PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVES

(i) Past Participles

7th. (p 166) *ada, koṣṭa*

8th *koṣṭa, lāda, biṣṭa, māḍida*

9th. *alida, konda, koṣṭa, keṣṭa pōda*

10th. *alida, ada, irda, ilda, koṣṭa, biṣṭa māḍida*

(ii) Future participles

7th (p 167) *iruva keḍisuta*

8th. *kuḍuta*

9th *appa, āṭa, salā*

10th. *ōduva, pāruta, miruguta*

an, -ōn, -on, -ōm, -om, -āla, ātan, ōr and *-or* are suffixes of the relative participles which are adjectives. Except with the last two, viz *ōr* and *or*, these relative participles are used as substantives in the masc. sg. and with *ōr* and *-or* in the pl.¹²²

7th (p 167) *milladan alūan alidon*

8th. *alūon kiḍipon, kiḍisidon, alitōm, alitōm, keḍisidon*

9th *alidon, āṭidāla (for alidāla)*

10th *alidom, seṣetom, tappidāla, alidatam, naḍeyisidātam*

(Masc Pl *ōr* and *or*)

7th. (p 167) *alūōr, umōr*

8th *alūor, paḍedor*

9th. *salhppor*

10th *bāldōr*

¹²² GOKI, p 167 CDG, p 225

8th. nom.	..	<i>tān</i>	..	—
gen.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
9th. acc.	..	<i>tannan</i>	..	—
10th. nom.	..	<i>tan</i>	..	—
dat.	..	—	..	<i>tamage</i>
loc.	..	—	..	<i>tammol</i>

The *-a-* which is found between the base and the case-sign in the forms like the dat.**tan-a-ge*, *nam-a-ge* is suggested to have been a shorter form of an original *-an*.¹³¹

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

(i) Remote :

Masc.

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. —	.. <i>avar</i>
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
8th. instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. <i>avarige</i>	.. —
gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā, avar-a</i>
9th. nom. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>āta</i>	.. —
dat. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātāige</i>	.. —
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom. (hon. sg.)	.. <i>ātāin</i>	.. —
instr.	.. —	.. <i>avarim</i>
dat.	.. —	.. <i>avarigge</i>
gen. (hon.sg.)	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. <i>avar-a</i>

Fem.

8th. gen.	.. —	.. <i>avar-ā</i>
-----------	------	------------------

Neut.

7th. (p. 178)		
nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
acc.	.. <i>adan, ada</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakkke, adakke</i>	.. —
8th. acc.	.. <i>adan</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>adara</i>	.. —
9th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakkke</i>	.. —
gen.	.. <i>ātana</i>	.. —
10th. nom.	.. <i>adu</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>adakkke</i>	.. —

¹³¹ GOKI, p. 178.

(ii) *Proximate* :*Masc.*

	sg.	pl.
7th. (p. 178)		
nom	.. <i>it en</i> ¹⁷²	.. —
(hon. sg.)	.. <i>it a</i>	.. —
8th gen.	.. —	.. <i>ir aṭā</i>
9th nom.	.. —	.. <i>ir en</i> ¹⁷³

Fem

gen	.. —	<i>ir aṭ-ā</i>
-----	------	----------------

Neut.

7th (p. 179)		
nom	.. <i>idu</i> ¹⁷⁴	.. —
acc.	.. <i>idēn, idam</i>	.. —
dat.	.. <i>idake</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>idaru</i>	.. —
8th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i> ¹⁷⁵
acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā,</i> <i>ida, iden</i>	.. —
instr	.. —	<i>irayim</i>
dat.	.. <i>idake, idakke, idakke,</i> <i>idarge</i> ¹⁷⁶	.. —
gen.	.. <i>idara</i>	—
loc.	<i>illi</i>	.. —
9th acc.	.. <i>idēn, iden, idam, idā</i>	.. —
dat.	<i>idakke</i>	.. —
loc.	.. <i>illi</i>	.. —
10th nom.	.. <i>idu</i>	<i>iru</i>
acc.	.. <i>iden, idam</i>	—

IV INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Masc

7th. (p. 179)		
nom	—	<i>ā um</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā ggaṇ</i>
8th nom.	<i>āron</i>	—
9th nom.	—	<i>ā um</i>
10th nom.	—	<i>āṭ, āṭu</i>
dat.	—	<i>ā gge</i>
...		<i>āṇṇu</i>

Neut

7th (p 179)		
nom.	<i>en</i> ¹³⁷	—
9th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
10th nom	<i>avudu</i>	—
acc	<i>enan</i>	—

It has been already noted ³⁸ that properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and that the declinable participles (with the suffixes *an am on om om* in the sg and *ar ar ar ar* in the pl) are used to serve this purpose

- 8th (i) *Idam koḷvoni Varanasivamam alidavana lokakke sandon akkum*
 (ii) *idan alidon pañcamahapatakan akkum*
 (iii) *Idan vakram illade kadu saḷi(pa)n asvamedhada palaprapṭi akkum*
- 9th *I dharmmavam kadom asvamedhada phalam aliyaḷ baṃgevomge brahmṛṭiya paṇam akkum*
- 10th (i) *idan alidom varanastya karu kanṭan alidom*
 (ii) *idam alidon Prayageyuvam alida patakanu akkuḥ*

PERSONAL TERMINATIONS

(i) First person

	sg	pl
7th (p 180)	<i>en</i>	—
8th.	<i>en</i>	—
9th	<i>en em</i>	—
10th	<i>en e</i>	—

(ii) Second Person Verb itself

(iii) Third Person

Masc

7th (p 180)	<i>an an am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
8th	<i>an an an am am</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
9th	<i>an am am om om</i>	<i>ar ar ar ar</i>
	<i>on an</i>	
10th	<i>an am om a</i>	<i>ar</i>

Fem

8th	<i>aḷ aḷ</i>	<i>ar ar</i>
-----	--------------	--------------

Neut

7th (p 180)	—	<i>avu</i>
8th	—	<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	—
10th	<i>adu</i>	—

¹³ Tam. *er* (8th)—inter what K P

¹³⁸ See p 65 above

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

The dem *i* and *ā* are used as pron adjs

-*i* :

7th (p 180)	<i>i dharamyul</i>
8th	<i>i dharmakke</i>
9th	<i>i kallu, i dharmamavam</i>
10th	<i>i asudhātāfadoḷ</i>

-*ā* :

7th (p. 180)	<i>ā Kaṣantūranam</i>
8th	<i>a kayyam, ā nāda</i>
9th.	<i>ā dēvara</i>
10th	<i>ā Kādyūra</i>

NUMERALS

The declension of the Numerals is the same as that of the Neuter nouns. By the use of the suffixes *vu an* in the sg and *vu ar* in the pl the appellative nouns of number are formed.

The Numerals are used as adjectives by prefixing them to the nouns. Compound numbers are formed by multiplication and addition.

The numeral system in Old Kannaḍa seems to be decimal. In forms like *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *enḷu*, the suffixes *du*, *-du*, *ḷu* are the different forms of *tu*, the neuter noun formative in Dravidian. And the *r* in *mūru*, *aru* etc and *l* in *ēl* are derived from Pr Dr **l* and *-ḍ* respectively.¹³⁹

The shortened forms of *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūgu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āru*, *ēl*, *enḷu* are respectively *or*, *ir*, *mū* (*mu*), *na(l)*, *ay*, *ar*, *el* and *en*.

In the words for numerals close similarity is found in all the four cultivated Dravidian languages and Tulu. Their origin is not yet satisfactorily established.¹⁴⁰

It should be noted that no native words for the number thousand and above are found. The word for thousand is *sāsira*, *sāyira* < Skt *sahasra*.

The numerals found in the inscriptions of the 8th 10th cent are given in the following pages.¹⁴¹

NW

8th *ondu* (1),¹⁴² *eraḍu* (2),¹⁴³ *mu(mū)ḷu* (3),¹⁴⁴ *nālku* (4),¹⁴⁵ *aydu* (5),
aḷu (6), *ēl* or *ēḷu* (7), *enḷu* (8), *paṭṭu* (10), *irpaṭṭu* (20),¹⁴⁶ *mūvattu*

¹³⁹ GOKI, p 182, also CDG, p 333

¹⁴⁰ KITTEL JA 224, CDG pp 331 43, also GOKI, p. 181

¹⁴¹ For the numerals found in the inscriptions of the 6th. and 7th cent See GOKI, pp 181 ff

¹⁴² Tam *onḷu* (8th.)—'one' K P

¹⁴³ Tam *iraṇḷu* (8th.)—'two' K. P

¹⁴⁴ Tam *mūḷu* (7th.)—'three' K. P

¹⁴⁵ Tam *nāḷku* (7th.)—'four' K. P

¹⁴⁶ Tam *iru paṭu* (7th.)—'20' i.e. two tens K P.

(30), *nālvattu* (40), *ayvattu* (50), *eḷpattu* (70), *nūru* (100), *innūṟa* (of. 200), *mūnūṟu* (300), *aynūṟu* (500).

paṇneraḍu (12), *paḍinaydu* (15), *paḍināṟu* (16),¹⁴⁷ *paḍinenṭu* (18), *irapattā ayi* (25),¹⁴⁸ *irpattum-aydu* (75)

9th *ondu*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *enṭu*

irppattu, *mūvattu*, *enhattu* (80).

nūṟu, *munuṟuman*, *ēṇūṟ* (700), *enṭu-nūru* (800).

ayvatteraḍu (52), *enbhattay* (75), *entunura-paḍinemṭa* (818), *ēḷ-nuḷa-tombaṭṭu* (790), *ēṇūratombatteraḍu* (792).

10 *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *mūṟu*, *nālku*, *aydu*, *āṟu*, *emṭu*, *paṭṭu*.

mūvattu, *ayvattu*, *eḷpattara* (of 70), *munnūru* (300), *aynūṟu* (500), *emṭunūru* (800)

paṇneraḍu (12), *irpattaydu* (25), *irpatta nāḷu* (24),

irppatu-nālku (24), *mūvatteraḍu* (32), *ayvatt-aydu* (55), *nūṟ-ayvattu* (150), *mūnūṟ-ayvattu* (350), *ēṇūṟ-ayvattu* (750).

LW.

8th. *sāsira* (1000), *paṇnāsugaḷān* (50).

9th. *sāsira*

10th. *sāsira*.

NW. + LW.

10th. *sāyirada nūṟu* (1,100), *sāsiraḍ-iṇnūṟu* (1,200), *enchāsiram* (8,000), *paṇṇārechāsiram* (12,000), *tombhattaṟu-sāsiram* (96,000), *ēḷ-kōḷi* (70,000,000).

COMPOUND NUMBERS

(i) Multiplication :

8th. <i>ir paṭṭu</i>	(2 × 10) = 20.
<i>mū vattu</i>	(3 × 10) = 30
<i>nāl iattu</i>	(4 × 10) = 40.
<i>ay iattu</i>	(5 × 10) = 50
<i>eḷ paṭṭu</i>	(7 × 10) = 70
<i>innūṟa = ir nūṟa</i>	(2 × 100) = 200
<i>mū nūṟu</i>	(3 × 100) = 300
<i>ayi nūṟu</i>	(5 × 100) = 500.

9th *ir paṭṭu*, *mūvattu*

en battu (8 × 10) = 80.

mū nūṟ

ēḷ nūṟ (7 × 100) = 700.

enṭu nūṟu (8 × 100) = 800.

¹⁴⁷ Tam. *paṭ-iṅ-āṟu* (8th.)—“16” lt. six of the series ten K. P.

¹⁴⁸ Tam. *irapattayintu* (7th.)—“25”. K. P.

10th *mū vattu*
ay vattu
eḷ paṭṭaṟa
mu nnūru
ay nūru
eṇḷu nūru

(ii) Addition

(Numbers 1-9 are added to multiples of ten)

8th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>paḍinaydu</i>	(10 + 5) = 15
	<i>paḍināṟu</i>	(10 + 6) = 16
	<i>paḍinenḷu</i>	(10 + 8) = 18
	<i>irpaṭṭā aṟu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>erpaṭṭum aydu</i>	(70 + 5) = 75
9th	<i>ayvatteraḍu</i>	(50 + 2) = 52
	<i>enbhattay</i>	(80 + 5) = 85
	<i>eṇḷunura paḍinenḷa</i>	(800 + 18) = 818
	[ē]ḷ <i>muḷa tomba[ḷlu]</i>	(700 + 90) = 790
	<i>ēḷnūra tombaḷṉraḍu</i>	(750 + 2) = 752
10th	<i>paṇneraḍu</i>	(10 + 2) = 12
	<i>irappattu nāḷku</i>	(20 + 4) = 24
	<i>irappattaydu</i>	(20 + 5) = 25
	<i>mūvatteraḍu</i>	(30 + 2) = 32
	<i>ayvatt aydu</i>	(50 + 5) = 55
	<i>nūr ayvattu</i>	(100 + 50) = 150
	<i>mūnūṟ ayvattu</i>	(300 + 50) = 350
	<i>ēḷnūr ayvattu</i>	(700 + 50) = 750

NUMERALS AS ADJECTIVES ¹⁴⁹

7th	(p 182)	(a) <i>irppaṭṭondu divasam</i> (b) <i>or siddhayan</i>
8th		(a) <i>mūru timgaḷuḷ</i> (b) <i>irkkula, ōr aḷke, paṇṇirkkandugam</i>
9th		(a) <i>aydu varisakke, aṟu tōṇḷaḍa</i> (b) <i>ay mattal</i>
10th		(a) <i>ondu paṇamam eraḍu dēḷulakke, tōṇḷavondu</i> (b) <i>ōr uruvu paṇṇor mattar, paṇṇir mattar</i>

In forms like (a) *mūru timgaḷuḷ*, *aydu varisakke*, the numerals *mūru*, *aydu*, etc. are used as Numeral adjectives simply by placing them before the nouns they qualify ¹⁵⁰

And in (b) forms like *ōr aḷke*, *irkkula*, *aymattar*, *paṇṇirmattar*, the shortened forms of the Numerals *ondu*, *eraḍu*, *aydu*, *paṇneraḍu*, etc. become the adjectives,

¹⁴⁹ See p 65 above¹⁵⁰ But in *tonḷondu* the numeral *ondu* follows the noun *tonḷa*

These shortened forms are found in the compound numbers also. According to CALDWELL they represent the Kannada Numerals 'in their briefest, purest and most ancient shape'¹⁵¹

APPELLATIVE NOUNS OF NUMBER

NW

- 7th (p 183) *ēlnūrvaram aruvan*
 8th *irbbara* (of 2 persons), *muvarā* (of 3 persons), *pannorbbaran* (11 persons), *panniruvuru* (12 persons), *elpaduvuru* (70 persons), *mūmūrvuru* (300 persons)
 9th *ayvattaruvatum* (56 people) *annirbbarum* (500 people)
 10th *pannirbbar* (12 people), *panniruvuru*, *ayvadimbar* (50 people), *enbhattanālvarggam* (to 84 people), *innūrvatum* (200 people)

LW

- 7th (p 183) *sāsuvvar*
 8th *sasuvvar*
 10th *sasirbbar*

* In forms for numerals from eleven to eighteen (cf *pannorbbaran*—11 persons *panneradu*—12, *padinaydu*—15, *padināru*—16 and *padimenṣu*—18) the first word of the compound *pattu* becomes *pan* in the case of the first two viz 11 and 12 while in the rest viz 13 to 18 *pattu* becomes *padin*

ORDINAL NUMERAL (ADJECTIVE)

-*ane* or *aneya* is added to form Ordinal in Kannada¹⁵²

- 7th (p 184) *ē[aneya]* (7th) from *ēlu*
 8th *en[aneya]* (in the 8th) from *enṣu* (8)
nalvatteradane (42nd) from *nalvatteraḍu* (42)
 9th. *āraneyā* (of the 6th) from *āṛu* (6)
padinen[aneya] (18th) from *padimenṣu* (18)
enbhatt-ālaneya (86th) from *enbhattaṣu* (86)
ēlnūrī (1) *rppallāraneyā* (726th) from *ēlnūrrppattu* (726).
e[ṣu] *enbattānalkaneya* (784th)
ēlnūr enbhatt ē[aneya] (787th)
ēlnūr enbhatt en[aneya] (788th)
[ēṣu]nūra tombhatta-ondaneya (791st)
elnūra tombhatta eradaneya (792nd)
ēlnūra tombhatta tombhataneya (799th)
enṣunūra mūraneya (803rd), *enṣunūra āydāne* (805th)
enṣunūra aydaneya (805th), *enṣunūrtombattaneya* (809th)
enṣunūra padinālkane (814th), *enṣunūrapadināydane* (815th),
enṣunūra padin ē[aneya] (817th)

¹⁵¹ CDG p 322, also GDAI p 183

¹⁵² In Tam *atatu* is added to form Ordinal Cf *irppattu mūnṣ-atatu* (8th) — '23rd'

entunura padinenṭaneyā (818th), *enṭunūra pattombhattaneyā* (819th),
enṭunura ippattanēyā (820th)

- 10th. *eraḍaneyā* (2nd), *mūrenēyā* (3rd), *emṭaneyā* (8th), *entunur-ayratte
radaneyā* (852nd), *entunūr enbhattanalkaneyā* (884th), *emṭunur en
bhatta araneyā* (886th), *enṭunur enbhatt ilaneyā* (887th), *enṭunura
tombhattamūrenēyā* (893rd), *enṭunura tombhatt [e]laneyā* (897th),
enṭunūra tombhatt ombhattaneyā (899th), *om[bhatt mū]ṭa padinenṭa
neyā* (918th)

Times of Number

mō is added to the short forms

- 8th *omme* 'once' from *ondu* (one), *mūme* 'thrice or three times' from
mūru (three)

The form *pannāsu* (50) found in the inscription of 8th cent. is according to FLEET, a Prakṛt LW. This word is in current use in almost all the North Indian languages. In inscripional language, this word *pannāsu* seems to denote a kind of tax.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS

With the addition of the suffixes the verbal roots or nouns are converted into nouns which are declined like the primary nouns. In certain instances the verb and the noun are one and the same.¹⁵³

I Nouns from Verbal Roots

See 'Substantives from Verbal Roots under' Verbs below ¹⁵⁴

II Nouns formed from other Nouns

These denote residence, trade or occupation, sex and possession of a thing etc.¹⁵⁵

NW

- 8th¹⁵⁶ (i) masc. suffix *an* *Indaballityalan* 'he of Indaballī'
(ii) *beḷḷi* 'silver, bracelet —that which possesses whiteness from *beḷ*
(< *veḷ*) 'white'
(iii) *mudimeyul* 'under the headmanship'—from *mudu* 'old' with the
suffix *me*

- 9th (i) masc. pl. suff. *ar u*, *Madengere yaru* 'they of Madengere'

LW

Masc. suffix *kāra*

- 8th. *Kaṇṇagara malagarāra*
9th *kumbharāra*
10th *baḷagāra*

¹⁵³ GOKI, p. 184

¹⁵⁴ See p. 96

¹⁵⁵ Cf. SMD 196-210; KVV 68-82; KBB 166-93

¹⁵⁶ For derivative nouns found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. see GOKI pp. 184-5

COMPOSITION

* Compounds, formed from the declinable stems of LWs, are regarded as simple stems for the purposes of declension. Compounds of NWs and LWs are found. The proper so-called Kannada Compounds are not so lengthy as those of Skt.

A substantival adjective or a numeral whose suffixes and case-signs generally disappear forms the first member of a compound. A compound may become a member of another compound also. The gender and number of the compound are denoted by the suffixes and case-signs.

The nature of a compound as to whether it is a noun, adj. or adv. is to be determined by its meaning and context.¹³⁷

Composition of NWs and LWs

8th.¹³⁸ *Adityapa seṭṭiya Ambī ācariyara, Aḷupendra, Indabāḷḷiyāṭan, uru bhāḷara Eranagana, asage utsahangaḷge, Kadambūram, Kirttannan, Kula mudda, Kodat seṭṭiyara Gomdarasar, Gōvinda Podḍiya, Dāsamm Eṭeyar Duggamara Eṭeyappaṇ, Durvīṇita-Eṭe appor, Dēvēndra pēmmadi gaḷa, Nandi Gundarge, Padumammaṇ, Pesarappaṇ, mahāprabhu Gōṭapayya, Rājādityarasar*

9th. *Kaḷigaḷḷan, Kulappayyaṇ, Ganga Permmāḍi, Dēvaṇṇayyaṇ, Tamma gavundam, Nāga pārvuru, Naḷamba daḍḍaru, Pīnāḍam, Ballavarasar, Mātamayyaṇu*

10th. *Acapayyaṇ Adityavarimmarasar, Eṭe Jōgayyaṇ, Kannarasa, Kirttyamam, Koḷeyammam, Ganga Permmāḷiyam, Talaparasar, Permmāḍi Būlāryyaṇ, Maruḷayyaṇ, Murumayyaṇ, Ruddapayyaṇ, Sāmi Koḷeyamam*

VERBS

There are three kinds of verbs found in the inscriptions studied—transitive, intransitive and causative. Three tenses—past present and future, and two numbers—singular and plural are also found. There are three persons—first, second and third and five moods—indicative, imperative, optative, infinitive and negative. The gender is not distinguished in the first and second persons while the distinction of the three genders viz. masc. fem. and neut. exists in the third person.¹³⁹

Causative Verbs

I Formed by adding the suffix *-ppu*, *-pu-* to the verbal root.¹⁴⁰

7th. (p 193) *muḍi pp i dār*

8th. *muḍi p-i*

9th. *muḍi p-i dar*

10th. *maḍi p i-dom, pratispāḷi pp ar (LW)*

¹³⁷ GOKI, p 186

¹³⁸ For the composition of NWs and LWs found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th. cent. see GOKI, p 188

¹³⁹ GOKI, p 193

¹⁴⁰ The traditional grammars do not mention this suffix. It seems that *-ppu* is earlier and *-pu* a later suffix.

II Formed by suffixing *-isu*¹⁰¹(a) *-isu* added to transitive roots7th (p 193) *biḍisidar*, *mādisida*8th *ettisu* 'having caused to be raised' from *ettisu* from *ettu* 'to raise', *kaffisu* (> *gaffisu*), 'having bound, built' from *kaffisu* from *kaffu* 'to build, bind', *madisuwor* 'will cause to be made' from *mādisu* from *mādu* 'to make', *oḥisu* 'having caused to plough' from *oḥisu* from *oḥu* (< *uḥu*) 'to plough'.9th *keysido* (> *-geysido*) 'he caused to be made' from *keysu* from *key* 'to do', *mādisida*10th *kaffisida*, *mādisida*(b) *-isu* added to intransitive roots7th (p 193) *nirisidom* 'caused to stand' from *nirisu* from *niri* 'to stand'.8th *uraḥisu* 'having caused to roll down' from *uraḥisu* from *ural(u)* 'to roll down'.*ōḍisu* 'having caused to run' from *ōḍisu* from *ōḍu* 'to run'.*kādise* 'when caused to be fought' from *kādisu* from *kādu* 'to fight'.*kīḍisu* 'having caused to be destroyed' from *kīḍisu* from *kīḍu* (*keḍu*), 'to destroy'.*beḥasuwa* 'caused to be grown' from *beḥasu* from *beḥe* 'to grow'.*salisuwonge* 'to him who causes to be carried' from *salisu* from *sal* 'to carry, to go'.9th *niḥisidar* 'caused to stand'.*peḥisal* 'to cause to increase' from *peḥisu* from *peḥu* 'to increase'.*biḥisu* 'having caused to fall' from *biḥisu* from *biḥ(u)* 'to fall'.*salisi* 'having caused to be paid' from *sal* 'to be used or given'.10th *emsidom* 'caused to be said or called' from *emsu* from *en* 'to say'.*nelasidan* 'caused to be settled' from *nelasu* from *ni* 'to stand'.*naḍeyise* 'if caused to be furthered or carried' from *naḍeyisu* from *naḍe* 'to march, walk'.(c) *-isu* added to Skt roots7th (p 194) *sādhisidom* from *sādhisu* from *sādh* + *isu* 'to accomplish', *palisidom* from *palisu* from *pāl* 'to protect'.8th *irakṣiccidōn* from *irakṣiccu*, *irakṣisu* from *rakṣ* 'to protect' *palisuwor*9th *rakṣisal* (see *palisidom* above)10th *abhiwāṇisidom* from *abhiwāṇi* + *isu* 'to describe'.*arccisi* from *arcc* + *isu* 'to worship'.*dhikkāṇisal* from *dhikkar* + *isu* 'to decry'.*nigraḥisi* from *nigrah* + *isu* 'to restrict'.*pratipalṣuvudu**pravartisutta* from *pravartī* + *isu* 'to continue'.*rakṣisal**sādhisi*

- * According to the Kannada traditional grammarians Sanskrit roots are converted into Kannada roots by suffixing *isu* to them. But these roots with the suffix *isu* were causatives originally and their present meaning is a late development.¹⁰²

TENSES

Verbs are generally analysed as (i) verbal root, (ii) the tense suffix and (iii) the pronominal termination. The tense suffix and the pronominal termination denote the tense and person respectively. The tense-suffixes for the past, present and future are *da*, *utta*, (*uta*) and *m* or *v* or *pp*- respectively. By adding the tense-suffix to the root we get the adv. part. And a fully conjugated verb is obtained when the pronominal terminations are added to the root with the tense suffix.¹⁰³

PARTICIPLES

As noted above the participles are formed by adding tense suffix to the root. Adverbial and Declinable participles are found in the inscriptions studied.

*The Past Adverbial Participle*¹⁰⁴

The past adverbial participle and the past declinable participle are formed in like manner except in regard to the roots ending in *u*. The adverbial participle of the roots ending in *u* with *da* form the declinable participle. *-i* and *-du* are the two kinds of suffixes employed to form the past adverbial participle. Roots ending in *u* and with the penultimate vowel long by position or nature take *i* to form past adverbial participle while roots in *a*, *-i* and *-e* as well as consonantal roots take *-du* suffix.¹⁰⁵

I *i* used to form adverbial participles

(a) *i* suffixed to roots of two or more syllables in *-u* and the penultimate vowel long by nature or position

7th (p 195) *āgi*,¹⁰⁶ *ikkī*, *ēti*.¹⁰⁷

8th *aydi*, *eragi*, *olli*, *kādi*, *kūdi*, *kēti*, *nōdi*, *peḷi*, *pōgi*, *mādi*

9th *agi*, *ikkī*, *eydi*,¹⁰⁸ *oḍdi*, *kaṭti*, *kādi*, *kaḷi*, *toṭi*, *mādi*

10th *agi*, *olli*, *ondi*, *oppi*, *kaṭti*, *kaḷi*, *kādi*, *t[ā][di]*, *luṭgi*, *tūnti*, *mādi*

(b) *-i* suffixed to causative roots

7th (p 195) *muḍippi*, *salisi* *sādhisi*

8th *muḍipi*, *eltisi*, *uraḷisi* *āḍisi*, *kidi*, *kaṭṭisi* (> *-gaṭṭisi*), *rōhisi*

9th *paricchēḍisi* *biṭisi*, *maḍisi*, *salisi*

10th *arccisi*, *argghisi*, *aḷisi*, *āṇisi*, *laṃpi*, *emisi*, *nelasi*, *nigraḷisi*, *pratipāḷisi* *beḍangisi*, *māḍisi*, *iayasi* (N. K. *bayasi*), *samanisi*, *sādhisi*

According to KITTEL this *i* is euphonic while CALDWELL says that it is from the root *i* 'to give'.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰² KVV 97, also GOKI, p 194

¹⁰³ GOKI, p 194

¹⁰⁴ This is also called *Absolute*

¹⁰⁵ GOKI, pp 195-6. In Tamil past adverbial participle in the indicative takes the endings *i* and *u* (K. P.)

¹⁰⁶ Tam. *āk*, *āy* (7th.) from *āku* 'become' K. P.

¹⁰⁷ Tam. *er* 'having ascended' K. P.

¹⁰⁸ Tam. *eyt* 'having reached' K. P.

¹⁰⁹ K.G. p 104 Section 168, CDC p 462 GOKI, p 195

II (a) *du (tu) added to form adv part*

Without any change

7th (p 196)

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>kore du taje du naḍe du nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>agal du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>adal du iḷ du poḷ du</i>

8th

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷ du¹¹⁰ iri du eri du piḍi du (> biḍi du) maḍi du mum du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>aḷe du (> aḷadu) eḷe du (> eḷadu) naḍe du (> naḍadu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du¹¹¹</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du¹¹² (> geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>gel du¹¹³</i>

9th

<i>i</i> stems	<i>aḷi du iri du uḷi du uḷi-du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>toḷe du (> toradu)</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>key du (> geydu)</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ-du geḷ du (for gel du) biḷ du</i>

10 h

<i>a</i> stems	<i>ka du</i>
<i>i</i> stems	<i>ari du aḷi du aḷi du iri du</i>
<i>e</i> stems	<i>ese du nene du (> nendu) paḍe du (> vaḍedu) nere du</i>
<i>n</i> stems	<i>en-du</i>
<i>y</i> stems	<i>oy du key du (geydu)</i>
<i>l</i> stems	<i>ol du kaval du</i>
<i>ḷ</i> stems	<i>iḷ du negal du</i>

(b) *du suffixed to roots in i*

With Change

- 7th (p 196) *kondu* < *kol* + *du* < *kol* to kill
sandu < *sal* + *du* < *sal* to go to become manifest
- 8th *kondu*
- 9th *nindu* < *niḷ* + *du* < *niḷ* to stand
- 10th *komdu*

According to the traditional grammars in Kannaḍa *i* in *kol* and *sal* becomes *n* when followed by a consonantal suffix¹¹⁴. This view is untenable for forms like *salge*

¹¹⁰ Tam. *aḷit u* having destroyed K. P¹¹¹ Tam. *enru* (*nt nr*) having said K. P¹¹² Tam. *ceyit u* (7th) *ceyt u* (8th) K. P¹¹³ Tam. *vel* conquer *tenru* (8th) having conquered K. P¹¹⁴ ABB 232 SMD 237 ASS 491 Cf also AG p 97

appear even in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. Primitive Kannada * *nɪ* > *ntu* or *ndu* or *du* in adverbial participle. (Cf. also Tam. *ni* and Kan. *-nd* from Pr. Dravidian * *nɪ*) Then *kondū* from *kol* + *ndu* where *l* is assimilated to the following *n* and *kon ndu* > *kondū* with the shortening of the long *nn*.

Similarly the form *konḍu* can be explained the *ḍ* being due to the preceding cerebral *ḷ* ¹⁷⁵

(c) *-du* added to roots in *ḷ*

With Change

7th (p. 197) *kol* + *ḍu* > *kol* + *ndu* > *kolṇḍu* > *konḍu*

8th *idirggondu konḍu*

10th *kondū oḷa konḍu kaḷa kondū*

(d) *du* suffixed to roots in *ṛ*

With Change

7th (p. 198) *tar* + *ndu* > *tandu* *bar* + *ndu* > *bandu*

8th *bandu vandu*

9th *bandu vandu*

tandu bandu Kannada traditional grammars postulate the roots *tar* and *bar*. Generally the imperative second person singular is the same as the root. Here *ta* and *ba* are the imperative forms. CALDWELL and GUNDETT say that *tar* *ta* and *bar* *ba* are alternative roots. *tar* and *bar* might have become *tar* and *bar* (*ta* and *ba*) in the imperative second person sg. Yet the formation of forms like *tandu* and *bandu* is difficult to be explained. According to the Kannada grammarians the *ṛ* in *tar* and *bar* becomes *n* before *da* the tense-suffix ¹⁷⁶

III *tu* (*du*) suffixed to roots in *n* *ḷ* and *ḷ* preceded by long vowel

Without Change

7th (p. 199) *kaḷ tu non tu*

9th *non tu aḷ du keḷ du*

10th *aḷ du taḷ du*

IV *tu* suffixed to roots in *ḍu*

With Change

7th (p. 199) *koḷḷar viḷḷar*

8th *kangeḷḷu* < *kangeḍu* < *kan keḍu* blindfold

koḷḷu < *koḍu* to give

poḷamaḷḷu < *poḷamaḍu* to set out start

biḷḷu < *biḍu* to leave

9th *iḷḷu* < *iḍu* to place ¹⁷⁷ *koḷḷu*

koḷḷu biḷḷu etc. *koḍu* < *kuḍu* to give. According to the Kannada traditional grammarians, the final sonant of the roots with the penultimate short vowel changes into the corresponding surd before *da* or *-dapa* ¹⁷⁸. Here the Primitive Kannada

¹⁷⁵ GOA I pp. 196-7

¹⁷⁶ SMD 237 ASS 492. ABB 227 CDG p. 217 also GOA I p. 199

¹⁷⁷ Tam. *iḷḷu* (7th.) having assigned *ḷ*, P.

¹⁷⁸ SMD 239 2nd and 2nd. ABB 228 23rd 238. ASS 487 489

root might have been **kuḷ*. Thus **kuḷ* or **koḷ* + *ntu* might have given rise to *koḷ* + *ntu* > *koḷ* + *tu* > *koḷṭu* by assimilation¹⁷⁹

V. -*du* (-*tu*) added to roots in -*gu* with a penultimate short vowel.

7th (p 200) *pokku* < *pogu*¹⁸⁰ *mukku* < *migu*

9th. *pokku*

10th *mikku*

pokku mikku. Just as *koḷu* < *kuḷu*, *pugu* might have been the Pr Kannaḍa base of *pogu*. According to Kannaḍa traditional grammarians, the final soft consonant becomes hard before the suffix -*du* in words like *pogu*¹⁸¹. But Primitive Kannaḍa root **puk* with the suffix *ntu* might have become *pukku*. Ordinarily *puk* + *tu* > *puttu*. But it is *pukka* (*pukku*) because *k* is fully exploded and -*t* is assimilated to *k*¹⁸².

VI -*tu* (-*du*) added to roots in -*i*, -*ā*, *n*

With Change.

8th *i* *ittu* from *i* 'to give'¹⁸³

ā *sattu* from *sā(y)* 'to die'

n *kanḍu* from *kān* 'to see'¹⁸⁴

9th -*a* *sattu*

n *kanḍu*

10th. *i* *ittu* *minḍu* from *mī* 'to bathe'

-*n* *kanḍu*

It may be noted that the adverbial past participle forms like *koḷṭu*, *biṭṭu*, *iṭṭu* etc. are found (with suffix -*tu* or -*du*) only in the case of the roots with short penultimate vowel, while if the penultimate vowel is long they take the suffix *i* and generally there is no change in the roots e.g. *kūḍi*, *maḍi*.

The Present Adverbial Participle

This is formed by the addition of *uttu* (*utu*) to the roots. KITTEL says that this -*uttu* or *utu* is from *udu*. But just as the past participial suffix has been postulated to be **ntu*, here also -*utu* might be from *-*untu*¹⁸⁵

7th (p 201) *aḷuttu*, *aḷutu*, from *āḷ* 'to rule'

8th *ikkuta* from *ikku* 'to abandon'

8th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*) from *key* 'to do'

puguttu from *pugu* 'to enter'

9th. *āḷuttu*, *keyuttu* (> *geyuttu*), *pravarṭtisuttu*, *salutu*

10th *aḷuttu*, *eyduṭṭu* from *eydu* 'to attain, obtain'

eseyuttu, *eseyutu* from *ese* 'to appear, shine'

¹⁷⁹ GOKI, p 200

¹⁸⁰ Tam *puku* 'to enter' has the form *pukku* (8th.) formed in analogy with examples like *iṭṭu*, *naṭṭu* K. P

¹⁸¹ SMD 237 KSS 485

¹⁸² GOKI p 201

¹⁸³ Tam *ittu* (8th.) 'having given' K. P

¹⁸⁴ Tam *kanṣu* (8th.) 'having seen' K. P

¹⁸⁵ KG p. 109 Section 173 KVV, 94 KBB, 221-4 SMD 234, 236 KSS, 544,

Declinable Present-Future Participle.

There are no separate tense-suffixes for the present declinable participle, the suffixes of the declinable future participle being used for this purpose. Hence KITTEL terms it as present-future participle.¹⁹⁹ They are to be determined by the context and sense. The suffixes for the present-future participle are *-pp-*, *-pa-*, or *-v-*. Evidently *-va* < *-pa* < *-ppa*. Traditional Kannaḍa grammars state that *-v-* becomes *-pa-* when it follows *-ṛ* *-ṛi*, *-ḷ*, *-ḷi*, *-ni*, *-g*, *-s* and *ō* and this *-p-* becomes *-ppa-* optionally under the same circumstances where *-g* and *-s* are to be elided.²⁰⁰

Apparently roots in *-i* and *-u* took *-va* while those ending in consonants took *-ppa* in the forms found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent.²⁰¹ But in examples like *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va* found in the inscriptions of the 8th cent., *-va* is suffixed even to roots ending in consonants. Either

- (i) these forms can be analysed as *āl-va* and *uḷcikoḷ-va* like *en-va*, or
- (ii) these forms can be taken as the result of *Sithiladvittva* (or *Fleeting Double Consonant*), an epenthetic vowel *-u-* between *-l* and *-v-* occurring first in colloquial speech of that period which has later influenced the literary speech also.²⁰²

- (a) Roots in *-i*, *-u* and *-e* with *-va* suffix :

7th. (p. 205) *āḷi-va*, *iru-va*, *mugi-va*.

8th. *kuḍu-va*.

10th. *ese-va*, *naḍe-va*, *ōḍu-va*, *migu-va*, *miṛuga-va*, *pāṇu-va*, *iṛppu-va*, *ūdu-va*, *eyisu-va*, *eydu-va*, *āḍu-va*.

- (b) Roots in consonant with suffix *-va* :

8th. *āl-va*, *uḷcikoḷ-va*, *muttikol-va*.

9th. *āl-va*, *saḷ-va*.

10th. *key-va* (> *geyva*) *pogaḷ-va*.

- (c) Roots with suffix *-ppa-* or *-pa-* :

7th. (p. 205) *appa* < **āy* (*āgu*) 'to become'.

8th. *appa*.

9th. *appa*.

10th. *appa*, *iṛppa*, *tōṛppa*, *kattaliṇa*.

According to CALDWELL the *-a* of the declinable participles is the original sign of the possessive while KITTEL thinks it to be the genitive singular of the adverbial past participle.²⁰³ However, the real significance of this *-a* is not yet correctly known.²⁰⁴

As noted above,²⁰⁵ these declinable participles are always used as adjectives and they do not change for gender or number. They function as adjectival substantives

¹⁹⁹ K.C. p. 113, Section 180.

²⁰⁰ S.M.D. 232, K.S.S. 503-4. also GOKI, p. 205.

²⁰¹ GOKI, p. 205.

²⁰² The last alternative seems to be more probable. For a discussion on the phenomenon *Sithiladvittva* see GOKI, pp. 62, 93.

²⁰³ CDG, p. 523. K.C. p. 112, Section 178.

²⁰⁴ GOKI, p. 206.

²⁰⁵ See p. 61.

and relative pronouns when the pronouns of the third person or the gender suffixes *-ōn*, *on*, *-ōm*, *-om* etc. are suffixed to them ²⁰⁶

The Negative Participle

There are adverbial and declinable negative participles and their sense is negation

The negative adverbial participles are formed by suffixing *-āde* or *-ade* to the roots ²⁰⁷ The form of the negative adverbial participle remains the same for all the three tenses—past, present and future,—where the finite verb denotes the tense of the negative participle. The suffix *āde* might have been earlier than *ade* ²⁰⁸ *a* is suffixed to the negative adverbial participle to form the negative declinable participle ²⁰⁹

I The Negative Adverbial Participle

7th	(p 208)	
	<i>āde</i>	<i>allade, tappāde</i>
	<i>ade</i>	<i>tankade, lekkisad um</i>
8th.	<i>āde</i>	<i>illāde, nilālārade</i>
	<i>-ade</i>	<i>puṭṭade, muṭṭade</i>
9th	<i>ade</i>	<i>ikkade</i>
10th	<i>-ade</i>	<i>tappade</i>

KITTEL's suggestion that the negative participle is formed by suffixing *ade* to the short form of the infinitive, does not seem to be sound. A consistent principle is followed with regard to the formation of the adverbial participle in that a close relation exists between tense-suffix and the participial suffix, e.g.

	Tense-Suffix	Part Suffix
Past	<i>-da</i>	<i>du-</i>
Fut.	<i>va-</i>	<i>-ta-</i>

This sort of regularity exists also in the negative adverbial participle. *ā*, the negative suffix is added to the root and then the participial suffix *de* is added ²¹⁰

II Negative Declinable Participle

- 7th (p 208) *nullada* < *nullade* (neg adv p) < *nil* 'to stand'
 10th *āgade* < *āgade* (adv neg part) < *āgu* 'to become'
illada < *illade* (neg adv part) < *il* 'not to be'
nereyada < *nereyade* (neg adv part) < *neṇe* 'to be or become full'
pugaḍa (> *bugada*) < *pugade* (neg adv part) < *pugu* 'to enter'

²⁰⁶ GOKI p 206

²⁰⁷ Negative adverbial participle in Tamil is formed by adding *-ātu* to the verbal base.
 ex *iru* 'pay'—*ir-ātu* (8th.) 'without paying', *kurai* 'lesson' *kuray-ātu* 'without remain'
 der' K P

²⁰⁸ A supposition parallel to those referred to on pp 24 25 34 42 54 59

²⁰⁹ In Tamil *-ā* and *ata* are added to form Negative adjectival participle exs, *alku* 'faint'—8th *olk-ata* 'who never miss their aim' *cēcu* 'decrease'—8th. *enc-āta* 'all', K.P
 See also GOKI p. 208.

²¹⁰ GOKI, p 208. For the enunciation of the contrary view that *-a* or *-ā* itself could not have indicated the negative, see C. R. SANKARAN and M. G. VENKATESIAH 'On the Definition of the Morpheme', *BDCRI*, 4 152.

MORPHOLOGY

CONJUGATION

As noted above the root + tense suffix + pronominal termination constitute the fully inflected verb *da* is the suffix for the past tense and *m* or *ppa* for the future ^{10a}

The personal terminations are ¹

(i) First Person

	sg	pl
7th (p 209)	<i>en</i>	
8th	<i>en</i>	
9th	<i>en</i>	
10th	<i>en e</i>	

(ii) Second Person

Root itself

(iii) Third Person

Masc

7th. (p 209)	<i>an an ani</i>	<i>at at</i>
8th	<i>an on -am at am</i>	<i>at at</i>
9th	<i>an an am om om</i>	<i>at at at</i>
	<i>on on</i>	
10th	<i>an ani om a</i>	<i>at</i>

Fem

8th	<i>a a </i>	<i>at</i>
-----	--------------	-----------

Neut

7th (p 180)		<i>ovu</i>
8th		<i>avu</i>
9th	<i>adu</i>	
10 h	<i>adu</i>	

These personal terminations remain the same for all kinds of verbs and all tenses. The conjugated forms of the verb are obtained when these personal terminations are suffixed to the participial forms. Hence we can say that there is only one system of conjugation in Kannada ² There are five moods Indicative Imperative Optative Infinitive and Negative

(1) The Indicative Mood

Past Tense Personal terminations are suffixed to the verbal participles

First and Second Person no examples

^{10a} See p 78 *GOKI* p 209 *AlI* 87 *ABB* 196 *SMD* 221

² See p 70 *AlV* 85 89 *ABB* 195 198 205 *SMD* 217 220 6 *ASS* 442 453 454
Cf Tam. Indicative First Person sg *en* First Person pl *om um* Masc Third Person

sg *an* Masc Third Person pl *-ar* Neut Third Person s *at u* K P

²² *GOKI* p 209

Third Person

Masc

	sg	pl
(a)	<i>an, ān</i>	<i>ar</i>
7th (p 210)		
Trans	<i>eydīdān, erīd ān</i>	<i>eydī d ār, ērīd ār</i>
Intrans	<i>aydān, sandān,</i>	
Caus		<i>muḍīppīdār,</i>
8th Trans	<i>māḍīd ān, sērīd an</i>	<i>koṣṣ ar, keyd ār</i>
	<i>pāded an</i>	(> <i>geydar</i>), <i>mitt ār,</i>
		<i>pāded ar, biṣṣ ār</i>
9th Trans		<i>viṣṣ ar</i>
Intrans	<i>nīnd ān</i>	
(b)	<i>an, an u, am</i>	<i>ar</i>
	<i>am (termination)</i>	
7th, (p 210)		
Trans	<i>arī d am koṣṣam</i>	
Intrans		<i>vi-d ar</i>
Caus		<i>muḍīppīdar, biḍīsidar</i>
8th Trans	<i>ēri-d an, oḍe d an,</i>	<i>koṣṣar, viṣṣar, poydar</i>
	<i>koṣṣan, likitan, koṣṣam</i>	
Intrans	<i>adan, vīdan erdan u</i>	<i>ōḍīddar, kādar</i>
Caus	<i>viṣṣīdan, nīrīsidam</i>	
9th Trans	<i>pāḍedam, likhītam</i>	<i>koṣṣar</i>
Caus		<i>niṣīsidar, muḍīppīdar</i>
10th Trans	<i>keydan, koṣṣan geldan</i>	<i>arīdar, āḷdar, koṣṣar,</i>
	<i>baredam māḍīdan, ah</i>	<i>talēdar</i>
	<i>dam, iḷdam, keydam,</i>	
	<i>kondam, pāḍedam, maḷ</i>	
	<i>dam, likhītam</i>	
Intrans	<i>puṣṣīdan, sattān, negaḷ</i>	<i>irddar ādar negaḷdar</i>
	<i>dam nelasīdan</i>	
Caus	<i>agaliṣīdam, abhi arnīrīsi</i>	
	<i>dam, enīṣīdam</i>	
(c)	<i>ān, an ām, om</i>	<i>ōr, or</i>
	(terminations)	
8th Trans		<i>koṣṣōr</i>
Intrans		<i>vīdōr</i>
9th Trans	<i>keydān (> -geydan)</i>	<i>biṣṣor</i>
	<i>aḷīdon, iḷdām, biṣuḷām,</i>	
	<i>aḷīdam, bi(bi)ṣṣam</i>	
Intrans	<i>sattān, sattām adam,</i>	
	<i>[k]ādam</i>	
Caus	<i>niḷ(ṣī)ṣīdom</i>	<i>nīrīṣīdōr</i>
	<i>keyṣīdo(m)</i>	

sg

pl

*	10th Trans	<i>iridon eydidam iḷḷom</i> <i>iḷḷom keydom</i> (> <i>geydom</i>)
	Intrans	<i>adon</i>
	Caus	<i>madipdom</i>

Fem

aḷ aḷ (terminations)

7th (p 210)

Trans

iḷ d aḷ

8th Trans

koḷḷaḷ

9th Caus

maḍisiḍaḷ

Neut

adu (udu) tu (du)
(terminations) ²¹³*avu*

8th Trans

paḍed(u)vu

9th Trans

meccagoḷḷud(u)

Intrans

*nindud(u)**puḍi(di)dudu*

10th Intrans

*aytu kaḷḷudu*The Present Future Tense ²¹⁴

(a) First Person

7th (p 211)

aḷi m en

8th

eḷi v en rakṣisu v en

9th Trans

koḷ v en kuḍu v en

Intrans

kādu v en

(b) Second Person no examples

(c) Third Person

Masc

(1)

am am
(terminations)*ar ar*

7th (p 211)

Intrans

appat appat appat
oḷat ²¹⁵

8th Intrans

appat appat

9th Trans

ṭimba v am

10th Trans

kapaḍu v ar koḷ v aru
*ṭiṇu v ar*²¹³ Cf KVV 90 KBB 207 SMD 226²¹⁴ In Tamil Aorist is formed by adding the suffix *p-* before the personal termination. The *p* remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos *ve* (*koḷup-p-en*). After others it is changed into *v* K P²¹⁵ KBB 226 SMD 238 KSS 489 See also KG 130

	sg	pl
<i>Intrans</i>	<i>appam</i>	<i>āppar, ippar, tōruvar,* nilar, sālār, aḷar.</i>
<i>Caus</i>	..	<i>ābhṣā[siṣu a]r, pṛatipāḷippar</i>
(11)	-ōm, -an (terminations)	-ōr, -or. <i>appōr, kaḷetor.</i>
9th	<i>kā[īāṅ], unbon</i>	
<i>Neut.</i>	-adu, udu (terminations)	..
8th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>niḷpudu</i>	
9th. <i>Intrans</i>	<i>apudu</i>	
10th <i>Intrans</i>	<i>ippudu, ū(a)ppuudu, . tōruudu, naḍcundu .. soluudu</i>	
<i>Caus</i>	<i>pṛatipāḷisuudu</i>	

According to the traditional grammars the vowel *u* in forms like *kuḍu*, *piḡu* becomes *o* when followed by an affix with *d* ²¹⁶. But since there are forms like *koḍu* without any such affix it is difficult to take up that view. The verbs might have been originally formed without any tense suffix so that the same form was used for all tenses which were to be known by the context. The distinction of the tenses is of late origin and even here the *present tense* is later than past and future tenses ²¹⁷.

The following forms are used in the Present Future Tense with the suffix *kum* ²¹⁸

- 7th (p 212) *akkum (akum) pṛigum*
 8th. *akkum*
 9th. *akkum*
 10th *akkum, enkum, eṣegum, appugum, torugum, paḍegam, pōkum.*

(1) Imperative Mood

Traditional grammars state that the imperative is used for blessing, advising, inducing to do ordering, begging, enacting and praying. Generally the root itself is the form of the Imperative Second Person singular ²¹⁹.

Imperative Second Person Singular

- 7th (p 213) *rōḍu kēḷoḷ*
 8th *kāḍu*

²¹⁶ KBB 226. SMD 238. KSS 489. See also KG 130.

²¹⁷ GOKI p 212

²¹⁸ KVV, 91. KBB, 209. SMD 227. KSS 463. KG, p 146

²¹⁹ ASS 465. SMD, 229. Also GOKI p 213. In Tamil, imperative is formed by the addition of *min* or *-ka* to the verbal base. exs. 8th *ṛaṁmin* 'drive', *aṁka* 'assemble', *koḷka* 'receive', *kēḷka*, 'hear'.

(3) *Optative Mood*

* Optative is used to express a desire or wish with the suffix *ge* (*ke*) to roots in *i*, *-u*, *e* and *l* and there is no tense-suffix ²²⁰

7th. (p 213) *tani ge*, *pelcu ge*, *keḍu ge*, *sal ge*

8th *keḍuga* (for *keḍuge*)

10th *sal ge*,

(4) *Infinitive Mood*

The suffix *e* or *al* is used to form the infinitive for all kinds of verbs and they do not change for gender or number. The finite verb denotes the tense. This infinitive also serves the purpose of the *locative absolute* denoting the contemporaneous actions with the action of the principal verb ²²¹

7th (p 214) *appe*, *age*, *aḷe*, *oppe*

8th. *al e*, *aḷigey e*, *key e*, *geyy e*

9th. *e* *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *irḷ e* *gēye* *naḍayis e* *pravarttis e* *say e*, *sal e*
al *aḷi y-al*, *ir-y-al*, *koḷ al* (< *goḷ al*), *nṛadiral(u)*, *pelcis al*, *rakṣis al*,
salis al,

10th *e* *aḷi y e*, *ag e*, *aḷ e*, *ir e*, *ud[d]yōtis e*, *en e*, *[e]yd e*, *cre y e*, *ē[r] e*
ont e (*onde*) *opp e* *kud e*, *key y e* (> *geyye*), *naḍ e*, *naḍeyis e*,
neḷal e, *neṛe y-e*, *noḍ e*, *pade y e* (> *bade y e*), *banṁis e*, *pug e*
(> *buge* in *hrdayambuge*), *maḍ e*, *pravarttis e*, *samanis e*, *sōr e*
al *en al*, *ese y al*, *opp-al*, *koḷ al*, *dhikkariṣ al*, *pogaḷ al*, *banṁis al*
bare y-al, *baṁis al*, *pug al* (> *-bugal*), *miḡ al*, *rakṣis al*, *virajis al*

(5) *Negative Mood*

The Negative verb constitutes the root and the terminations with the negative suffix in between ²²²

7th (p 214) First Person sg *meccen* 'I do not agree'

Third Person pl *millavu* 'they do not remain'

10th First Person sg *anye* 'I do not know' *iyen* 'I cannot give'

A list of verbal roots used in the inscriptions studied ²²³

8th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷe</i>	—to measure
<i>aḷi</i> ²²⁴	—to destroy
<i>aḷi</i> ²²⁵	—to rule
<i>iḍirgoḷḷu</i>	—to receive
<i>iḷi</i> ²²⁶	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷi</i> ²²⁷	—to give

²²⁰ GOKI, p 213

²²¹ KVV, 95 SMD 246 KSS 587.8 Also GOKI p 214

²²² GOKI p 214

²²³ For the list of the verbal roots used in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent See GOKI pp 216-7

²²⁴ Tam. *aḷi* (8th) —v b 'destroy' K. P

²²⁵ Tam. *aḷi* (8th.) 'rule' K. P

²²⁶ Tam. *iḷi* (8th) —v b 'conquer throw, attack, plough' K. P

²²⁷ Tam. *i* (8th) —v b 'give'. K. P

<i>uy</i>	—to perform
<i>uļu</i>	—to plough
<i>en</i> ²²⁸	—to say
<i>eļe</i>	—to pull, draw
<i>ellu</i>	—to lift
<i>eļi</i> (see <i>iļi</i>)	—to strike
<i>ēļu</i> ²²⁹	—to ascend
<i>oļe</i>	—to break.
<i>ollu</i>	—to press
<i>kaļļu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kān(u)</i> ²³⁰	—to see
<i>kīl(u)</i>	—to extract, take out
<i>kuðu</i> ²³¹	—to give.
<i>kūðu</i> ²³²	—to join
<i>key</i> ²³³	—to do
<i>kēl(u)</i> ²³⁴	—to hear
<i>koðu</i> ²³⁵ (see <i>kuðu</i>)	—to give
<i>kol</i> ²³⁶	—to kill,
<i>koļ</i> ²³⁷	—to take.
<i>gel</i>	—to win.
<i>lar</i> ²³⁸	—to bring
<i>muði</i>	—to say,
<i>nōðu</i> ²³⁹	—to see.
<i>pađe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>piði</i>	—to hold catch
<i>peļcu</i>	—to increase.
<i>puðu</i> ²⁴⁰	—to enter
<i>biðu</i> ²⁴¹	—to leave to let go
<i>māðu</i>	—to do
<i>muļļu</i>	—to reach, touch
<i>tare</i>	—to write

Intransitive

<i>aņļu</i> ²⁴²	—to be afraid
----------------------------	---------------

- ²²⁸ Tam *en* (8th.)—v b 'say' K P
²²⁹ Tam *ēļu* (8th.)—v b 'ascend' K P
²³⁰ Tam. *kān* (7th., 8th.)—v b 'see' K. P
²³¹ Tam *kuðu* (8th.)—v b 'give' K P
²³² Tam *kūðu* (7th 8th.)—v b associate K P
²³³ Tam. *key* (8th.)—v b 'do' K P
²³⁴ Tam. *kēl* (8th.)—v b hear K P
²³⁵ Tam. *koļu* (7th., 8th.)—v b give K P
²³⁶ Tam. *kol* (8th.)—v b murder' K P
²³⁷ Tam. *koļ* (7th 8th.)—v b 'take seize buy control, celebrate' K P
²³⁸ Tam. *iā* (8th.)—v b 'give, grant' K P
²³⁹ Tam *rōkku* (7th.)—v b 'look' K P
²⁴⁰ Tam *puðu* (7th., 8th.)—enter' K P
²⁴¹ Tam *viðu* (8th.) leave, issue expand send away' K P
²⁴² Tam *oncu* (8th.) 'fear' K P

<i>āgu</i> ²⁴³	—to become
<i>ir</i> ²⁴⁴	—to be
<i>il</i> ²⁴⁵	—not to be
<i>ura</i> (<i>u</i>)	—to roll on or down
<i>eragu</i>	—to bow
<i>ose</i>	—to be delighted
<i>ōḍu</i> ²⁴⁶	—to run
<i>kādu</i>	—to fight
<i>kangeḍu</i>	—to blindfold
<i>kiḍu</i> ²⁴⁷	—to be ruined
<i>keḍu</i> ²⁴⁷	—to perish
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>ni</i> ²⁴⁸	—to stand
<i>puṭṭu</i>	—to be born
<i>poṟamaḍu</i>	—to set out, start
<i>pōḡu</i> ²⁴⁹	—to go
<i>muṇi</i>	—to become angry
<i>bar</i>	—to come
<i>bi</i> (<i>u</i>) ²⁵⁰	—to fall down
<i>maḍi</i>	—to die
<i>sa</i> ²⁵¹	—to go, continue.
<i>sā</i> (<i>y</i>)	—to die.
<i>sēru</i> ²⁵²	—to enter

Causative

<i>irakṣiccū</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>uraḷisu</i>	—to cause to be rolled down.
<i>ettisu</i>	—to cause to be lifted
<i>olisu</i> (< <i>uḷisu</i>)	—to cause to be ploughed
<i>ōḍisu</i>	—to cause to run
<i>kaṭṭisu</i>	—to cause to be built, arranged
<i>kāḍisu</i>	—to cause to be fought
<i>kiḍisu</i>	—to cause to be ruined
<i>koḍisu</i>	—to cause to be given
<i>nirisu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>niḷasu</i>	—to cause to stand, erect
<i>parāṇisu</i>	—to cause to be defeated
<i>pūḷisu</i>	—to cause to be protected

²⁴³ Tam. *aku* (7th, 8th) 'become' K P

²⁴⁴ Tam. *iru* (8th) 'exist, sit' K P

²⁴⁵ Tam. *il* (8th) neg particle 'less' K P

²⁴⁶ Tam. *ōḍu* (8th.) 'run' K P

²⁴⁷ Tam. *keḍu* (8th.) 'destroy' K P

²⁴⁸ Tam. *ni* (8th.) 'stand' K P

²⁴⁹ Tam. *pō* (8th.) 'go' K P

²⁵⁰ Tam. *i* (8th) 'issue out' K P

²⁵¹ Tam. *ce* (8th) 8th.) 'make, go' K P

²⁵² Tam. *ce* (8th.) 'continue' K P

<i>bejasu</i>	—to cause to be grown.
<i>māḍisu</i>	—to cause to be made.
<i>mudḍu</i>	—to cause to be ended
<i>raḥṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>rōḥisu</i>	—to cause to be confused
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be carried or continued

9th. *Transitive*

<i>aḷi</i>	—to destroy
<i>āḷ</i>	—to rule
<i>ikku</i>	—to levy
<i>iḍu</i> ²³³	—to place
<i>iṭi</i>	—to pierce, strike
<i>iḷ</i>	—to bestow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>kaṭṭu</i>	—to build, bind
<i>kaḷe</i>	—to lose
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash.
<i>kāy</i> ²³⁴	—to protect.
<i>kān</i>	—to see.
<i>kuḍu</i>	—to give
<i>laḍu</i> (same as <i>kuḍu</i>)	
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>kēḷ</i>	—to hear
<i>kol</i>	—to kill
<i>kol</i>	—to take
<i>tar</i>	—to bring
<i>tuṇ</i>	—to eat
<i>toḷe</i>	—to leave give up
<i>nōn</i>	—to practise penance.
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain
<i>biḍu</i>	—to leave let go
<i>bis iṣu</i>	—to throw
<i>māḍu</i>	—to make.
<i>meccagoḍu</i>	—to appreciate
<i>sal</i>	—to govern

Intransitive

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become
<i>iṭ</i>	to be
<i>uṭ</i> ²³⁵	—to eat
<i>uli</i>	—to remain
<i>ki d i</i>	—to fight

²³³ Tam *iṣu* (8th.) place assgn K P²³⁴ Tam *kā* (8 h) 'protect' K P²³⁵ Tam *uṭ* (8th) eat K P

<i>tōr(u)</i>	—to appear
<i>nil</i>	—to stand
<i>nere</i>	—to assemble
<i>pogu</i>	—to go
<i>bar²⁵⁶</i>	—to come
<i>bil(u)</i>	—to fall
<i>sal</i>	—to continue to govern
<i>sa(y)</i>	—to die

Causative

<i>keysu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>nāḍayisu</i>	—to cause to be presided
<i>ninsu</i>	—to cause to stand erect.
<i>panicchēdisu</i>	—to cause to break through
<i>pelcisu</i>	—to cause to increase.
<i>pravartisu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>bilisu</i>	to cause to fall
<i>mādisu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>muḍippu</i>	—to cause to come to an end
<i>rakṣisu</i>	—to cause to be protected
<i>salisu</i>	—to cause to be continued

10th Transitive

<i>al</i>	—to destroy
<i>aṇ</i>	—to know
<i>ādu</i>	—to play
<i>āl</i>	—to rule
<i>iḍu</i>	—to place.
<i>il</i>	—to bestow, place.
<i>iri</i>	—to pierce to strike.
<i>i</i>	—to give
<i>ūdu</i>	—to blow
<i>en</i>	—to say
<i>ese</i>	—to manifest.
<i>ēru</i>	—to ascend
<i>ottu</i>	—to press
<i>ondu</i>	—to unite
<i>ol(du)</i>	—to entreat
<i>olakoḷ</i>	—to possess include.
<i>ōdu</i>	—to read
<i>kaṭṭu</i>	—to bind
<i>kai koḷ</i>	—to undertake, take
<i>kaḷcu</i>	—to wash, lave
<i>kadu</i>	—to fight
<i>kān</i>	—to see
<i>kāpāḍu</i>	—to protect

<i>kāy</i>	—to protect.
<i>kūḍu</i>	—to join
<i>key</i>	—to do
<i>koḍu</i>	—to give.
<i>koḷ</i>	—to take
<i>gel</i>	—to win, conquer
<i>lampu</i>	—to satisfy
<i>lappu</i>	—to commit mistake.
<i>laḷe</i>	—to bear
<i>lāl</i>	—to bear
<i>lūntu</i>	—to push, drive.
<i>nōḍu</i>	—to see
<i>paḍe</i>	—to obtain.
<i>pugu</i>	—to enter
<i>poḡaḷ</i> ²²⁷	—to praise.
<i>poḍaḷ</i>	—to extend
<i>baḍi</i>	—to beat, trouble
<i>baḡasu</i>	—to long for, desire.
<i>bare</i>	—to write
<i>biḍu</i>	—to desert, discharge
<i>manam ḡoḷisu</i>	—to attract the mind
<i>māḍu</i>	—to do
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, govern

Intransitive .

<i>āḡu</i>	—to become.
<i>ārppu</i>	—to be able.
<i>ir</i>	—to be.
<i>il</i>	—not to be.
<i>uḷ</i>	—to be.
<i>eḷe</i>	—to make supplication, to bow
<i>ese</i>	—to appear, shine.
<i>ēḡu</i>	—to mount to, ascend
<i>ondu</i>	—to be present, united
<i>oppu</i>	—to suit, shine.
<i>ol</i>	—to be pleased
<i>tōḷ(u)</i> ²²⁸	—to appear
<i>naḍe</i>	—to walk
<i>neḡe</i>	—to become full, perfect, to congregate.
<i>neḡaḷ</i>	—to be or become famous, to shine.
<i>nil</i>	—to stand.
<i>nene</i>	—to get soaked to become wet
<i>pōḡu</i>	—to plunge, to fly
<i>puffu</i>	—to be born
<i>pōḷ(gu)</i>	—to go

²²⁷ Tam. *ḡukul* (S h.) 'declare' K. P.²²⁸ Tam. *tōḡu* (S h.) 'appear' 'spring' and *teḡu* (S h.) 'show' h. l'.

<i>madī</i>	—to die
<i>migu</i>	—to excel
<i>miguḡu</i>	—to shine, glaze, glitter.
<i>mī</i>	—to bathe
<i>sal</i>	—to continue, to go
<i>sā(y)</i>	—to die.
<i>sōru</i>	—to ooze out

Causative

<i>agalīsu</i>	—to cause to be dug
<i>arccīsu</i>	—to cause to be worshipped
<i>urgghīsu</i>	—to cause to be offered oblations
<i>abhiwārnīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>algīsu</i>	—to cause to be dissolved (?)
<i>abhyā[sīsu]</i>	—to cause to be studied
<i>emsu</i>	—to cause to be felt.
<i>kaṭṭīsu</i>	—to cause to be built
<i>kangoḷīsu</i>	—to cause to shine, appear
<i>tanīpu</i>	—to cause to be satisfied
<i>dīhikkarīsu</i>	—to cause to be decried
<i>nadeyīsu</i>	—to cause to be carried out continued
<i>nigrahīsu</i>	—to cause to be restricted
<i>nelasu</i>	—to cause to be settled.
<i>pratipalīsu</i>	—to cause to be governed
<i>pravartīsu</i>	—to cause to exist
<i>beḍaṅgīsu</i>	—to cause to appear beautiful
<i>maḍīpu</i>	—to cause to die
<i>maḍīsu</i>	—to cause to be made
<i>rakṣīsu</i>	—to cause to protect
<i>vannīsu</i>	—to cause to be described
<i>utrayīsu</i>	—to cause to shine
<i>sādhīsu</i>	—to cause to be accomplished

SUBSTANTIVES FROM VERBAL ROOTS ²⁵⁰*Abstract Nouns*

These are obtained by adding suffixes to the verbal roots

8th ²⁵⁰	1	<i>ke, ge</i>	<i>a ke</i> 'rule' from <i>a </i> 'to rule' <i>osage</i> 'delight' from <i>ose</i> 'to be delighted'
	2	<i>-me</i>	<i>mudī me</i> 'headmanship' from <i>mudu</i> 'to advance in growth, ripen'
	3	<i>(a)vu</i>	<i>a vu</i> 'destruction' from <i>a </i> 'to destroy'
9th	1	<i>-pu</i>	<i>kāpu</i> 'protector' from <i>ka(y)</i> 'to protect'.

²⁵⁰ See p 75

²⁵⁰ For substantives derived from Verbal Roots found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent see GOKI, pp 217 B

The gender of the adverbs is in accordance with that of the verb which they qualify ²⁰¹

Adverbs of Place preceded by

I *Uninflected stem*

7th. (p 221) *adrimēl, sikkī mel*

8th *kaṇi mēle, tale mēlo tale mēganavu*

9th *tore mēre, pola mēre, sisti mēle*

II *A Noun in the genitive case*

7th (p 221) *nalgiriya mel, bājāmēl*

8th *Gangavadiya mēge, kalla mege, mūra mēlum, mūvottara keḷagum*

9th. *dēvara mūda diseyoḷ manna mēge*

10th. *kereya eraḍu kaḍe, mūvattara oḷagana, degulada keḷagana*

CONJUNCTIONS

The following conjunctions are found

7th (p 223) *um, um, am, ānu, men*

8th *u, um, -am, anu*

9th *um, -am*

10th *um, am*

These conjunctive particles are added to the case-sign of nouns, pronouns and adjectival substantives. As already noted,²⁰² in the accusative case this conjunctive suffix comes in between the stem and the case sign. Participles and infinitives also take this conjunctive particle. All genders and both numbers take this conjunctive alike ²⁰³

I *Substantive with -ūm, u*

7th. (p 223) *sorkkagamundarūm, Edeyagāmundarūm*

8th *Pūḷiyū Kongiyū Kāḷiyammanū*

II *Substantives with um*

7th (p 224) *Āḷuarasarum Mahādeviyarum Citravāhanarum*

8th (i) *Simgadattanum Kumāra Eḷeganum*

(ii) *Eḷammanum ayvadiṁbarum nakaramum sēmyum*

(iii) *mahajanakkum nagarakkum padinenṭum prakṭiḷaḷgum*

9th (i) *keyyum . nelanum*

(ii) *amāṭāseyum sūryyagrāhanamum*

(iii) *sāṣṭra kavīleyum brāhmanarumam Vāranāsiyumam*

10th. (i) *balpum kūrpṭṭum arppum*

(ii) *saraḷaleyum*

(iii) *kundum kaḷamkamum*

²⁰¹ GOKI, p 220-1

²⁰² See p 42

²⁰³ GOKI, p. 223

III Pronouns with *um*7th (p 224) *avar um ar um*8th *avon an um tan-um*9th *ar um*IV Adj substantives with *um*7th (p. 224) *adan alivorum aliyal palcidorum*8th *idan kediporum kede balvonum sandonum*V *um* suffixed to acc between the stem and termination7th (p 225) *aputrakaporduman parvaruman*8th. (1) *parvaruman* (2) *Sivavalliyuman* (3) *Varanasiyuman*9th (1) *brahmanaruman Varanasiyuman*10th (1) *nutumam* (2) *sayiramuniam* (3) *nnunuruman* (4) *belliyumam*
(5) *Prayag-yuvam*VI *um* with Numerals8th *padinentum prakrtigalum aydum dhormada elum panavum*10th *nalkum badavumam eraḍum Visnudevargge**am* as the conjunctive suffix8th *jadalulam sthaladulam*9th *urggam tirtthakkam*10th *kalakkam mahajanakkam Prayageyolan**anu**anu* is suffixed to substantives to denote either or whoever8th *avan anum* whoeverThis *anu* has been replaced by *adaru* or *agah*:²⁶⁴ in N K

WORD ORDER

Generally the word-order of the sentences is Subject-Object Verb. There are many sentences met with in the inscriptions studied which deviate from this general word order. These deviations might have been possibly due to the importance or stress the speaker wanted to place on a particular idea or thing in the course of his speech.

The substantives are preceded by the attributives the noun in apposition precedes the substantive and in strings of titles generally the proper noun precedes the substantives in apposition. An adjective qualifying a substantive precedes it but when used predicatively it follows the substantive.²⁶⁵ An adverb or adverbial phrase is placed as near the verb or participle to which it is used as an attributive. Phrases used as absolutes come before the clause with the finite verb.²⁶⁶ Series of actions succeeding one another are expressed by adverbial participles.

Subject

(a) With transitive Verbs

7th (p 229) *Avar svarggagatman eridar* he ascended the high heaven²⁶⁴ GOKI p 226²⁶⁵ See p 64-above.²⁶⁶ GOKI p 227-8.

- 8th. (i) *Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra idan paḍedār*, 'Śrī Guṇḍaduggaḍi Duggamāra obtained this'
 (ii) *Baḍipoddiymbaḷ bhumidanamum ubhayamukhiyūṇ koḷḷa* 'Bāḍipoddi gave the gift of land and elephant cow' (10-4 to 7)
 (iii) *Ranaśāgaraṇ paṇyāram koḷḷan* 'Ranaśāgara gave free land' (19 5 to 6)
- 9th (i) *Gōyindara dattamān vittar* 'Goyindar gave the gift' (67 5, 12)
 (ii) *Elpunuseya nali adimbar mahajanamum Mōṇgoravarum āru tonṭada nelanum shtanamuvam koḷḷar* 'The forty mahājanas of Elpunuse and Monigoravar gave land of six gardens and place' (71 7 14 and 17)
- 10th (i) *Ācapayyanum Samikalleyammanum tonṭamam detarḡge koḷḷar* Acapayyan and Samikalleyamman gave the garden to (the temple of) god (97 6 to 8)
 (ii) *Śantagāvundān gosaiasram idan Śantagavunda bestowed (or gave) thousand cows* (103 13 15)

(b) *With intransitive Verbs*

- 7th (p 229) *Aluon paicamahapatakan akkum* 'He who destroys will be come guilty of the five great sins'
- 8th (i) *Keḷeya Vāḷereyan mṛtsida* 'Friend Vāḷereya set up' (15 13)
 (ii) *Śrikama nṛlasidan* 'Śrikāma set up' (40 8)
 (iii) *Kīrttanān eridu viḷḍār* 'Kīrttanān having struck, fell down' (55 3 to 4)
- 9th. (i) *Nāgādēvan goṣṭhi adom* 'Nāgādēvan became judge' (71 22)
- (10) (i) *Goṇṇigadevam negaḷdam* 'Goṇṇigadeva became famous' (92 3)
 (ii) *Ereyan nṛlasidan* Ereyan settled' (92 32)

(c) *Without Verb*

- 7th (p 220) *Kiṣṭere yara mṛsidhiḡe*, 'The tomb (or epitaph) of Kūttere' (Here the verb—'this is'—is understood)
- 8th *Iṭu tammutt iṇḇbara kalgaḷ* 'These stones (or epitaph) of those two persons themselves' (21 5) Here the verb 'these are'—is understood
- 9th (i) *Poleyannama ślākāṛmma* 'Writing of Poleyanna' (70 26)
 (ii) *Arakuḷiyana Kallum kallu* 'The stone of Arakuḷi' Here the verb 'this is'—is understood
- 10th *Viṭṭayyana lkkhita Bṛṇḍjana ślākāṛmma* 'Writing of Viṭṭayya and the inscription of Bṛṇḍja (99 14 to 15) The verb—'this is'—is understood

(d) *Subject comes after the Verb*

- 7th (p 230) *koḷḷār Sēnaratasarum dharmmagaranigatūṇ* 'Sēnavarasa and the dharmakarāṇika gave'
- 8th (i) *Idan taredon Kumbakamlāṭar* 'Kumbakamalāṭar wrote this' (34 8)
 (ii) *Idā paḍedor Susēnādiyara Svarnagōśāsī* 'Svarnagōśāsī of Susēnādiyar obtained this' (17-10 to 13)

- 9th (i) *datti padedom Galeyabhaṭṭam* Galeyabhaṭṭam obtained the gift (69 22 to 27)
 (ii) : *padḍhāṭṭiyam sīlalekhe maḍi nīṣḍaṭṭappandīlabhaṭṭarar* 'Paṇḍita' bhaṭṭarar set up having inscribed this custom on the stone (71 20)
 10th *śaśanamam baredon Senabōṭam Kacayyam* Senabova Kacayya wrote this order (94 35 to 36)

The following deviations from the general word order may be noted

8th (i) *Object-Subject Verb*

bhaṭṭarara gandharvārgge nīṣḍa purvāmarīyadegaḷan Lokamahadevīyar gandharvārgge nīṣṭar The queen bestowed the former honours on the singers—the honours that were conferred on the singers by the *bhaṭṭarar* (6 2 to 4)

(ii) *Subject in the sg and Verb in the pl*

Idam aliyon pañcamahapātaka samyūktar appar He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins. (16-15 to 17)

9th *Object Subject Verb*

: *kallam Kanvillam maḍido* Kanvillam made (i.e. prepared) this stone (78 11)

10th *Subject Verb Object*

Nagam baredon : śaśanamam Nagara wrote this order (97 29)

Object-Subject Verb

Vyakaranam tarkan samagrar abhyasīṣṭar All study the grammar and logic (92 54 to 55)

Object

Object comes after the subject and precedes the verb or participle

7th (p 231) *aiar svārggagṛāman eridar*

8th *Śrī Duggamara idan paḍedar*

9th *Elp in iṣṇya nali aḍunbar—mmahajanam um Monigoraṭarum n-la num sṭhanamūyam Gokarnīpandīta bhaṭṭarārgge koḷ far* (71 7 to 8 and 14 to 17)

10th. *Ācāpāyānam tomṣamam deīārgge koṭṭar* (97 6 to 8)

Verb


Verb comes last in the sentence

7th (p 231) *aliyon eḷaneṣya narakada pulu akum*

8th *aliyon konda lokakke sandon akkum* (6 6 to 7)

Śīṭai ahanan eridū svārggalayakk eridon (12 12 to 17)

9th *Śrī Śrī śrī anandī Bhaṭṭarar paḷa kalan tapamgeḍu śaśaśanan nontu mudipidar* Śrī Śrī śrī anandī Bhaṭṭarar having practised meditation for some time and having practised penance ended his life (79 3 to 4)

(ii) *Masigara Cidanna gosasam idam* Masigara-Cidanna  the gift of thousand cows (80-5 to 7)

- 10th. *Samta Gavundam degulam maḍisi gōsahasram ildam* 'Santa Gāvūṇḍa, having got the temple built, gave the gift of thousand cows (103 13 to 15)
Kōṭeyammam baviryuman agaliṣṭam 'Koteyamma caused a well to be dug (99 12 to 14)

PARTICIPLES

Adverbial and declinable participles take objects which precede the participle

I Adverbial Participles

- 7th (p 232) *Jelugur alḡeyan aḡuttu(m)*
 8th (i) *Bhaṭarar Kañcīyan kondi Rajaśinghesvarada dhanaman kandu* (20 3 to 5)
Bhaṭarar having taken *Kañci* having seen the wealth
 (i) *Vinapotiḡal ilīye hiranya garbham ilduella danamu(m)a goḡṭu devana piṭhaman kisuvme katti beḡṡiya koḡeyan ēṛisi* *Vina poṭiḡaḡ* having given gold having given all gifts having built the altar of the god with copper (or rubies¹) having raised a silver umbrella (4 5 to 8)
 (ii) *turtḡam oḡpan kandu* having seen a beautiful holy place' (67 10 to 11)
 (iii) *Beṡvola mūnuyumar āḡuttum* 'while ruling Beṡvola Three hundred' (72 21 to 22)
 10th. (i) *kalam kalci* 'having laved the feet (91 43 to 44)
 (ii) *vṡṡiyar itlu* having given wages (92 16)
 (iii) *sōmayarḡalan arḡḡisi* 'having worshipped the priest's (92 24)

II Declinable Participles (transitive) take objects which precede the participles

- 7th (p 233) *nitta dharmaman kadora kulam*
 8th (i) *sasira kavileyum saṡṡibbar parvaruman konda lōkakke* 'to the world which is obtained by killing thousand cows and thousand brahmuns (3 6)
 (ii) *idan alidon paṡcamahapatakan akkum* He who destroys this will be guilty of the five great sins (94 9)
 9th (i) *idan alidon* 'He who destroys this (68 6)
 (ii) *Varanāṡiyuman alida paṡcamahapatakan akkum* will be guilty of the five great sins by destroying Varanāṡi' (72 29 to 30)

Substantives in Apposition

(They precede the proper noun)

- 7th (p 234) *Anesēṡiya aḡiya Basantakumara* Basantakumara son-in law of Anesēṡi
 8th (i) *Pesadorā magan Revaḡibaddar* 'Revaḡibaddar, son of Pesador (3 2)
 (ii) *bhaṭararā pranaṡallaḡhe Vinapoṡiḡaḡ* 'Vinapoṡiḡaḡ the beloved of the revered one. (4 3)

- (iii) *Gōyundapoḍḍiya magaḷu Bādipoḍḍi*, 'Bādipoḍḍi daughter of Gōyundapoḍḍi' (10-4 to 5)
- (iv) *Prahārabhūsaṇaṇa magan Kāmakōḍan*, 'Kāmakōḍan, son of Prahārabhūsaṇan' (12 3 to 5)
- 9th (i) *Śīrṣipuruṣaṇa maga Dēiāu*, 'Dēiāu, son of Śīrṣipuruṣan' (78 8 to 9)
- (ii) *Bhaṭṭarara śiṣyār Sarvvanandī Bhaṭṭarar* 'Sarvvanandī Bhaṭṭarar, disciple of Bhaṭṭarar' (79 2 to 3)
- (iii) *gamuṇḍa sāmigaḷa magan Nāgammayya* 'Nāgammayya son of gamuṇḍ sāmigaḷ' (86 7 to 9)
- 10th (i) *LW ajasulan Atri Atriya sulan Śaśi* 'Atri, son of Aja and Śaśi, son of Atri' (94 4)
- (ii) *Jagatungana magan Amōghavarṣamaḥiṣam* 'King Amōghavarṣa son of Jagatunga' (94 10)
- (iii) *Indarana magan Devan*, 'Devan, son of Indaran' (94-11)
- (iv) *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti* 'Yayāti, son of Nahuṣa' (94 5 to 6)

In all these instances except the last one (underlined) the relation is expressed by the genitive while in the last example viz *Nahuṣange magan Yayāti*, the relation is expressed by dative. Therefore we might infer that the Dative of Kinship in Kañnaḍa goes as far back as 10th cent. AD at least.²⁰¹

*Strings of Titles

(a) Attributes follow the noun

- 7th. (p 234) *Śrī Vinayāditya Rājāstraya Śrīprthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭārā*
- 8th (i) *Vikramāditya Satyāstraya Śrīprthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭārā(r)* (3 1 to 2)
- (ii) *Śrī Vijayāditya Vikramāditya Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja bhaṭṭārārā* (5-1 to 3)
- 9th. (i) *Amōghavarṣa prthivī vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭārārā* (69 1 to 5)
- (ii) *Amōghavarṣa vallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara(r) bhaṭṭārara* (78 1 to 2)
- 10th (i) *Amōghavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara parama Bhaṭṭāraka* (94 1)
- (ii) *Akālavarṣadeva Śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirājan* (97-1)

(b) Attributes precede the noun

- 7th (p 234) *Śrīmat prthivīvallabha Mangalīśanā*
- 8th *dharma mahārājādhirāja rāja paramēśvara śrīmat śrīpuruṣa-mahā rājar* (29 1 to 2)
- śrī prthivīvallabha mahārājādhirāja paramēśvara bhaṭṭāraka śrī-Gomdaraśar* (60-1 to 2)

²⁰¹ See C. R. SANKARAN and G. S. GAI, 'Some Ethno-Psychological Features in Dravidian', *BDCRI*, 21 2210

śrī pṛthuvibhallava śrī Jagatunga (61-1)

9th (i) *Śrī pṛthivīvallabha maharajadhrāja paramaśvara Gōyindara* (67-4 to 5) •

(ii) *Pallavānvaya śrī pṛthuvīvallava Pallavakulātīśa śrīman Nōlam bharaja Mahē(m)dra* (82 3 to 6)

10th. (i) *tat pada padmōpajīvita nivāsi samadhigata paṃca mahā śabda mahā samanta Kannaram* (93 5 to 6)

(ii) *Samasta bhuvanasraya śrī pṛthuvīvallabham mahārājadhrāja paramēśvara paramabha[tā]śa śrīmat Kaumarade[va]na* (96 1 to 2)

Attributives (= numeral—cardinal and ordinal— adjectives and nouns) precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) *periya osageyum, ēlan-ya narakadā pulu*

8th *beḷḷiya koḍeyān aḍakeya pēringe veḷasina pēringe, Rājasi(m)ghē svarada dhanamān*

9th *elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā varṣa tuḷḷada tereya, kalla basadiya*

10th. *kariya dṛarimmam, piriya kereya degulada keḷagana golḍeyum Muḍana maḷada Viṃśa bhaṣarara kālam*

Declinable participles functioning as adjectives precede the noun they qualify

7th (p 235) (i) *konda pañcamahāpātakan*

(ii) *pēḷda Viḍhamadindu*

8th (i) *aḷḷda pañcamahā pātakan*

(ii) *biḷḷa sthitiyum*

(iii) *itta dharmma*

(iv) *śanda gatige*

9th (i) *āḷḷa goravar*

(ii) *koḷḷa phalam*

(iii) *aḷḷda pāpam*

10th. (i) *māḍḍa śāsana*

(ii) *koḷḷa sthiti*

(iii) *biḷḷa gaḷḍe*

(iv) *ūḍḍa tembelarim*

(v) *rasaṃgaḷan taḷḍa paṅgoleyam*

The genitive case of substantives and pronouns precede the nouns like attributives.

7th (p 237) *narakada pulu, Maṃgaḷiśanā kalmanege*

8th (i) *dēiana piṣhamān, 'the altar of the god' (4 7)*

(ii) *aḷḷa magalu 'their (hon pl) daughter' (4 5)*

(iii) *Anantaḡunara degulakke 'to the temple of Anantaḡunar' (1-3 to 4)*

(iv) *aṣṭamiḍhada phalaḍrāpti 'the fruit of the horse-sacrifice' (16-14)*

- 9th (i) *bhaṭarara Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ* Gamuṇḍabbegaḷ of the revered (67 5)
 (ii) *Tuṃgabhadreṣa tadīyoḷ* On the bank of Tuṃgabhadra (67 8)
 (iii) *Poleyannana sulakarmma* the inscription of Poleyanna (70 26)
 (iv) *Mulasthanada Mahadeṭar* Mahadevar of Mulasthana (71 8 to 9)
 10th. (i) *tanna mana nayana ṭallabheyar* his beloved (91 25 to 28)
 (ii) *Vimaḷamarati bhaṭarara kalam kalci* Having laved (washed) the feet of the venerable Vimaḷamarati (91 43 to 44)
 (iii) *bhaṭarara likhitaṃ* the writing of the venerable one (103 16 to 17)

But in the following line from verse the genitive follows the noun

- (iv) *koṭaprasadamam Goṇṇigana* the anger and favour of Goṇṇiga (92 11)

Adverbs

Adverbs or case-forms of substantives used as adverbial adjuncts precede the verb or the participle and are kept as near these as possible

- 7th (p 237) *Lakṣmanavanditar entu enalu intu endu*
 8th. (i) *intu buṭṭa* which was left thus (20 6)
 (ii) *onte bandu* having come like that (59 23)
 (iii) *amt appa* which is thus (67 13)
 9th (i) *int appa* that is so (67 13)
 (ii) *bīdir ante agugum* will become like a bamboo (90 7)
 (iii) *salvante koṭṭar* gave so as to continue (82 17)
 10th (i) *intu Rona kadu* having fought in Rona thus (96 24)
 (ii) *int i sthityam tappa salla* this condition should be continued without fail in this manner (100-15)
 (iii) *ant eseṭa* appearing thus (92 35)
 (iv) *ant enṣida* which was felt like that (92 18)

But in the following sentences from verse the adverb follows the verb

- (v) *taḷeḍar int ar?* who bore this? (92 2)

Adverbial participles are used as adverbs and precede the verbs

- 7th (p 239) *nontu mudippidar*
 8th. *ṛidu ṛiḍan* (54 5)
 9th. *nontu mudippidar* (79 4)
 10th *ṛidu madippidar* (94 36 to 37)

Adverbial past participles not only express the actions or circumstances of the subject but also connect the action denoted by the finite verb

- 7th (p 240) *guruṇḍigaḷ nontu mudippidar*
 8th (i) *Vinapoṭigaḷ ṣiṣiye kuraṅṅa garbhamam ṛidu ella dana(ma)m goṭṭu devana pṛṇhaman kṣurme kaṭṭi aṣṭaṣaṭam kṣetram goṭṭoḷ* (4 5 to 9)

- (ii) *bhaṭatar Kanṭyan kanḍu Rajasimghēśvarada kanḍu maguḷḍu devargge biṭṭar* (20 3 to 6)
 9th (i) *Ereyammā kadī salṭon* (81 3 to b)
 (iii) *Bhaṭatar ill iḷḍu upkarigaḷ aḷ palakalan ṭapaṃ geydu sanya sanan nontu muḍipidar* (94-39)
 10th (i) *iṇḍu negaḷdar 1 Raṣṭrakūṭanvayarkkaḷ* (94 39)
 (ii) *kalam kaḷci taṃṭamam devargge koḷṭar* (97 7 to 8)

The infinitive in an absolute construction not only expresses a contemporary action but also connects a series of actions like an adverbial past participle

- 7th. (p 241) *Śrī Vinayadītya Rajasraya pṛthivirājyam keye Śrīpogilī Sen draka maharajar Nayarkhandamum Jelugur Algeyan aṣuttu kandarbor adhikarigaḷ age periya osageyum aṣavanavum aṣutṛaka pouḍuman viṭṭar*
 8th. *Śrī Doram pṛthivirājyam keye Marakka arasar Banama(va)sī paṇṇir charasunum aḷ Nareyamgalla saṣiruvvara tuṇupina puyyaloḷ Domṇara kaḍavam salṭu svargg (a)layakk eḷidan* (22 1 to 4)
 9th *saṃvatsaraṃ pravartṭise Purigere naḍam Kuppeyan aḷ naḷvaḍim bar koḷṭar* (71 5 to 6 7 to 8 and 17)
 10th (i) *Kannaradevam pṛthivirājyam geyye Baṇṇavvam Banavasi paṇṇir chasirada paṭṭaman aḷ Śrī Biṭṭigam Jiddur āḷgeye Baḷḷ gameya baḷḷe saḷita naḷgavunḍu geyye Guṃḷiṭiyurggamunu geyye* (99 3 to 8)
 (ii) *munḍ iḍir age ṣaran buge manan alḍudan eḷeye Phalgunam Dha tram Karṇāṇ enal* (92 10)

CONCLUSION

Kannāḍa in its Old phase as studied through the inscriptions of the 8th 9th and 10th centuries A.D. presents the following features :

- (1) The original voiceless stops become voiced in the intervocalic position (p 9)
- (2) The preconsanantal nasal has disappeared in some instances and not in all. This shows that this phenomenon was not yet complete during this period. It is interesting to note that both forms (with and without nasal) *peringe* and *perge* are found in one and the same inscription. (p 10)
- (3) Although the glides *y* and *v* are used in a large number of words (probably for the sake of easy pronunciation) yet *hiatus* is also met with in many words and the frequency of its occurrence is less in later centuries (p 11)
- (4) Forms like *baḷḷikke baḷḷike* and *akke ake* are found which show that the process of shortening of long consonant was in a transitory stage during this period (p 13)

⁶⁸ The language of the Inscriptional Kannāḍa of the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. has been studied by A. N. NARASIMHA in his book *Grammar of the Oldest Kannāḍa Inscriptions*

- (5) The phoneme *p* continues to exist unaffected during the 8th and 9th cent while the change of *p* to *h* (in initial position) is attested for the first time during the 10th cent cf *haduvonge* < *paduvonge* (p 13)
- (6) Forms with *b* in place of *v* are met with in larger number in the 9th and 10th cent This change of *v* to *b* seems to have been in a transitional stage in this period as attested by instances like *parubaruman* and *Sarubanandi devargge* found in the 9th cent (pp 15 6)
- (7) The change of *r* to *ṛ* and of *l* to *ṛ* or *ḷ* has taken place during this period (p 16)
- (8) The sweeping generalisation of K V SUBBAYYA that *in all the Dravidian languages gender follows sex* ²⁶⁹ is untenable in view of the fact that (so far as Kannada is concerned at any rate) animals are brought under the neuter gender (p 21)
- (9) Examples with *ar* and *ar* as the nominative plural suffixes are found in the 8th cent While there is only one instance with *ar* in the 9th cent, and in the inscriptions of the 10th cent, all the forms have *ar* as the suffix This can support the view that *ar* is earlier than *ar* ²⁷⁰ (pp 24 5)
- (10) The masculine honorific third person singular pronouns *ata* and *atam* used as gender suffixes are met with for the first time in the 9th and 10th cent. (p 34)
- (11) The gender suffixes *on om on* and *om* become less and less used in later centuries and it is probable that *on* and *om* are from *on* and *om* (p 34)
- (12) *an* and *an* the acc case terminations are used with more or less same frequency of occurrence in 7th and 8th cent while the frequency of occurrence in the case of *an* is greater than that of *an* in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent *-an* has been completely replaced by *an* This can support the view that *an* is earlier than *an* ²⁷¹ (p 42)
- (13) *a* and *a* the genitive case terminations are found used side by side in the 7th and 8th cent while forms with *a* increase in greater number in the 9th cent and in the 10th cent, all the forms have *a* only This strengthens the view that *a* is earlier than *a* (p 54)
- (14) As the forms with *ul* (the loc case termination) are greater in earlier centuries while those with *ol* in place of *ul* increase in number in later centuries the view that *ul* is earlier than *ol* ²⁷² is supported. (p 59)
- (15) The phenomenon of case-variation exists in this period (p 63)
- (16) Properly speaking there is no relative pronoun in Kannada and the declinable participles (with the gender suffixes *an am on on om om ol ata* and *-atam*) are used to serve this purpose (p 70)
- (17) The Numeral system in Old Kannada is decimal No native word for the

²⁶⁹ A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages IA 40184

²⁷⁰ GOKI pp. 114 and 116

²⁷¹ GOKI p 135 ²⁷² Ibid p 147

²⁷³ Ibid p 152

numeral thousand is found and the word used is *sasira* or *sayira* borrowed from Skt *sahasra* (p 71)

- (18) The causative suffix *ppu* seems to be earlier than *isu* since the later traditional grammarians mention only *isu* (p. 76 fn 160)
- (19) It is possible to assume that in forms like *ada* and *poda* **a(y)* and **po(y)* might have been the original roots and the *gu* in *agu* and *pogu* is of later origin (p 83)
- (20) In forms like *al va* an epenthetic vowel *u* (the phenomenon of *Sithladut* *tva* or Fleeting Double Consonant) might have first occurred in the colloquial speech of that period (p 84)
- (21) Forms with both *ade* and *ade* (the neg adverbial participial suffixes) are found in the inscriptions of the 7th and 8th cent. But in the 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions forms with only *ade* are met with showing that *-ade* is probably earlier than *ade* (p 85)
- (22) The personal terminations of the masc 3 sg are *an* *am* *an* and *am*. Forms with *an* *am* become less in the 9th cent. and in the 10th cent. all the forms take the terminations *an* and *am*. Perhaps *an* and *am* are earlier than *an* and *am* (p 86)
- (23) Forms with the conjunctive suffix *um* are met with only in the inscriptions of the 7th cent. while it is replaced by *um* in the 8th 9th and 10th cent. inscriptions showing that *um* is perhaps earlier than *um* (p 98)
- (24) The Dative of relationship a characteristic phenomenon of Dravidian is met with in the inscriptions of the 10th cent. cf *Nahuṣange magan Yayati* (p 103)
- (25) The general word order of the sentences in the inscriptions studied is Subject Object Verb (p 99)

It is possible to make a generalization speaking from the linguistic point of view that there has been a continuous movement from *complex to simple structure* in the evolution of the Kannada language⁷⁴ if the following assumptions are tenable

- (i) the disappearance of the pre consonantal nasal
- (ii) the shortening of long consonants
- (iii) *ar* (nom. pl. suffix) > *ar*
- (iv) *on* *om* (the gender suffix) > *on* *am* respectively
- (v) *an* (the acc. case termination) > *an*
- (vi) *a* (the genitive case termination) > *a*

⁷⁴ See p 13. There are two hypotheses regarding the development of the language according to the natural hypothesis the PIE tongue was of a simple isolating structure, only superficially resembling the modern analytic type and some scholars believe that there has been a continuous movement from complex to simple structure in the development of human speech

See C. D. BUCK, *Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin* p. 56. C. R. SANKARAN JMU (1936) 8.68-78. 9.200. Franz BOAS, *The Mind of the Primitive Man* (1938) p. 172. Franz BOAS, *Handbook of American Indian Languages* Bull. 40. Bureau of American Ethnology Washington, 1911.

- (vii) *-u!* (the loc. case-termination) > *-ol*
- (viii) *-āde* (the neg adverbial suffix) > *-ade*
- (ix) *-ām*, *-ām* (the personal terminations of masc sg) > *-an*, *-am* respectively, and
- (x) *ūm* (the conjunctive suffix) > *um*

Further, from the study of the inscriptions of the 8th, 9th and 10th cent, it is possible to say that, generally speaking, the condition of the language in the 8th cent is, more or less, the same as that to be found in the inscriptions of the 6th and 7th cent. whereas some changes begin to appear in the 9th cent and when we come to the 10th cent we see that certain changes are definitely established. In other words, it can be said that the 9th cent forms an intermediary stage between one phase of the language and the other

III

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

(of 8th, 9th and 10th centuries A.D.)

8th Century A.D.

The Indian Antiquary, Vol VIII, p 285

No 1

A.D. 709

At—Aihole, Bijapur Dist. (Bombay Province)

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayaditya-Saty[a]sraya śrī pṛthu(thu)vivallabha mah(ā)
r(āj)-ādihuraja para)
- 2 meśvara bhatārara(r) trayodasa varṣamum mu(mū)ru timga| u| koṭṣare
Āsvayuja pñ(r)ṇamā
- 3 sadu| viśupadu| Elitugolugasaṇiya ittoḍu pūrava|agośasigārā maṭu-
- 4 dharmma tusavanun = paḍed = eppaṭṭadu omdu ganadu| ondu somṭige
tē(tai)lam = age koṭṭ(a)ra(r) bhatārarge
- 5 Yā(?) dattuyān = kuḍipon = Vāraṇ(ā)sīyu| s(ā)sirvvar pparvvaru(m)
kaviley(u([ma*]n) = konda lokakke sandon akkum

Epigraphia Indica, Vol XIV, pp 190 1

No 2

About A.D. 725

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province.

- 1 [ōm] Svasti śrī Vikramā
- 2 ditya Yuvarājar Pon
- 3 gereyā mahajanakkum na
- 4 garakkum padinenṭum prakṛtuga|gum
- 5 koṭṭa ācāra vyavasthu(sthe) | * iṛja
- 6 puruṣar = munanegalo| vīd = illāda
- 7 du raja dattam rājaśrāvitam saptra
- 8 me¹ maryyāde tāmbra śasanam bhukt ā
- 9 nubhōgam* *aydum dharmmadā jī
- 10 vitahga|ān kavodu | * iḍu mahajanakke
- 11 nagara maryyāde mane vīd = illadadu
- 12 ōr-ā|ke orṇune Vaiśākha masadu|
- 13 dēśādhipatiga| = apporgge kuḍuva
- 14 tere uttamam appa okkal mī
- 15 sam pattu paṇjavum madhyamam = a[ppa]
- 16 okkal ē|um paṇjavum kaṇṣṭa(ṣṭa)r = aydum
- 17 kaṇyasar mūrum = amitt appa ośage
- 18 utsāhaṅga|ge ond = okkal = ondu puṭṭi
- 19 ge ma* cōra pōka-danḍa daś-āparā
- 20 dhamga| = appav = ellam pūrvv-ācāram a
- 21 [pu|tra-dhanam envodu tāne illi s[ē]ṇig[e] Kā

¹ Read sat prame-ed.

- 22 rtika masadu| — koḍuvadu guttam ruvamge Ma
 23 gha masadu| koḍuvadu Paṇḍi seṭṭi na| cha
 24 sīram tīrmesagaḍenakko poḷalan = āle ka
 25 ncagaṛa senuge mane viḍ — illadadu utta
 26 mam appa okkal-ceḷade ippattu palam
 27 madhyamam padinaydu kaṇṭha(śṭha)m pattu kaṇ
 28 yasam aydum amitt appa osage utsahanga
 29 lge samuham or ttole telliga senuge
 30 mane viḍ — illadaḍu ku| — illadadu teṇeyum
 31 k(e)y ullar are-vaḍa keyy illadadu so-
 32 ge matt = appa osage utsahamga|ge iḷṭi
 33 vayilamum pettavī vayilamum sovageya
 34 maryade ippatta ayi va|la ke
 35 yya viṭṭayan = keyi na * * [g]aṛa
 36 senuge uttamam a * *
 37 madhyamam sāyira * * *
 38 * * sayira[m]kaṇṭha[m] kaṇ[yasam]
 39 43 illegible
 44 * * ra senuge * * *
 45 aras a|ke * * *
 46 svasti sri Kupparmad aram
 47 ge koṭṭa keyum goḍi
 48 gar oḍam munu(nu)rvvarum okka
 49 lum na| gamuṇḍanum iḷdu
 50 koṭṭor | * Idam koḷvom Vā
 51 raṇṇisivamam a|
 52 dona lokakke sandon akkum
 53 sasirvvar parvarum sa
 54 (yira kavī) leyumam ko-
 55 (nda lokakke sa)n(d)on = akkum

IA VIII 286 (LVIII)

No 3

About A.D. 732 3

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist. Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Vikkra(kra)māditya Satyasraya śri
 pri(pr)thivivallabha mahārāja-ādiharaja
 2 paramesvara bhāṭara(r*) pri(pr)thivirajyam geye Pesadora magan
 Revaḍibaddar — Aṭṭa
 3 Aḷekomara Singana degulala Aditya bhāṭarage koṭṭuḍu [] Tamage
 sunkkam(kam) biḷdallī
 4 ondu perige o(om) mānam bhaṇḍa ver ge ayḍu viṣavam ele verige
 ayyattu [] Initum raja(ja) śravitaṁ
 5 mahajana mun naka(ga)ra stavitaṁ || Idan salisuge āvon anum
 kiḍipon ulloḍe Varanasi(ya*) o(m)d(u)
 6 sasira kavileyum sasirba(rbar) = parvaruman konda lokakke
 sandon = akkum

IA X. 103 (No XCIV)

No 4

Between AD 696-7 & 733-4 At—Badami (Mahakuta) Bijapur Dist Bombay Pr

- 1 Svasti Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthivi
- 2 vallabha maharaj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭa
- 3 rara prāṇavallabhe Vimpoṭigaḷ — envor = sule-
- 4 yar | Ivara mudutayvir = Revamancaḷgaḷ = avara
- 5 magaldir = Kucipoṭigaḷ avara magalu Vmapo-
- 6 ṭigaḷa(1) iliyē hurāṇya garbham ildu eḷla dana
- 7 mu(ma)m goṭṭu devana pūthaman = kisuvine kaṭṭi beḷliya
- 8 koḍeyan — erisīe(ye) Mangaluḷḷe aṣṭa śatam kṣe
- 9 tra(m) goṭṭol Idan — aḷdon = paṇca maha patakan = akkum

IA X. 165 (No ci)

No. 5

Not later than AD 733-4

At—Paṭṭadakal Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Vikramaditya
- 2 Śri prthu(thi)vīvallabha maharaj adhiraja
- 3 paramesvara bhāṭarara koṭṭa dattī A[na]
- 4 ntagunara degulakke koṭṭudu dattī
- 5 Anjanacarya bhagavantarā sṭha
- 6 naman — Devacarya bhagavantargge koṭṭu
- 7 Śri Lokapaleśvarakam pāre baḷli (Sva)
- 8 Skt. verse.
- 9 Skt. verse
- 10 I dharmmakke a(hutam)
- 11 bevvon = Vāra(na)siya sasi(r*)vva(r*) = pārvva(rum)
- 12 sasira kavileyum konda lokakke sa
- 13 n(do)n — akkum | I dharmmakke aḷitam bevvon paṇca (ma)
- 14 ha patakan akkum

IA X. 166 (No cii)

No 6

AD 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal

- 1 Svasti Śri Vijayaditya Satyasraya śri prthu(thi)vīvallabha maha
- 2 raj-adhiraja paramesvara bhāṭarara gandharvargge nūṇi
- 3 sīda purvva maryyadegaḷan Śri Vikra(kra)maditya bhāṭa
- 4 rara Lokamaha(ha)daṇṇar gandharvargge nittar ||
- 5 Idan — aḷivon Baṇṇasiya sasira kavile
- 6 yum sasuvvar paravvaruman konda lokakke sa
- 7 ndon — akkum || Ereyadi Śri Gppaduggadi Duggamara ida(n*)
- 8 paḍedar ||

IA X 167 (No cv)

No 7

A D 733-46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.,

- 1 Svasti Vikkra(kra)maditya pṛthu(thu)vi vallabha Lokamahadevi
 - 2 yara Lokesvarada Nareyangalla pannāsu
 - 3 gaḷan = itta samayam — or mmattarge ir kkula
 - 4 jōlam kuduvudu || Tagapp-illa gosane illa
 - 5 rāja puruṣarge pugil illa | Ida(dā)n = alido(n*) pā
 - 6 rvvan = akke mada vadī akke Baraṇa(nā)sivada sasira kavileyam
 - kondon akkum ||
-

IA X 164 5 (No c)

No 8

A D 733 46

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti sri Vikramaditya
 - 2 bhaṭarar = mmūme Ka(Ka)mciyan = mume para
 - 3 jisidora śrī Lokamahādeviyara
 - 4 I Lokēśvara māḍida sūtradhange
 - 5 mūme perjjerepu geyda baḷikke i viṣa
 - 6 yada vinnanigalā baḷligavartteyan — uli
 - 7 pida ācariya pesar = ivan = arimu
 - 8 Svasti śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācari sakala gun-āsraya
 - 9 aneka rapu(sc. puṭa) vastu Pitamahān sakala niṣkala sū
 - 10 kṣm-atibhaṭtan va(va)stu prasada yan asana sa(sa)ya
 - 11 na manimakūṭa ratnacūḍamanu te(m*)kana di
 - 12 ,seyā sutradhan ||
-

IA X 163 4 (No xcix)

No 9

A D 733-6

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist.

- 1 Svasti Vikramaditya sīḥ
 - 2 pri(pr)thuvivallabha mahādevi
 - 3 yara degulamān ma(ma)ḍida sutradharī
 - 4 śrī-Guṇḍan anivārit-ācari
 - 5 ge mume-perjjerepu paṭṭamu Tribhuvanācari
 - 6 y = endu pesar = iṭṭu prasadan geydā pri(pr)dhi(thu)viyā
 - 7 binnānigala baḷligavartte illa dosiga
 - 8 na kavardd = uludorge parhā(ra*)m || Idān ali
 - 9 von = Varanāsiya sasira kavileyum sasirva
 - 10 r = ppārvvarumān kondona(ra) lokakke sandon = akku (m*) ||
-

IA XI 125 (No cxxii)

No 10

A D 778 9

At—Paṭṭadakal, Bijapur Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti Dhārāva(r*)ṣa śrī(śrī) pṛthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhurāja
- 2 paramēśvara bhaṭṭara śrī Kaliballahan pri(pr)(thu(thu)vi

- 3 rājya(m*) geye Lō(Lō)kamahādēvyara dēgu-
 4 lada sūle Gōyinda poḍḍiya magaḷu Bādī (?ḷ)-
 5 poḍḍiy = emboḷ uttama gōsāsam iḷdoḷ a-
 6 śvaratha(m*) goṭṭoḷ = hastiratham iḷdoḷ
 7 bhūmi dānamum ubhayamukhiyum = koṭṭāḷ ||
-

EI IX 17-8 (I)

No 11

A D 675 720

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Rāṇa
 2 sāgarānā śam(sam)ka
 3 ṭaduḷ = Udeyapuram
 4 dhareg(i)śan = paḍe po-
 5 guvalli Vijaṇa
 6 nāygarā magan = Kā
 7 ltide Kadan aggha
 8 ḷi kāḷega kēsa-
 9 ri kariripu vikraman
 10 aniyu(i*) ḍāva
 11 ṇam = oḍḍuvon = sā-
 12 hasad = an cakra-
 13 (vyū*) hamant = oḍedon
 14 (ā*)havad = oḍe(da)n pa-
 15 ra (ba)lad anī Ci-
 16 travahanarggāḷi Ka-
 17 ḷi kantī eḷi-
 18 du svarggālayakk = ā-
 19 ridon [|| *]
-

EI IX 18 (II)

No 12

A D 710 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist, Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Rāṇa(sa)-
 2 garana aḷu Viṇjan
 3 Pra(hā)rabhūṣa
 4 ṇanā magan Ka
 5 makoḍan tammuttu
 6 mūvara Pāsūpā(pa)tam
 7 namvrāṅg = ova(do)rā
 8 nalageyan ki(ki)-
 9 ḷpon Paṭṭi
 10 oḍeyong = oā (va)
 11 doran = paṭṭa aḷi pā-
 12 yvon Śvētavāha
 13 nan Udayāpu
 14 ramān poguva-

- 15 lli eridu śva(śva)-
 16 rgga(rggā)layakk = ēri
 17. (don)
-

EI IX 19 (111)

No 13.

A.D 720 30

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

1. Svasti śrī Pāndyavi-
 2 llarasarā maga-
 3 n = Dēvu sādu(dhu) priyan = a-
 4 sādu(dhu)jana-varjitan = śvē-
 5 tavāhanar = Udaya
 6 puramān = poguvallī
 7. eridu svarggālaya-
 8 kk = ēridon
-

EI IX 20 (IV).

No 14

A.D 730 50.

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Pṛ-
 2 thivisāgara-
 3 n = paṭṭam gaṭṭi-
 4 sī Ud[e]ya-
 5 purmān po-
 6 gutappalli Na-
 7. ndavilmuḍiya-
 8 rā magan = Pali-
 9 paṇe eridu
 10 svarggālaya-
 11 kk = ēridon
-

EI IX. 20 (V)

No 15

A.D 730 50

At—Udiyāvara, South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti śrī || Pṛthu(thi)visāgara
 2 śrīmad-Ājupēndra duṣṭa bhaya
 3 nkarargge iṣṭa-bhṛtyan = appa Po-
 4 lokku Priyaceiva [U]ḍa[yā]-
 5 puraman pugutappa
 6 lli āha[pa](va) ra(nga)du[uru]
 7 bhāṭara [e]ṇḍu Priyaḍe
 8 lva celva-śanpanna ka(kha)la
 9 [ja]na varjitan dhareḡ(gī)-
 10 [śa*]nge ōvadora pata-
 11 [t]iya aḷidu suralō-
-

12 kakke eṛidan[| *]Keleya

* 13 Val[e]reyaṇ nūrisida [|

El IX 12 (VI)

No 16

A D 730 50

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist, Madras Province.

- 1 Svasti sri [| Prdhu(thu)visagara
- 2 śrīmad Alupendra Somavamśo
- 3 dbhava Kulatilakan Udayaditya
- 4 Uttama Pandya śrīmad Aluvara(sa)
- 5 r = B(o)ygavarmara natu mudimeyu(i)
- 6 Udayapurada na(na)gara sahitam Pa
- 7 tiya nagarakke jaladulam sthala(du)
- 8 lam sunkam — ardha dana kadar | Udaya(pu)
- 9 ranaygara magan = (S)imgadattan(u) Ku(ma)
- 10 ra Ereganum Raṇavikrama(natha)
- 11 nu Sandavaradara Kaṇṇaciyyu(m) (I)
- 12 du a(a)canciratha(ta)rakam nīpu(d - a)ke(kke) [|*]
- 13 Idan — vakram — illade kadu salu(po)
- 14 n = asvamedhada pa(pha)la prapti aku(kkum) [|*]
- 15 Idan = alivon — Varāṇa(na)siyum Si(su)va
- 16 valliyyuman — alida pameca(ma)
- 17 ha(ha)pataka-sam(sam)yuktar — appar

El IX 22 (VII)

No 17

A D 750-70

At—Udiyavara South Kanara Dist Madras Province

- 1 [om] svasti śrī Viṇa(y)aditya Alu
- 2 pendra paramesva(śva)ra adhur(a)
- 3 jarajan Uttama Paṇḍyan = śo(So)mavaśo
- 4 dbhava śrī Maramm Alvarasar (U)
- 5 Udayapurada naka(ga)ra-sahitam Pombu
- 6 leada naka(ga)rakke sunka kadudu sanku
- 7 rakke (pu)ttiḡe ondare maḷavege pa
- 8 lti padinaṇṇu palam aḍakeya pe
- 9 ṅinga(nge) mun(u)ṇu veḷasina peringe
- 10 padina(na)ṇu pala(m) | Ida paḍedor Su
- 11 senavadiyara Svamṇagosasi Mutta
- 12 varara Aḍiyapa-eṭṭiyu Maṇḍukara
- 13 Parasebyan Senavadiyara Nagakumaraṇ
- 14 Idu a(ā)candraraka(m) nīpud — akke | Ida kado
- 15 aṭṭaṅṇa asva(śva)meda(dha)da pa(pha)lam akke
- 16 Idan alido B(a)raṇasiyu Śivavalliyu
- 17 ma alida paḍicamaha(ha)patakan = ak(u)(kkum) |
- 18 Raṇadhāri lūkhita

EI IX. 23 (VIII)

No 18

A D 750-70

At—Udiyāvāra South Kanara Dist., Madras Province

First and Second Faces

- 1 Svasti śrī Vijayādhi(dī)tyan
- 2 Ājupendra paramesva(śva)ra ā(a)
- 3 dhī(dhī)rājarājan Uttama
- 4 Pāṇḍyan = Śomavanśobhavan
- 5 Ājuvarasar Arakellarā
- 6 naṭu mudī(dī)meyu| Udayā
- 7 purada naka(ga)ra sahītam Ponvu|ca
- 8 da naka(ga)rakke sunkadā ardda(rddha) (dā)na
- 9 ka(daha) avargge aṭṭagaṇa
- 10 asva(śva)mēda(dha)da pa(pha)lam = akkum | Idā
- 11 (pa*)ḍedor Muttavurera Saruvigosaṣiḡa
- 12 Koḍalsetṭiyarā Madāmmān Vija(s)e-
- 13 ṭṭigarā Dharmmanaygan = Manuḡasā
- 14 ttavar Sarvvavandu Puleyarmman |

Third Face

- 15 I okkal = paḍed(u)
- 16 vu | Idā aḷivo
- 17 Sīvavāḷḷiyu Vā
- 18 rānāsiyuman
- 19 aḷida paṭicama
- 20 hāpātakan akkum ||

SII IX. 1 403 (No 392)

No 19

A D 710-20

At—Mangalur, S. Kanara Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Maḡadu ndra Vikramanibha Śrī Kayravamśādhupan
- 2 Eḡeddhān Paybayana samuhabalamā niśśeṣamā
- 3 yuddhadu| uḡakīlēcīdavaṃbuva| palageyu| taṭṭuṭtuva
- 4 lpandipin Maḡumogīśvaran uḷḷe kaḍi taṇiḍa Nūḡammanī
- 5 Śūdrakan permmaḷḷi megire paṭṭondidoḍa kādu Raṇasūḡaran paṇyā
- 6 ram koṭṭan.

EI III 360

No 20

A D 733 6

At—Conjeevaram Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Vikramāḍ(it)ya Satyāśraya-Śr(i)-
- 2 Prithuvī vallabha Mahārājādhi
- 3 rāja Paramēśvara Bhaṭṭārara Ka
- 4 ṇīciyān = koṇḍu Rājasi(m*)ḡhēśvara
- 5 da dhanamūn = koṇḍu maḡuḷḍu dēva-
- 6 ṛḡḡe biṭṭār | Intu biṭṭa bhaṭarara
- 7 dharmmada sthūtyu(m*) ly = akṣaramaḡaḷu

- 8 māt= aḷivār = īy = urā ghaṭṭineya maha
 9 janaman = kondāra lokakke sandār = appār
 10 Niravadya śrīmad A(n) vāritapunya vallabhē
 11 na likhitam = 1(dam) Vallabhadurjayar = adhikārādī(m) ||
-

EI VI 161 (No A)

No 21

A D 765

At—Hattū Mattur, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 Svastī Śrī Akalavarīṣa bhaṭṭarārā pr
 2 thuvi rajyan geyē Surageyurā Dā
 3 samm Eṭeyar Maḷṭavurā ūr alivinoḷ
 4 1ṛidu sattu svargg-alayake ērid(or) ||
 5 Ivu tammutt 1rbbara kalgal
-

EI VI 163 (No B)

No 22

A D 780

At—Naregal Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svastī Śrī Doram prthuvi rājyam keye Mara
 2 kka arasar Banamā(vā)sī pannir charasinum āḷe Nareyam
 3 galla sāsīrvvara turupina puyyalō
 4 Dommara Kāḍavam sattu svargg (ā)layakk-ēridan ||
-

EI VI, 166 (No C)

No 23

About A D 793

At—Lakṣmēśvar, Dharwar Dist., Bombay Province

- 1 (ōm)Svastī śrībālā
 2 ham prthuvi rajya
 3 n geyye Purigeṭeyā
 4 mūṅ keriya paṭṭa
 5 gārara seru(ni)ya
 6 n = itta dharmma naivattu
 7 sāmṇinoḷ = ondu mūva
 8 ttaḡa keḷagum 1(nn)ū
 9 ra māḷum are-sumpu || 1du nī(1)u
 10 davu || 1dīn kiḍisido(m) Bara
 11 nīsiya sāsira kavileṣa(m)
 12 kondona lōkakke sandon ak(k)u(m) ||
-

FC IV My Ch 63

No. 24

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svastī Śrī Kongaḷi Muttarasa Śrīpuru
 2 sa mahāra(jā)dhu rāja paramēśvara
 3 bhaṭṭar prthuvi rājya keye Polmavinī
 4 tiṣṭararkkuṇ sarva panharam koṭṭar manṇum mane
 5 yuntōṭṭakkam Dēvendra Perumadigala Sūṭṭegana

- 6 rā³ gōṣṭi-dharmmam maḷuvārum Dēvēndrarū mē
 7 le koṇḍu vāṇiga tōṭṭam taṅkaṇḍamum vada kaṇḍamum
 8 Vinūṭasvarakkam poydorāmāmdī tenṇandārkkarum mī
 9 rāṭṭa tenandārkkarum āvara Kumbu poydappann irvva-
 10 ra-ēḷvāra poyda-dharmmam idōṇ keḷisidōṇ
 11 pañcamahāpa nappōṇ Devēndrarāmar kkuḍe ra
 12 kṣisuvēṇ.

EC IV Mys Gu 86

No 25

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prithi
 2 vī rāṇya geye Vyeḷakaḷṇaḍara Talgi
 3 yūr āḷa Avukka iyure
 4 paṇu pullu idakke sākṣi Ā
 5 maecar Telambayar Karāsar Ragga
 6 sar neccōr Dhareḷe Kandatambe

No 26

EC IV Mys Gu 87

c. 750 A.D

- 7 Svasti śrī Kongu
 8. raja Śrīpuruṣa pr
 9 rāṇya keye
 10 vinodī Maṇaḷeyara Taliyūr-āḷva tī
 11 ja Mangalada Garaḷoja ara
 12 koṭṭame telge kalapuṇu-kalave
 13 ṇgeka mbeya Bimaya gamdakkam koṭṭa
 14 aḷi te pañcamahāpātaka
 15 du aṭṭuvēṇ paṇ
 16 . .

EC IV My Gu 88

No 27

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa prī [thi]
 2 vī rāṇya keye Akka Kailūra makandir Mī
 3 dappanna(m) Ari urada Aggiraver pergaḍeta-
 4 na keya Ari ur ppann irvvaru Toṇekkārāṭṭi u
 5 Paḷkaviya muṇḍol pōḷeyu Kūḍalūru i
 6 nettumūr nerasāsanam āga Kudiyya Ko
 7 lu den iḷdu itta mana Aḷalūrganā
 8 vaḷi Gūṇasāgara tammaḍiḷgalge koṭṭadī

* Dēvēndra tammaḍiḷgalī Muddēganara—Rice.

- 9 indān aḷuttōn sāsīrvvar parvaru sāsira kavile
 10 sāsīrvva nīṣiyam kondam mekkaḷam mane
 11 . prittelge rakṣimakku
 12 koṭṭa palam akku

EC IV My Gu 89

No 28

c. 750 A.D.

- 13 Svasti śrī Ari ura pann-irvvarū mū
 14 yyuntalamoramun iṟiṣiḥe
 15 Kāreyaram poraḷ anṣayarutesu
 16 Guṇasāgara tammaḍiḷalge koṭṭama
 17 unda paṇcamahāpātakan akke

EC IV My Hg 4

No 29.

c. 750 A.D.

- 1 Svasti Konganivarmma dharmma mahārājādhu rājā paramē-
 2 śvara śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahārājaḥ pṛthuvīrājyam ge-
 3 ye Kesuḷaṃ oḍeya Bināmmange Dhaṇṇagavāḍiyam
 4 brahmādēyam goṭṭar* Śrīpuruṣa mahārājaḥ bhātārara
 5 śrī nakṣatradoḷ pannirvva pārvvar uṇvōr* timgalge Ēkabhogamm idaṛā
 6 paḍeyam | Varṣakke pattu gadyānam-tere tasya sime mūdā-
 7 y pervvaḷḷame-Poṇevadiya simeyuḷ kūḍittu pa
 8 ḍuvay aḷarivadiyyerb-vaḷḷagāy-nōḍi naḍadu-
 9 du beṭṭu poḷāga mūdāy-nōḍi nadadu iḍḍuḷ go-
 10 lliye i dharmmaman aḷittom Vāraṇāsiyum sā
 11 sīram kavileyumam sāsīram pārvvarum konda pa
 12 ṇcamahāpātakan appom (Skt lines upto line 16)
 16 . . mudu-Konguṇiyadiya
 17 rasar āridāḷke eḷpattu māmṭa-bhūmi vri-
 18 ttīyāḷuttam iḍḍu Śrīpuruṣa mahārājargge
 19 vijñāpana geydu Kesuḷaṃ = oḍeya -mahā-
 20 janakke Pervvaṭṭiyūrum Marddūrumam brahmāde
 21 yam poydar* avarā paḍeyam Pervvaṭṭiyū-
 22 rundu teṇe perṇnandī eraḍu teṇuvudu Marḍū-
 23 rā teṇe panṇeraḍu paṇam ponnū pannurkhaḍḍugam
 24 bhattamum asya sīmāntaram Pervvaṭṭiyūra sime
 25 mūdāyṭṭiḷa Pervvaḷḷamē-temkaykargoṭṭigū-
 26 ḍiḷa paḷḷamē paḍuvāy perḷḷiye
 27 baḍagāy pervvaḷḷame sime Marḍdūra sime
 28 mūdāy Beṭṭina poreyane bondattu Ko

* brahmādēyam goṭṭam—RICE

* uṇvōm—RICE.

* poydam—RICE.

- 29 sagavettinol kuḍe atte tennkay
30 Maṇiyala kolliyā paḷḷame paḍuvay perḡgoliye sime
Skt. limes
35 Kuntacarya līkṣitam ||
36 Nandī Gundarge dānam goṭṭadu Kesugojada meli
37 nam onḍaduḡu Marduroḷ

EC III My MI 87

No 30

c 740 A.D.

- 1 Śnpuruṣa maha
2 rāja prituvi ra
3 ja keye Kuḷasatti
4 arasavaḍaresadu
5 munuṣu voḷamudugontu
6 Singaḍi arasa pavagame
7 maḷdoḍiddar Attigalacavu
8 ttake kuṭṭipa Araḷaya de
9 varige kaṭṭi mekaṇṭikeṇ
10 koṭṭuvor pannuvuru i dama
11 van i aḷḍon Varāṇasiyoḷ
12 kavileyum parvarum mara konda pa
13 pam akka idak-eḍavaḷdanum i papadu
14 abho don

EC III My My 55

No 31

C 740 A D

- 1 Svasti śri kongarṣi
2 maharajar Sini
3 puruṣar pṛthuvī ra
4 jyam kṛye Arattigal a
5 rasar Cottamman Ede-
6 ttogenaḍu sisiravum
7 m-aluttidu viṭṭadu ond a
8 ḍi pāniyem-ṭṭum o-
9 nvatte-divasam paṭṭunga
10 I || tamasi mure (ḍi)
11 vasam vesane i
12 re ulpaduvi
13 e paṭṭige
14 lekure
15 ūruḷ iḱkapade
16 nōṇandu ondu ḍi

⁷ 1. dhammavan-Rice.

- 17 vasam vapandu ondu diva
 18 sam uvvadu idon keḍiṣi
 19 don pañcamahapataka
 20 nakku tan-okkaluṭ po-
 21 tti makkaḷ puṭṭade ke
 22 daga ||

EC III My My 6

No 32

c 750 A.D

- 1 nereyārdim erdanumune laliyuprabhūna
 2 vagvibilloruḡuṭ dume ejdudave
 3 tamma kṣemak irad aḷi meccira talvadu paratreya
 4 pedevuderu mahaprabhu Govapayyanimti
 5 ḷdapu samadhiyoḷe muḍiṭi talḍidamnitama
 6 rendra bhogamam || padedom śṇpuruṣayyal-ammu me
 7 daloḷ kalnadamn andom baḷek edeyoḷ akkadu bhuti
 8 mutugano dota dhana dhukṣe sade paḍede
 9 pitiṭ ka
 10 iatra mitra janamam kavyanya talḍ appuḍi nuḍi
 11 yal velkume pempan-oppa gunate toḷam-ikuḷda
 12 Gopayyanam ||

EC III My My 25

No 33

c 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śṇpuruṣa mahā
 2 pṛthuvī rajya keye a
 3 raṭṣi ra mmagandir Singam dikṣe
 4 biḷadu Araṭṭitṭurar Kuḍalurada
 5 goṭṭe Maḍi Oḍeyanbar-aḷivikaya
 (Other side)
 1 Nokkajarode āggadikaḍa koṭṭa
 2 nela Tenendhaka Kaḷeruku sakṣi Kuḍalu
 3 Pongularum Eḷamaḍiyarum Eḷiriyarum
 4 Madugarum Kaḷabbarum sakṣi aga koṭṭadu
 5 āḷ-āḷ kuḍiṣidona Nāraṇasiya śasira kavile
 6 śasira parvar konda kole ākka keḍiṣidonu
 7 kaduveḷiḷonuḍi tenne
 8 ḷidasvaconu
 9 Araṭṭiga Talara Kuḍaluravvatti

EC III My TN 113

No. 34

c. 750 A.D

- 1 Svasti śṇ pṛthu
 2 puruṣa pṛthuvirajyam uroḷu

- 3 vippattogeviṭṭa nūmura sasirada arayū
 4 tt eraḍu madhiye Vadugura rakkarappa teṇa
 5 akka endu aka raḡi śnmat Muttarasa
 6 nīponnendu Koḍagegagi aḷiḍon Vāraṇasiyo-sa
 7 sirvva parvvarum sasira kavileyuman konda paṭica
 8 mahapatakan akku idan varedon Kumba Kamalarar
-

EC III My Nj 23

No 35

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Koṅḡu mahara(ja)dhi rāja parama
 2 svara śnpuṇṇa prthavi rajyam keye adinillamdiḡalge
 3 keydakapo
 4 mapoṭakalla vevi
 5 Kasasoda
 6 sirvvarppa mahapatakan akkum
 7 sūmkam viṭṭar ivurayellakkam
-

EC III My TN 53

No 36

c. 760 A D

- 1 śrī prthivi Koṅḡu Muttarasa
 2 Prthivi rajya yaḷu
 3 illaṇi sollage
 4 gūmaṇṇaṭṭa
-

FC IV Bn. Bn. 36

No 37

c. 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śnmat śnpuṇṇa maharajam prthivi ra
 2 jyam geṇye Polettaṭṭor enni Karika naḍa
 3 Bidirkallaḷḷa kukkara Piḷikkare-naḍiyar tundi
 4 paḍeyulavar aṭa balamanna eṇḍu biḷḍu*
 5 śrī Amba-acanyara magan Naḡan maḍida
-

FC IX Bn. Bn. 55

No. 38.

c. 750 A D

- 1 śnpuṇṇa mahārajara arasu geṇye Kammara raḍu
 2 potbakaru āḷi Posa uraṇal goṇṇu Mureyaru
 3 uraḷisi iḍu biḷḍa
-

* biḷḍu—Rice.

EC VI Kd Kd 145

No 39

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti sri śrīpuruṣama
- 2 harāja Pṛthuvī rajyam geye a
- 3 varā⁹ magdanir (magandir) Vijayādityar 1 na
- 4 cū ālvandu avar aḷ-Cannavūroḷe Eramma
- 5 n āsandi āḷe ā Erammanum ayvadambarum
- 6 nakaramum sēṇiyum baḷasuvittu geldo-
- 7 lli¹⁰ mūlavvediyakke orvalla ney nirasida
- 8 kēḍe beḷasuv-eḷdorum kiḷḷisdonu kkoṭi
- 9 Bāraṇāsiyuḷ sāsuvva pārvarum sa
- 10 vileyum konda kolev ayduge paṇca
- 11 kam geydona sanda gatige salvo

EC V Hn. Ak 176

No 40

About 750 A D

- 1 Śrīpa
- 2 Svasti śrīpuruṣa maha
- 3 duṅgaḷa Baḷcapaya eṇḍu viḷvodu
- 4 la kandan damman eṇḍu kam akku

EC IX Bn. Ht. 21

No 41

c 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śmat
- 2 Kongonī Muttarasa
- 3 r ayisade¹¹ Kādu
- 4 pattu¹² daṇḍ iṇḍu
- 5 Kadaḷaladuḷa¹³
- 6 eṇḍor Si
- 7 ma Vallavarasa¹⁴
- 8 Śri Kama nīḷasidan¹⁵

EC X. KI KI 229

No 42

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣamahara
- 2 jadhu rāja paramēśvara bha-
- 3 ṭaru pṛthuvī rajyārī geye Puttura
- 4 Jeṭṭamugoḷuttuḷdu Puttur Attaru
- 5 ge aydūmbu kaḷaniyum aydumbu totṭa

⁹ avara—RICE.¹¹ Muttarasara besade—RICE.¹³ Kovaḷaladuḷ—RICE.¹⁵ nīḷasidan—RICE.¹⁰ gelvalli—RICE.¹² Kāḍuvatti—RICE.¹⁴ Siya Vallavarasa—RICE.

- 6 ppaṭṭum koṭṭar idan aḷivor¹⁶ ppaṣṣama
7 hāpātakar appar pariḥāra

EC X KI KI 230

No 43

About A D 750

(Continued from the last)

- 8 Svasti Śrī Puttūroḷu Kaṇṇam
9 Nūlarasa¹⁷ Kkanakākige mū
10 goḷam kaḷani Bhagavatige
11 koṭṭod aḷivo-ppaṣṣa mahā-
12 pātakan akkum ida salipage
13 dhammam¹⁸

EC X KI Mb 255

No 44

About A D 750

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat Śrīpuruṣa mahā
2 rājādhu rāja parameśvara bhaṭa
3 ra pṛthuvī rājyam geṇe avarā ma
4 gandir-Duggamāra Ereyappon Ko-
5 vaḷala nāḍu mūnūrum Gangaru
6 sāsīramum-āḷuttire Kammpilige
7 paḍevōdallī Komālarā maga-
8 n Pāḷḷappa kālḷegaduḷ¹⁹ sattallī
9 avange Duggamālarā keyda prasā
10 dam appadu Sāntanūram Ereḍiyū
11 ruḷum vandu tūmba kaḷaniyum avara
12 māneyum vaḷḷaḷu prasādangeyḍār
13 idu ślokaṃ svadattam etc (Skt. upto l 18 illegible)

EC X KI Mr 74

No 45

About 750 A D

- 1
2 Koṅgaṇi pṛthuvī rājyam ge-
3 yuttire
4 koṭṭōr idan āvan-a
5 jītōni paṇca pātakaṇi samyukta
6 n appōn kaṇiḷe sāsīram aḷi

EC X KI Mr 96

No 46

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrīmat pṛthuvī Koṅgaṇi Muttarasar Śrīpuruṣa-
mahārājā kKakalākāharam akālakanna

¹⁶ aḷivōr—Rice.

¹⁸ dhammam—Rice.

¹⁷ Gūlarasa—Rice.

¹⁹ kālḷegaduḷ—Rice.

- 2 Kalikanran ıııdođısı Gañbe nādar kKaldoregalum Gombukku
arasarum pađeduduvaļuvi yēvūra
- 3 ıdan alı-do pañca maha patakan akkum kañđuğa kaļanı ıdān
vare ponna koṭṭa kelamepa
- 4 Kenettaccan magan eleyon Madattaccann ada Pesarajjan ıdhān
alıyal Kassakekka

EC XII Tm Mı 99

No 47

About 750 A D

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi Śrıpuruṣa maharajar pṛthvi
- 2 rajyam geye Gaṁgavađiya mege Rattar ela
- 3 pı rarkkal samasta prabṛṭgaļge ke
- 4 ļı vandu Jadya Muttarasaru śrı Rama nuđıda ne
- 5 nadada Śrınanda eṛpattum aydu baļu
- 6 maga ttan adara kalladum gasa mu
- 7 va ya la
- 8 svasıda ge
- 9 yđere

EC X Kı Kı 78

No 48

About 751 A D

- 1 Svasti Śrıman Komgonı Muttarasarkku ıppatta
- 2 ārane varṣa du pulı nōdı āptada vāklı
- 3 ļuļ sagu neđa eļadu vıldo

EC X Kı Kı 6

No 49

A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Komguñi maharaja Śrıpuruṣa pṛthuvı rājya
- 2 vijaya vatsara ıppada eñṭaneyolu Śivama
- 3 ra Kadamburam aļe Kadamburkḥḍarammaļayo
- 4 n Karu kañṭesvaraku poyta malutte kaļanı kañđuğam eltūdgha
- 5 paļu aytu mase monṇıttıļı arıdantavo kañlēsva
- 6 run aļva arasanu mađısuvar paļısuvar ponnıla
- 7 nunnu sırusuļļare kañıpođu antu mađıyu poliye
- 8 koñđu dalıvutukuvondu talıkkatıka poruṭṭumanuvondumu
- 9 dal mūrkkañđuğa bhakta poliye koñđuṭṭuvon
- 10 ı-dharmmamann ırakṣıccıdonn ađı en tale meło ı
- 11 dharmmamann aļıvon pañcamahā patakan akku
- 12 ardda kkañđuğa ayupuda poytodu

EC X Kı Kı 8

No 50

About A D 753

- 1 Svasti śrı Ko
- 2 maharāja Śrı .

- 3 śara pṛthuvī . . .
- 4 keye Lōkāḍitya
- 5 arasar kKadamba . . .
- 6 ettisi datti-
- 7 yam idarkke koṭṭa-
- 8 vir kkaḷaṇi kaṇḍugam
- 9 kala kaṇḍuga mukka-
- 10 ṇḍugamicinira
- 11 rakottūmanṇara

EC X. KI. KI 11.

No 51

About A.D. 753

- 1 Svasti śrī Kōṇḍi-mahārāja Śrīpuruṣar pṛthu
- 2 vī-rājya geye Lōkāḍity-Eḷa arasa kKadambūrā-
- 3 ḷa Lōkāḷhyalarasa ttammā vaṣṇanakkāttiḡe Kapuḷi
- 4 kKūrukki bhaṭṭārarkke poyda pon-nūru gadyāname Si-
- 5 kka bbānūra . . . nūra koṭṭai eṭṭara koṇḍa kaḷaṇi u-
- 6 ṇḍukarattu kaḷaṇi kabeṇḍi kaṇḍalu māḍi paḍiṇē-
- 7 ḷunṇu moppaṭṭiya . . . muḷḷarolpaḍitubu-Mo-
- 8 ṛaṣālūra²⁰ māḷṭiyuḷḷayḍūbu iṇtu tāḡe mūṛaḍi-
- 9 tūbu dēvabhōgam i kaḷaṇi phalamā koṇḍu beḷeṣi nā-
- 10 gommeyum sale uḷuvadu idarkke sākṣi Beḷatū
- 11 rā mahājanamum Kaḍatūrā mahajanamum Kadambū-
- 12 rā nāḷvaḍiṇvarum i arthamā²¹ koṇḍu salisuvom
- 13 ḡā pādam-enṇa tale-mēḡaṇavu iḍan aḷi-
- 14 don paḷicamahāpātakan akku rēḷu
- 15 . . . beḷugeydora . . .
- 16 koṭṭutoppa . . .

EC X. KI. KI 7.

No 52.

About A.D. 760

- 1 Svasti śrī Śrīpuruṣa mahārāja
- 2 pṛthuvī rāḷyam geye Kūḍalūrppāḍi
- 3 oḍeya Nandikāḍavā²² Eranōḡanā vyava-
- 4 hārad antaram sālām iḷam ekke sākṣi Lōkāḍitya-
- 5 Eḷa-arasar mmagandir-mMalladiyum Kadambūrā nā-
- 6 iḷaḍiṇbaru Viḍattūru nāmida paḍumu²³
- 7 aṛiya iṛeolṭarā paruḷṭuttuṛa kiḍi-
- 8 v-ittu

²⁰ Moṛaḡalūra—RICE.

²² Nandikāḍana—RICE.

²¹ dharmamā—RICE.

²³ nāvīda paḍumu—RICE.

EC X. KI Mb 80

No 53.

• 42nd regnal year, according to Editor A.D. 767

- 1 Svasti śrīmat śrī rājya Vijaya sammatsaram nālva
- 2 tt-erāṇeyandu śrīpuruṣa mahārajadhurāja para-
- 3 mēśvara bhaṭāra prathuvī rājyam geṇe avarā magandir Du-
- 4 ggamār Ereappo Kuvaḷala nāḍu munūṇum Gamgaru sū-
- 5 siramum-āle avarā mahā-ḍevī Kañci abbe Āḷaḷi āle
- 6 Madureḷiḷā Vellasammānge kottodu kaṇḍugad aygūḷa kaḷaniyum
- 7 Canna kaḷani mēle totta patte²⁴ samanpālīn mele eṇkaṇḍugam a
- 8 pūrva pa(ri)hāram-āge kottōdu idake paḍeyam aggaṭṭageyum
- 9 aṇava yum idan aḷidon Bāraṇā
- 10 varam sāsira kavile

EC V Hn. Cn. 208

No 54

About 770 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrīpuruṣa mahārājan
- 2 prthavī rājyam geṇe Nirggunda-
- 3 nāḍu mūnūṇuman Nirggundad arsarā
- 4 āle avar-āḷu Vīravūra Mālvopottēyarā
- 5 Kuḍimuddan mēreyuḷi iridu viḷḍan

EC IX. Bn. Dv 74

No. 55

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Ajjavamma Kā
- 2 sarūr-āḷigeṇe Pūlūra
- 3 Paṇḍandūr²⁵ Kīrttaṇṇan
- 4 Gaṅgapuraduḷ Duggamā-
- 5 ror ppadiyu tollagga-
6. ra eṇḍu viḷḍōr

EC IX. Bn. Dv 67

No. 56.

c. 780 A.D.

- 1 Svasti śrī Bhuvomma Kū-
- 2 rāḷigada āḷarū
3. le Koṇamuru Gaṅgaḍu
- 4 raduḷa Duggamāra
- 5 paḍe-otṭa eṇḍu biḷḍa

²⁴ kaḷani mele totta patte—Ricc.²⁵ Paṇḍandūr—Ricc.

EC IV My Hg 93

No 57

c 780 A D

- 1 Svasti śrī Dhārāvāsa Śrīvalla
- 2 thuvi rājya keye hambharasara tombhattarusāsī
- 3 diyarasara Torenacayimurum na
- 4 ru āle Damatigate perggade
- 5 reyum pogevogeyu pā(m) ravanayum
- 6 lavidadonum koṭṭonum Kodagurava
- 7 nāsi sa(sī)ra kavileyum sasirva mada
- 8 avan-okkalu] pottī makkala pu
- 9 pondhuge

EC VIII Sh Sb 9

No 58

c 800 A D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavaṛṣa Śrī Goindarasa pṛthuvī rājyam keye Eṛeya
- 2 mumarasar VVanavāsī nād āle Ma ileya gaman Aridara Poleyamma
- 3 gāmigar avarim baḷik avara magan raja puli Kulamuddan gosahasra
- 4 pradārum padalum kanyadanamum algaḷihyūm koṭṭu niri
- 5 idam-enṭu beḷe mattalu
- 6 Bādvōja maḍida

EC IV My Sr (Appendix) 160

No 59

c 800 A D

- Skt lines from 1 to 10
- 11 śrī Marasing Ereyappaṇa²⁶ anu
 - 12 matha(ta)duḷ SKt
 - 13 śrī Kali Nolaṃbādhiraja-śrī Kolliyarasara tatputraḥ nija Ramanum
 - 15 Naḷadhiranum cādan uḍu Tipperuran brahmadeyam Koṭṭam Ārppo
 - 16 le-oḍeya Kauśika gotram Ponnadige | idarge sākṣi Goyi
 - 17 ndayyanum Sandhugal Ajjavurada Kallirvadiya mahajanamumm
 - 18 Muduguppeya Māraṃṇa Gīmunḍarum Eṛeganga Gāmunḍa
 - 19 rum Maravura Urkane gamunḍarum Bhuma Gāmunḍarum Beḷimaniya
 - 20 śrīya Gīmunḍarum Kuppai Mādararum Perbbala Uttama
 - 21 Gamunḍarum Kunda Gāmunḍarum Saṃgamada Pṛthuvī Gamunḍarum
 - 22 Ripurama Gamunḍarum enebbarum nara sākṣiy agē paḍedam ||
 - 23 simāntaram paḍuvāy Kānvaṇiye²⁷ Seṭṭigere-e ante bandu
 - 24 belgal moḡade temkay nōḍim Koṇjari punuse-e²⁸ Mudagere
 - 25 -e Bojjeṛeyya oḷangere e Kūḍittu sime ||
 - 26 to 30 Skt verses

²⁶ Ereyappaṇā—RICE.

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti Prabhutavarṣa śrī Prathivī Vallabha maharajadhīrāja
paramesvara bhāṭṭarika śrī Goindarasar-ccatussamudra
- 2 nta vasudheya dhīvajajika-chatra-chāyend-ale | Banavasi
maṇḍalamana-samudranta Rajadityarasar
- 3 ale | Ajuvakheḍam aru sasiranuman Citravahanan ajuttum bay
keḷad ire munidu Kolli Palla
- 4 va Nalambam n Nalambar Adityanan vesasal a Kakarasaruṇ eḷdu
Perggumṇiya koṭeyan rohiṣṭa biṭṭu
- 5 eraḍum baḷada vira bhāṭarkkaḷ-oldu poramaṭṭu bil villaḷ
kudure kudureyoḷ kiṭṭi aṭi tumula
- 6 kaḷega peḷci baḷada keyyam Citravahanan otti pugutt andu
kaḍise kaṇḍu Kulamudda nūn i kayya pokku kaḍ endu
- 7 besase prasadam end ayyi kiṭṭi kaḍi maṇuvakkadavara mey
meyyam baḷe ece-odisi a kayyam geldu
- 8 tanum paḷavum esuveḷḷu ey vodod appiḍappoḷ kane paṇiṇaradoḷ
eraḷi Bhūṣman vīḷdante nela muṭṭade
- 9 biḷḍ nan deva gaṇikkeyar argham biḷidu band iḍirggond uye
vira lokakke sandon || Aru badddagiyara Vadapulī maḍiḍan
- 10 Paṇigeya Bandugiyar i urge bandu Aṇḍarol chalamine
nalk eḷtuna baḷana kiḍisi aḷ-eḷtu maḍi mattam nīla
- 11 laṇḍe odida | adan vaḷike Kulamudda gaṇuḷage ara-ar dḍaye
geydu purvavarada nalk eḷtinoḷ voḷisi gaḷḍeya
- 12 n aladu daye geydu biṭṭa Kundageseveya kaḷiyamma Beḷamaṇiya
Padumaṇṇan Kaḷbura Somadimuttiseya Narasiṅgan
- 13 Simmanura Kiḷḷamman Aṇḍugiya Rāṭṭigan Bedemettiy Aḷamman
Baḷḷigamaya Gaṇuḷdan Gundugudeyasattu Gaṇuḷda
- 14 inn i enebban¹⁹ śrī Karana saḷitam b iṭṭi r idan keḍiponum
keḍe baḷonum paṇcamahapatika samyuktan akkum
- 15 Baraṇasiyoḷ saṣura kavileyan kondona lokakke sandonum akkum ||

EC VIII Sh Sb 22

No. 61

c 800 A.D

- 1 Svasti n prīṭivibhallaṇṇa śrī Jagatūḷḷa prīṭivī rājyam
gḷeye n Rajaditya rāja paramesvara
- 2 ai paṇṇi uḷcasira naḷ-ale Paṇṇaimana maṇeyi mutti
koḷva ur aḷivinoḷe
- 3 na maḷuṇ Aṇḍara Singa Perḍikkūṇṇam kkaḷi Uduḷuḷeyan
uḷci koḷva prīya
- 4 huta koḷḷamaḷe maṇuvakkada Jattu bhāṭarkkaḷa paḷarumarḷ
kondū taṇuka

¹⁹ kavariye = RICE²⁰ paṇuḷey = RICE²¹ int i-enabaru = RICE.

- 5 du tanme bho! oppida Angara | andu kecaram sārccī tanda
vimanamam¹⁰ Indrana vesadī sura vaduarkkalu vandara Anga
6 naya nīne bhūmanaladolage vildandaman anīya turagaman
Angarabhaṇḍan anganadolag itti
7 vaḷasa eḷu Jambūdvīpa suriya bhīm̐ba panneradarolag eḷla
marggaran Āṅgaja Komarange
8 tiratan Añjane-sutan anna andu Kēsiniya eladātan annane
ondam nurmmasila virahu
9 r aḷugi vēḷiyambun eragi kaḷkade taltu maḷuvakkam-āda
nīṇparkkaḷan Āngaran eṇiven-arada
10 Aravaḍḍagiyara vadar Pūliyar maḍida silakarmma malagārara
Kundavāsiya magam Maramma vareda(e?) likitan
11 śrī Kundamma Śarabhūna Pūliyu Kongiyū Kaliyammanu |
12 iḍu koṭṭar ā Singan galdeya velgavaga Kodange ida
13 kedisidom pamoca mahapatakan

EC VIII Sh. Sb 542

No 62

c 800 A D

- avarā moriyam magan śrī Pogilī nīṇsidan | kalla
1 Svastī prithivī vallabha mahārajadhīrāja paramēsvara śrī
Govindara vallahan prthivī rājyam geye Meḍa Nagandana va
2 ra nāḍ-ale Bittiga Erega Golli nāḍa naḷgaudigar Vasa
v ūruḷḷ-ā nāḍa nāḷgaviga Kalī
3 reye parivallī keḷeyar vvaḍugigalge kalbaḷa kuḍi
Kalīra gāḍiganu Indabaḷḷiyatan maḷuvakka dōri
4 āta. yasan boga sampannan dharmma parayanān satya vakyan
5 Vasavūra koṭeyan koṇḍu Kalī dōranān ōḍisi palarā
6 n iḍu kondū geludu tānu¹¹ maḍiḍu Kalīraṣ suralaya sēridan¹²

EC II SB 35 (24)

No 63

About A D 800

- 1 Svastī samadhugata pañca mahā sabda padaḍakke
2 daḷi dhvaja samya mahā maha samantadhupati śrī Ballabha
3 ha rajadhīrāja meśvara mahā rajara magandir
Raṇāvāḷoka śrī Kambayyan prthivī rājyam geye
4 ba rasar kKaḷvappu la per gGaḷvappina poladin naḍadu
koṭṭadu
5 sena aḍigaḷge Manasijara gana arasi bene etti mōnam
ujjamisuvallī koṭṭadu pola mereṇṇaṭtaggeriya kuḷkere pogi
akṣara kalla mege allinda vasi
6 karggal maradu sallu periya ala vān maraḷ puṇusa
peri toṇeyu alare mere duvetṭage nūru kallu kovallada
periya elavu allim kudittu ara

¹⁰ vimānamam—RICE.¹¹ tānum—RICE.¹² kaḷḷan suralayam eridan—RICE.

- 7 sara śrikaraṇamum gadiyara Dindiga gamundarum ennuvaru
 varṅgaru Vallabha gamundarum Rundi Vāccaru Rundi Maramma
 num kaḍalura śrī Vikrama gamundrum Kaligurgga gamundarum
 8 Agadipo yarara Raṇapara gamundarum Andamāsala Uttama
 gamundarum Navilura nalgamundarum Belgoḷada Govinda
 paḍiya u ḷamandum Belgoḷada vaḷi
 9 Govindapaḍige koṭṭadu (bahubhuvvasudha etc
 Skt upto the end of line 10)

Mys Arch Report 1939 Inscription No 23 (p 121)

No. 64

c 740 A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 Vikramadityarāsara
 2 rasaru Kanciyan kkoḷvandu Kongu
 3 ṇi arasara aḷu eṇi
 4 du satton
 5 śrī Daśi
 6 amman
 7 Kanciyo-
 8 ḷ pannorbba
 9 ran eṇi
 10 du svarggi
 11 ādan
 12 bhūtalado-
 13 ḷ elliyu
 14 svonnate pu,
 15 ge jatasya
 16 maraṇandruva
 17 memmeda ?
 18 kketu ?
 19 kka

Mys Arch Report 1939 Inscription No 22 (p 117)

No 65

Middle of 8th cent A D

At—Hire Madhure Challakere Taluk

- 1 kaṭṭi arasara konguṇi a
 2 rāsara Bāge-uroḷe e
 3 ḍuvandu konguṇi arasara
 4 āḷu e-
 5 ṇidu sa
 6 tton
 7 Bhānuda
 8 san
 9 Jayamu
 10 tran
 11 ūnara
 12 Vasi kan

- 13 Oḍivecce
- 14 rāyilaṇṇi
- 15 ggoḷan Manu
- 16 jāgaran a
- 17 ṇṇanavatiga
- 18 n Antakang a
- 19 ṇjadon

Mys Arch Report, 1930, Inscription No 36 (p 176)

No 66

About 800 A.D

At -Dēvarahaḷḷi, in the hobali of Hangaḷa

- 1 Svasti śrīmatu Konguṇi Mādhavaścaiva Vī
- 2 ṣṇugoṭṭamah Madhavoravimāśca Durvvinu
- 3 (ti)Vikramaśca Duggaśca Sivamarastathaiva ca Kongonī
- 4 pṛthuvī rājyam keye Durvvinīt Eṇe appor Ko-
- 5 sarupulka irid idirupayd agid idid ir uda
- 6 rin Amandādigaḷ Upagoḷatt elpadinvaru mara
- 7 mokaraman-odedode-ppaḍettadu Puṇisur ppola
- 8 nellu pāṇḍiyu vaḷevadu sarva paṇhara ttottapa
- 9 keḍipuvonu koḷonu paṇca mahā pātakanakke okka
- 10 l uḷid uṇḍu kāduvonig idu kan geṭtu tolkuttuva(kke)

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

9th Century A.D

IA XI p 126

No 67

Saka 726 = A.D 804

AT—?

- 1 Svasti śaka rīpa kaḷ-āṭṭa samvatsaramgaḷ eṇnūr i(ṭ)ṛppatt-āraṇe
- 2 yā Subhānu embhā(mba) vaṣada Vaisa(sa)kha māsa kṣṇa pa
- 3 kṣa pañcamē(mū) Brhaspati(tu)vāram-āgī(gī)Svasti(sti) Prabhu
- 4 tavaṣa-ṣṇpṛthu(thu)vivallabha maharājadhū(dhū)rāja pa(ra)me
- 5 śvara Goyindara bhaṭṭārārā Gamuṇḍabbeḷ mahadē
- 6 viyā(ya)r āgī(gī) rājyā(jye)pra(va)rddhamāna kaladoḷ
- 7 Kanciyan-āḷva Dantiganame geḷdu kappā(m) goḷa
- 8 l bandallī Tungabhadreyā tadiyol taṇa biduga
- 9 l = ildu Ramēśvara emba tīrthadā modaloḷ mepp-ī
- 10 kki porada paṇḍigaḷan - iṇiyal = bandallī(ḷi) tīrtham-olpa
- 11 n=kaṇḍu Śivadhari emba goravarge mu (?mum)du(?)mbeya
- 12 manuntu Kitthu(rttī)vammō(mma) rāja Parmēśvaradattaman viṭṭā(r) | l
- 13 idam keḍisidarol = a(a)r = appode int app-āt
- 14 to 17 Svadattām etc. Skt lines
- 17 Pūrvva sthiti Ku
- 18 nā emba tore mēre
- 19 Skt line

Mys Arch Report 1927 No 44 (p 59)

No 68

Saka 777 = A.D. 855

At—Chikka IngaJa hobali of Birur

- 1 Svasti Śaka Kala 777
- 2 Svasti Kūṭi Ingaḷada Tamma
- 3 gavunḍanu puliyan igitu
- 4 sattoḷe Ganga Permunadi me
- 5 ccugottudu aygula kaḷani
- 6 dan alidon Varanasiya
- 7 n alidon

III XI : No. 8

No 69

Saka 784 A.D. 862

At—Huvina Hippargi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa
- 2 Śrī pṛthuvī valla
- 3 bham maharaja
- 4 dhuraja(m) pa(ra)mesva
- 5 ra bhāṣarara rajya
- 6 bhī vṛddhu sale
- 7 sakha nṛpa kaḷa
- 8 tita samvatsaranga
- 9 le(ḷṇu)ru enbatta nu
- 10 lkaneya Citrabha
- 11 nu emba varṣam
- 12 pravarttise Kannavu
- 13 n vṣaye Si(mma)la
- 14 ge purva digbhage
- 15 kṛṣṇa bema-ottara pa
- 16 the
- 17 Basurikoḍu Ingaḷsara
- 18 Bagevādi Samajavāḍige
- 19 Oḍḍavodige madhyava(r)tti
- 20 Pipparage nama gramo
- 21 sarva b dha pantharu
- 22 na(m) dattu jote-a-akuna ni
- 23 mittangulam ballahage pra
- 24 tyā geḍu mahā-samantaru
- 25 maṇḍalikarum ariye
- 26 paḍedaṁ Goleya bha
- 27 tṭam ||

III XI : No. 11

No. 70

Saka (7)86 = A.D. 863

At—Muvundi Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa Śrī pṛthuvīvalla
- 2 bha mahārājādharuḥ parama-vara bhāṣa(ra)

- 3 ka(r) prthuvī rajyam gēye svastī pracandā ma
4 ndalagra khaṇḍit-aratimandala pratapa³³

Second Face

- 5 [su]da [gga] nuḷidom sa[esu(m)]nduḷi [vo]m tandeya tayvira sa
6 ntanama(m)n uḷidu bīsu(om) maruvarttegol[ā](n)
7 bandiyum kaḷacumara[dī]yumagaḷ i dane kaḍi
8 tannan-aḷdata saye baḷanarttanna beḍido-
9 de kuḍugum nukkuvā to [māna] mane
10 nintarī su(ṣṭhu)ra (l)do (n)
11 sampanna ḷadava van-o (rvva)
12 dhavaḷa saḍgunajam dī
13 Śrīmat Kuppeyarasara
14 magan Aṇḍuga Raṭṭiya(ṇa)
15 (sain)Beḷa(va)ḍica Meḷemaḍuvī
16 ḷdu vā(sa)na me(ye) karamambu(ḍa)m keḷdu
17 lla munde nundu kuḷa toradu muvattu gavuda
18 devasadoḷ eydi arasanam jāmisi
19 nuruvuttuḷdudam kaṇḍu kīḷgunṭeyiḷgalku(ḍa)du da
20 mam kuḍuven-endu piḍi khaṇḍa(m) geḇḍu desevaligo-
21 ra poḷdu ka(ru)ḷa bo(niḍi)galloḷ iḷkī eḷḍi(ya)
22 mare pala(rmma)ḍi ḷḍityam getti ittakke me-
23 ḷgella torī berandaḷiyisi to(tṭirḍḍu)tambu
24 suruḷuḷdu akimarivecca (ḍe) rvi sakava
25 ra eḷbhatt aḷaneyā vāsam poḷa (ba)ḷikke nindudi kaḷḷu
26 Puṇṭereyīm banda Poḷevannana ṣilakamma
27 Ara ku ḷiyana kaḷḷum kaḷḷu

EI VII p 201

No 71

Śaka 787 = A D 865

At--Mantrawādī Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province

- 1 (om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śnprthuvī vaḷlabha mahā
2 rajadhuraja paramesvara bhaṭararar(a)
3 (jy)-abhuvrddhuyol Śaka nṛpa kaḷ-atita samva
4 tsara-ṣatamgaḷ = eḷ nuḷ -- eḷbhatt-eḷaneyā Parthi
5 va samvatsaram pravarttise Puṇṭere nāḍa(m) Ku
6 ppeyan -- aḷe Vai-akha masada paumṇa
7 mase(sī)y and Eḷpunuseya nalyad mba
8 r mmahajanamu(? vu)m Moni goravarun Mulastha
9 nada Mahadevar -- aḷv Elamvaḷliya ṣaṣa(na)
10 mum = a devara muḍa vaḍḍava
11 ya pola mereye temka ḍevam geyye mere
12 paḍuva nūḷu gal mere baḍaga Kalabe(?)ya pola
13 m(e)reyo mere maḍi eḷbhattay vattar kḷ(e)yyum = aru
14 tonṭada nelanum Aditya bhaṭarara sthanamu(? vu)vam

³³ Some lines seem to have been lost after the

- 24 namum-agī Ku(lappa)yya(m) binnapa(m) g(e)yye Dēvanmayya(m)
Amoghavarṣa devaroj raja(?) ja)-śrā
25 vitam māḍi tad anuma(ta)dind = irvvorum mata(pī)tr m
ā(r)tham (p)unyam ug(ry = a) grahanado(i)
26 nurggundada nūr irppadimkarum mahajanada ka(la)m kaḷci
tuppa deṛeya(m) sabhoga sāda(dha)
27 kam-āgi biṭṭo(r) || I dharmmama(m) k)ādom Varanasīyū| suryya
grahaṇadoj sāsira kavile
28 yam vēda vidarkka| appa brahmanarkka|ge kc ta punya
phalaman a(?) e)dyuon idan alid un| (a)vam
29 sāsira kavileyum sasi(r)vvar (bbr)ahmaṇarumam Varanā(s)|
yuman alida paṇca mahapaka
30 takan akkum ōm

Skt. upto lines 35

- 35 bhaṭṭara lkhutam i kalam Nagamuḍda(?)na (?)

LI VII p 205 07

No 73

Saka 788 = A.D 866

At—Sirur Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

1 to 5 Skt lines

- 6 Svasti samadhiḡarto(ta)paṇca
7 ma(ma)hāsabda maharajādhirāja paramesvara bhaṭṭaraka catur
udadhī valaya va(?) va)layu(ya)ta-sakala dharatala
8 praturajy aneka maṇḍalukarkka| kataka kā(ka)ṭis(u)tra
kunḍala leyyura h(ā)rabharana|am lṛta gaṇika sahasra
ka|jaha śamkha pāḷidhvaj orukētu patāk-acchādita
9 camar andhakara vadīyya vīyya māna svet ātapatra traya
10 digantar-ella sri(sr)ṣ(ṭi): sēnāpati puravara talavargga
daṇḍanāyaka samant adyanēka vīṣaya vināmn-o
11 ttunga kintā makuṭa ghrṣṭa padaravinda yugma nūṛjita
vairi rpu nūvaha kala daṇḍa-duṣṭa mada bhajjana
12 na amogha Rama(m) paracakra pañc(a)nanam surāsura marddanam
vairi bhayakaram badde manoharam abhūmana mandiram
13 Ratta vamsodbhava(m) Garuḍa laṅka(cha)nam tīvili pāre ghōṣa
ṇam Lattalura pura paramesvaram sri Nṛpatunga
14 nam-āmkita Lakṣṇuvallabhēndram Candradityara kalam varegam
maha Viṣṇuva rajyam boi uttarottaram rājy abhū
15 vī(vr)ddhī salutt ire śaka nṛpa kal atīta samvatsaranga| =
e| nuṛ = enbhatt enṭaneyā Vyayam emba sa(m)vatsaram prava
16 rtise śnmad Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga nam-ānkutā Vījaya
raja|ya prayardda(rddha)māna samvatsaranga| ayyatt
17 eraḍum uttar-ōttaram rājyābhivṛddhī salutt ire Atīṣaya
dhava|a narendra pras(ā)dadind Amoghavarṣa
18 deva pādapamkaja bhramara vīṣṭa jan-āṣayan-appa śnmad
Dēvanmayya(m) Be|vola mūnūṛuma

- 19 n-āḷuttum Annugeṛeyal ire Jēṣṭa māśad amaseyūm Āḍitya-
vāra(mu)m-āge sūryya grahanad andu
20 Śrīvūrada Ravikayyam modal-āgi ilnūrvvorum mahājanada kālam
kalci tuppa-dereyam bi(bi)ttom
21 I sti(stu)tiyam kād ātā(ṭa)nge Vāranāsivadol s(ā)sira
kavileyam koṭṭa phalam akkum
22 (i)dan = aḷidu tuppam²⁴-uṇṭ-atā(ṭa)m Bāranāsīyu sāsira kavile
yu(m) sāsīrvvar pp(ā)rvvaruman aḷidon akkum
23 (Nī)mbiccara Bam(m)ayya besa geysido Mādhavayyana lkhī(khu)-
tam Nāg(ā)rjunam bhe(be)sa geydo
24 (Sī)rī gāvundana eḷtu-pudi(dī)dudu

SHI XI : No 13

No 74

Saka 791 = A D 869

At—Gāvaravād Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province.

Lines 1 and 2 erased

- 3 re Nṛpatunga(nāmam)kita paṭṭha gaṭṭhu
4 ttaralutt = ire Saka nṛpa kal āṭita sambatsara(saṭānga) = elu)nū-
5 ṛa tombbhatta-ondaney andu (Bīrōdhi)y-emba varīṣam pravartīsutt ire Amo-
6 ghavarīṣadēvara pāda pamkaja bra(mara saṭṭha)jana-ṛaya sa-
7 (tya)śauca(caṇṭra) sampannan appa śrī (Dēvanna)yyam Beḷvola munuṛa-
8 (ma)n sukhadin-āḷuttum ilda Śrīmam Baladēvanum Gōvaṇṇayya-
(num) (Ca)nnayya-
9 . . . tadiḷdu rāja-śrāvita(mgal Vai)śakha māśa Śukla pakṣa punname-dina-
10 (Sō)ma grahana pa(rvvadol-Gā)vadivādada mahājana (a)
aiva(di)nba-
11 (kā)lam kalci tuppada (te)ṛeya Candra sūryya (vāre)dāna-
goṭṭa i dhamma(na)-
12 dātanga (kō)ṭi (pa)ṣumēthada phala idan āḷidāta Vāranāsi(yo)l sāsī
13 rvvar pā(r)varum sāsira kavileyum konda patakan akku Svastī śrī o . .
14 ru manneya maṇṇya (dattī) (lu)thu seṭe geṭṭode anurbbarum iḷdu
15 ga(rasam)gamani (khar)ta Narasunha amma . .
16 . . la thungaumarā Bīṭṭiga Gōnātha nā(guṭe)pōta Bamma . . .
17 yatenangalīn māleyā suṭuvā ba(ḍi)ga modalāg iḷdu Dēvanna . . .
18 . . leyavam modalāg i(ḷdu) nṛṣi yanā
19 (i)du udātam Vāranāsīyuma aḷidonā lokakke
20 bahubhū . . . Skt. lines to 23
24 Svastī śrī Ma(ni Nā)gōjara likitam

EC VII Sh HI 13

No 75

Saka 792 = A D 870

- 1 . . . vallabhā mahārājādhirāja-parmēśvarā
2 . . . rasar Mārasatya pṛthuv. rājyam geyye Indaba
3 . . . netosipasī

²⁴ Read *tappum*—Ed.

- 4 mmatsarat satangole Saka varṣam elnura tombatta eraḍaneyā va
 5 rṣa pravarttise Madi ura Bṛ hala genda tu
 6 rugolol satt'u sarggam-e ida saleḍuvoge imma
 7 ttar maṇṇa koṭṭar irvagu merē svastī śrī int 1 dharmma
 raṣavana
 8 rgge raja mana pannir mmattagaḷ

FC III Nj 75

No 76

Saka 792 — A D 870

- 1 Śrī-Śaka varṣam-elnura tombatt eradu ve
 2 tyā Vakya Kongaṇi varmma dharmma maharajadhū
 3 ja Kovaḷala puravaresvara Nandagin-nathā sṛima
 4 Rajamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ prthuvī rajyam geyē Bu
 5 tarasa Yuva raja pathaduḷ n ndu Kongaḷ nadu Pu naḍa
 6 man-aḷut iḷdu Permmāṇaḍiya besaduḷ Butarasar nma
 7 ḷudirura koṭeyuḷ kadid andu da
 8 na magam Candiyananka
 9 kadī palaram

EI XIII p 185 (See also SII XI 1 No 16)

No 77

Saka 796 — A D 874

At—Roṇ Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 (Om) Svasty Amoghavarṣa śrī prṭuvivallabha maha(rāja)
 2 dhīrāja paramēśvara bha(ṭa)rara rajya(d) = u(tta)
 3 r ottharam abhivṛddhu(yoḷ) Sa(sa)ka nṛpa(ka)
 4 l atī(tī)ta sarnvatsaranga(l - e)ḷ nula tomba(ttu)
 5 varisamum āru va(rṣam)um pod andu Ja(ya)
 6 m = emba varṣada Śravana-masada su(su)tyya
 7 grahaṇadol Ballav arasar Ronada ma
 8 hajanake na pu(pu)jya(mam) koṭṭu ḷu
 9 tuppamum koṇamu ḷidor a(?)ddoge
 10 Idan = alida ka sa(sa)si
 11 ra kavileyu(m) sasirvvar pparvvaruma)n aḷi
 12 da ratī
 13 ppe ndam nīḷi(n)si
 14 dom

FC VIII Sb 85

No 78

Saka 799 — A D 876

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa vallabha maharajadhū
 2 rāja paramēśva(rā) bhaṭaraka prthuvī rā
 3 jyan ge(ye) Banavasi paṇṇirocasīramuman Inda
 4 ra-goḷe⁵⁵ Saka varṣam eḷ nura tombhatt ombha

⁵⁵ Indarar aḷe—RICE.

- 5 teneya samvaṭsaram pravattise Kumbiseyam kaṭṭi
- 6 ng Indaranum Mararayyanu Kālasam
- 7 godol Rajamaram ay maṭṭal keyyam
- 8 kottar ada maṇḍara Śrīpurūṣana
- 9 maga Devaṭi paḍi salisiy unbo
- 10 n idam kadong aśvamedhada phalam kiḍi
- 11 sidonge brahmeti sarggu i kallam Kanvillam maḍido

Hyd Arch Series No 12 Kan Inscriptions of Koppal p 7 No 2

No 79

Śaka 803 = A D 881

- 1 Svasti Śrī-Śaka varīṣa eṇṭu nura muṇaneyā varīṣa
- 2 dandū Kundakund-anvayada Ekacattugada Bhaṭarara śiṣyar
- 3 Śrī Sarvvanandī Bhaṭarar ill iḷḍu (u)rggan - tirtthakkam = upaka
riḡaḷ aḡi
- 4 pala kalan tapamgeydu sanyasanan notntu muḍipidar

Lines 5 to 6 Skt verse

Śrī XI : No 20(12) (Also EI XXI p 208 A)

No 80

Śaka 805 A D 883

At--Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti śrī Akalavarīṣa pṛthuvī vallava mārajadī(rajā)
- 2 paramesvara śrīmat Kannara bhaṭarara rajy-abhi vṛddhī saluttum ire
- 3 śaka nṛpa kal-āḍṭa sambatsaramaḡ eṇṭu nur-āydanē So
- 4 bhakṛt embha sambhatsaram pra(va)rttise Indapayya naḍan aḷutt i
- 5 re Purigere-nada Saraṭavurad-ayvadim(ba)rum = iḷḍu nadayise Ma
- 6 siḡara Cidanna gosa
- 7 sa(m)m = iḷdom
- 8 śtan abhivṛddhī
- 9 nama

Śrī XI : No 19 (p 12) (Also EI XXI p 208 B)

No 81

Śaka 805 - A D 883

At--Sūmṇya Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Aka(la)va(rṣa) śrī pṛthuvī vallabha maharajadhīraja
paramesvara bhaṭara
- 2 r sakala (rī)jya(m) abhi vṛddhige saluttum ire Śaka varṣa eṇṭu nuṛa
- 3 aydaneya varṣam pravarttisutt ire Kiḍalegadh phannan Eṇe
yammam(Ni)vudī toṛuḡoḷoḷ ka
- 4 dī satton l kalla śrī Butem(dra) gavundam (ko)mmaguṛeyammam
nīṛi(sī)do(r)

Śrī IX : No 18 (p 8)

No 82

Śaka 805 = A D 883-4

At--Kambaduru Anantapur Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti sam adḥi
- 2 gatha panca maha sabda

- 3 Pallav-anvaya śrī prthuvī
- 4 vallava Pallava kulā tī
- 5 laka śrīman Nalambharaja Ma
- 6 he(m)dra tribhuvana-dhīraṃ ra
- 7 jyaṃ geyā Saka nṛpa kal-a
- 8 tita samvatsara(m)gaḥ — enṭu
- 9 nuṛ aydane varṣam-ā
- 10 ge sale Beḍugondeya
- 11 gamunḍaru parvaru tamma
- 12 keṛeya maṇṇol īr kkaṇḍu
- 13 ga maṇṇum piḍi bhattamu
- 14 Kuragā
- 15 gṛīhakke Candra su
- 16 rya kalambharam sa
- 17 lvante koṭṭar maḍaḡi
- 18 na maṇṇa mege ondu
- 19 kolī mege orkka
- 20 nḍuga maṇṇu Kuraga
- 21 muṇḍar sarvvadhikari
- 22 Perggheḍetana geyyu
- 23 ttum-adityagṛīyakke
- 24 koṭṭar ī maṇṇu nurum
- 25 salippor
- 26 Ajja parvvara daṇḍiga(vu)
- 27 nḍaru Mayīla parva
- 28 ra Madengereyaru (No)
- 29 lambha doḍḍaru Naga(pa)
- 30 rvvaru Lopada pa(rvvaru ga)
- 31 muṇḍa samīyu (Nola)-
- 32 mbha ga(vu)ndaru ba
- 33 Aycannanu īva
- 34 ya sanmatade bhare
- 35 kke jana jaratam mu
- 36 Kaṇḍovaja īdakke bha
- 37 ppo Bharanasiyu pa
- 38 vu parvaru kereyu (po)
- 39 lamu arameyun a(ḷi)
- 40 da panca maha pa(ta)
- 41 kan akku

FC 1 No 2 (p 74) (Also IA VI p 102 No II)

No 83

Śaka 809 = A D 887

At—Bijur Coorg

- 1 bhadram astu Jina śāsanaya Saka nṛpa-a
- 2 tita kala samvatsaramgaḥ enṭu nur-ombattaneya varṣa
- 3 m pravarttisutt īre svastī Satyavakya konguṇivarmma dharmma ma
- 4 harajadhīraja Kovalāla puravaresvara Nadagiri natha śrīma

- 5 t Permmanadiya rajyābhūṣaṁ geyda padinēṭaneyā varṣad andu Pa
 6 lguṇa masada śrī-pancāmey andu Śivanandī siddhantada bhāṭara
 7 ra śrī, yar sSarvbanandī devargge Penni³⁴ gaṇṅagada Satyavākya Jīnala
 8 yakke Peddoregareya Bīlur ppannir ppaḷḷiyumam sarvba bada pari
 9 hara Permmanadī koṭṭo³⁷ tombhattaru sasirvbarum aysamantarum Beddo
 10 regareya elpadumbarum eṇṭ okkalum idakke sakṣi Male-sāsi
 11 rvbarum aymurvbarumm³⁸ ay damangarum idakke kapu idan alidom
 12 Baranasīyumam sīsirvbar pparvbarumam sasira kavileyumam a
 13 lidom panca mahapatakan akkum Sejojana³⁹ lūkuttam
 14 Beḷuru enbattu gadyaṇa ponnun entu nur batta
 15 mum taruvom⁴⁰

SII XI 1 No 21 (p 123)

No 81

Śaka 814 = A.D. 893

At—Betigeri Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akalavarṣa śrī prthivī vallībhām maharajadhīrajam paramesva
 2 ram parama bhāṭarakar uttarottarābhivṛddhī pravādrāmāna
 3 vijaya kalyaṇa rajyabhyudaya (bhyu) daya
 4 m age sale śaka nṛpa kaḷ-ātita samvatsara satanga (| = e) nṭu
 5 nuṛa padināḷkaneya Prabha (vadi) pa
 6 ravarttana samvarttita gha (ṭa) naghaṭṭamtram śrī Mamgatora
 7 ṇan Pramadiyemba samvatsarad Ā (śaddha)
 8 suddha saptamī Adityavarad andu Beḷvola naḍan-aḷdirke
 9 (Na) gadhoran embo Baṭṭekereya
 10 (dhaḷige) Muriyavaḍa polana koḷven-endu band oḍḍi nūndan
 11 emba matam keldu Koltuba
 12 (na) pola (mana) kaduvem-endu paricchedisī naḍavāḡgalde Baṭṭa
 13 gere neremūna Kaligallan embo
 14 (ṛi) ya baḷen endu paricchedisī penḍiran uḷiḍoḍevuṭṭiḍo
 15 rade degulake-vandu deva (rgge)
 16 rudrakṣamam baḷi koṇṭu kaṭṭi (ṭn) su (la) man iṭṭu koḷ
 17 tuba (na) nedīḡci
 18 dīvakī kadī sattom polana koḷvem
 19 e (ndu) ndu beḷda Dhoram
 20 (ḷtege) kala
 21 yabbe maḍis doḷ Kaṣyapagotra

SII IX 1 No 22 (p 31)

No 85

Śaka 815 = A.D. 893 A1

At—Manchala Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasty Śaka nṛpa kaḷ atī
 2 ta samvatsara-ṣatanga-eṇṭu nuṛa padī
 3 nāydaneya Pramathiy-emba samvatsara

³⁴ Penni—the sign for subscript *na* is the same as for *na* as usual at this period—Ed

³⁷ koṭṭo—RICE.

³⁸ Sejojana—RICE.

³⁹ read *ajurībarum*—Ed

⁴⁰ teruvom—RICE.

- 4 pravartu(se) svasty Akalavarīṣa śrī prthuvī
- 5 vallabha maharajadhuraja paramesvara
- 6 Subhatunga bhaṭṭarar prthuvī rajyam ge-
- 7 yyutt ire tan mahasamantam svastī samasta ga
- 8 paśraya śrīmatu Kannam Sindevadī sa
- 9 yīramuman-aḷuttu Mamcaḷa koṭṭa stithi
- 10 avud end-oḍe baḷiyu sollageyuman uli
- 11 du baḷi Sivenayakamge ara manama
- 12 ppe kulge orbbalḷa ara(manam) suryya grahana
- 13 (do)ḷ koṭṭa stithi(y akku) svadattam Skt verse to line 15

EC III My Md 13

No 86

Saka 817 = A D 895

- 1 Svastī Saka nṛpa ka
- 2 l-atita sambatsaranga
- 3 l-enṭu nura padineḷane-
- 4 ya varīṣam pravaṭṭise
- 5 Noḷamadhuraja prthū
- 6 vī rajyam geye Tairura
- 7 Kauṇḍilya gotrada Gamu
- 8 nḍa samugaḷa magan Na
- 9 gammayya kalla degu
- 10 lamam maḍīsidaḍe
- 11 salisal-endu koṭṭa
- 12 manṇu or kkanḍuga
- 13 aydu varīsakke
- 14 šote iḷkade sva
- 15 naman aḷdoru
- 16 ḷsida nalva dī
- 17 ru paḷica maha
- 18 patakar appor

SII XI : No 23 (p 14)

No 87

Saka (8)18 - A D 896

At—Harlapur Dharwar Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 Svastī Akalavarīṣa śrī prthuvī vallabha maharaja
- 2 dhuraja paramesvara bhaṭṭara(ra) rajyara-uttar ottaram sa
- 3 lutt ire Śaka nṛpa kal-atita samvatsara (śata) (l enṭu nu)
- 4 ṛa padineṭtane (ya Nala samva)

(The inscription is completely worn out after this)

EC V Hn 28

No 88

Saka 818 = A.D 896

- 1 Śrī Svasṭī Śakha varīṣa kal atita samvatsaram
- 2 gaḷ-enṭu nura padineṭta varīṣa sale Satyava

- 3 kya Permmadı ma pṛtīvī rajyam geytīre svastī sa
 4 dī guṇe gaṇāṃkara
 5 tilaka

III XI, No 24 (p 15)

No 89

Saka 819 = A.D. 897

At—Chūrchī Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

Lines 1 to 8 are in Skt

- 9 (Kanna)ran Akala varī
 10 śa pravarddhamana rajyabhivṛddhī salutt īre Saka nṛpa kal
 atīta samvatsara śatamgaḥ eṇu
 11 nṛpa pattombhattaneya Pimgaḥan emba varṣam pravarttise
 tad varṣabhyantaradoḥ (śrī)
 12 Cīncīla(da) ayvattaruvaram mahajanam nerad iralu
 13 vurudamṇḍa(IḤolle)yara magaḥ Kaḷabbe
 14 yde bālīsī kallam nṛpīsīdor idam (ka)dorgge (sa)sīra kavīle
 (yūm) suryya graha
 15 ṇaḍoḥ kurukṣetradoḥ koṭṭa phalam akk idam
 16 yūmam Varanāsiyūman aḷida papam
 17 (yvu) idam ārum ka(vom) svadattam etc (Skt verse)
 18 Koḷpokara Gī(rī) yyena līkūtam

EC VIII Sh Nr 60

No 90

Saka 820 = A.D. 897 (898)

- 1 Svasty anavadya-darsana mahogra ku
 2 la tilaka naya pratapa sampannam para
 3 cakra gaṇḍam gaṇḍam ballatam karmmuka Rama śrī
 4 mat-Tolapurūṣa-Vikramāditya-Śantaram Śaka varṣam e
 5 ṇtu nṛp ippataneya varṣam pravarttisutt īre śrīmat
 6 Komḍakundanavayada Monisiddhantada bhātarargge kalla
 7 basadiya maḍīsīy adakke Pombuḥcadambaḷaṇo-
 8 dege(r)eya keḷagaṇa kumbharara bayalam
 9 megaḷa pīṇya paravariya poṇago
 10 maha patakamumam geydon
 11 doḥ bīḍu baḷika pancavaṭadoḥ puluvagī name
 12 gum
 iṣṭan-orvvan adhīdevateg-end osad⁴¹ ittudam
 13 duṣṭan-orvvan adaga palamam⁴² tave tumbavam
 14 sīṣṭī mele paramātmane band-oḍagavoḍam
 15 kaṣṭev⁴³īrda bīdirante kula kṣyam aḡugum

⁴¹ osed—RICE

⁴² phalavam—RICE

⁴³ kastav—RICE

TEXT OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

10th Century A D

EC XII Sı 39

No 91

Saka 841 = A D 920

1. Svasti Sakha nṛpa-
- 2 kāl-ātita samvatsa-
- 3 ramgaḷ = eṇṭu nūra-nā-
- 4 lvatt ondaneya
- 5 Vikrama samvatsaram
- 6 pravartise tad varṣā-
- 7 bhyāntara Kārttika mā
- 8 sada para pakṣada
- 9 Amāvāseyu
- 10 v-Ādityavārav-āge
- 11 svastī samadhuga
- 12 ta pañca-mahā-
- 13 śabda Pallavānya
- 14 ya śrī pṛthuvī-

(South face)

- 15 vallabha Pa-
- 16 llava kula-
- 17 tilakam Nannī
- 18 gāśrayam
- 19 śrīmad Ayya-
- 20 pa-Dēvam pr-
- 21 thuvī rājyam
- 22 geyuttam
- 23 sūryya gra
- 24 haṇad andu
- 25 tanna manō
- 26 nayana
- 27 vallabhe-
- 28 yar appa

(East face)

- 29 Nāgyabbegam Hele-
- 30 yabega Baragura mū-
- 31 la sthānada eraḍu dē-
- 32 gulakk endu Nāgya
- 33 bbeḡal abbe Nāraṇabbe
- 34 ya kaṭṭiśa Nārati-
- 35 bhāgada Muḷtada keṇ-
- 36 ya eraḍu kade gōḍi
- 37 na nīppariya mēre-
- 38 y āḡi piriya keṇ-
- 39 ya dēgulada keḷa-

- 40 gaṇa muvattu guḷa ga
 41 ldeyum oḷag-aḷi mu
 42 ḍana maṭada Vimala
 43 maṭi bhāṭarara kaḷam ka
 44 lci Pemjeruvina panca ma
 45 ṭa sṭhanamum maha nakha
 46 rama sakī y aḷi Bara
 47 gura Mahendresvaradoḷa
 48 g-endu koṭṭudu
 49 svadattam paradattam etc Skt lines upto line 63

FI XIII pp 329 33

No 92

Śaka 851 - A D 930

At—Kaḷas Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Jayaty-aviṣkrtam Vīnor varaham kṣobhit amṇavam [1*]
 dakṣin-onnata damṣṭr āgra vīramta bhuvanam vapuḥ || [1*]
 Mattebhavikṛditam || jagatī cakradoḷ = [e]
- 2 yde varttisida bhupa[r*] - mmunnam - int - ar - vvirodhigaḷam
 sadhūṣi viramam taḷedar - int = arvvirar = int = ar = ppogartte
 (lṭe)g = adarpp = ada maha mahar - bbasevoḍ = emb = oḷpam
 nūarṭ maḍi
- 3 Gojjigadevam negaḷdam dharādhupa lalūmam raṣṭrakuṭ
 ottamam [2*] Page gond = aḍuva śatru bhupatigaḷam dor
 ggarvvadimḍ = eṇid = ugra gaḷemdrām be
- 4 ras = ovad - Antakana kīyoḷ tunti mattam śaran bugaḷ = ernd
 irpp = avanīsvara pratatīyam kaḷ-koḷḍu kad = eyde Gojjiga
 devam Nri(nṛ)patumgan emb = aḷavan = old - am
- 5 gīkrtam maḍida [3*] Śaran ayataran eyde munisim
 maṭantaram komdu berppa(lpa)ran = utsahadīn - avagam
 tanūṣi balpum kurppum - a
- 6 rppum nūrantaram = oppal Rajatacaḷendra Hara has-aḷāsa
 Gaṅga sudhakara sat kurtīyan = appu keydan = adhikam
 śrī Vīra Narayaṇa [4*]
- 7 Naga rajam dhairyyad - old = elgeyan = avanītaḷam kṣantīy =
 ond = urvvan = ambhodhī gaḷbur-oddanīy = ond = unnatīyan =
 esevinam taḷdidatt = oḷpīnam Gojji
- 8 gadevam koṭṭu(tto)ḍ = end - uttama vibudha janam tammad =
 ond = arka(jka)ḷimdam poḷaḷal bapp - appu keydam nṛpa
 guṇa ganamam Raṭṭa Kandarppa devam [5*]
- 9 Ibha paṇīate(tī)yoḷ = aman(u)ṣa vibhavadoḷ = audaryya vṛttīyoḷ
 sahasadoḷ subhāṭateyoḷ Gojjiga vallabhanam mīgaḷ = u
- 10 r(vvī) nṛparan = am kaḷḍ = aṇīe [6*] Munid = idir-age saran
 buge manam = oldudan = ereye Phalguṇa(na)m Dhatram
 Karṇan-enal Gojjiga bhupāḷanan = eyduva bhumūpa-

- 11 [laka]r = kkelar = ojarē [7*] Besedod = osedaḍe kolal
rakṣisal = Antakarajan = Abjasambhavan = enal | vasudha
talḍol kopa prasadamam pogajal = arppar = ar = Gojjigana [8*]
- 12 [Svasti] Tat pāda padm-ōpajivi || Kam || śatapatrabhav
ānvaya bhū nutar = enisida Revadasa Visottara Dikṣitara
ḡunamgaḷan = enisuva matimantaran = ān = ad-elliyum
- 13 [kand a]ḷiyē [9*] Vṛ || Guḍi śamkham cāmaram be| gode ghaḷige
vicitr-ātapatra vrajam per vviḍi saudham citradandam
paḷiy = eseva jhalambam gaḷēndram turamgaṇ nade mādam
daṇḍanath-ō
- 14 [tta]ma padavi mahā tūryyam = emb = int = iv = amtum paḍedam
celvunde Visottara viduta dharadēvan = iṣṭa prabhāva [10*]
Kam || Dharanusara karunyam dore-kondade ke ** ṛ = urvvar = dda
- 15 nḍadhivara Rēvadasa Visōttara dikṣitar = atipadaṣṭhar = atī
marggaṣṭhar [11*] Vṛ || Martuna marttyar = ēnan = aridar
vvibudh-āḷige vipra samkuḷakk = uttama darppaṇamgaḷan = apu
- 16 r[vva] suramga nav-āmbaramgaḷam vṛttayan = itu yaḷṇamane
māḍe ḡun-agraṇi Rēvadasa Visōttara sōmayāḷgaḷin = ūṛjūtm =
āyṭu dharāmar-anvayam [12*]
- 17 Dharaninātha prasadam samanīṣ-ire mahā yaḷṇamam maḍi siṣṭ
ōtkarmam muṣṭ-annadin(d)am tanipi nija (ku)ḷakkam
vvaṣṭ-ottamam tāḷḍ ire ()maḷdam ke(re)yan = anati ()
- 18 (gu)n-āmbhodhu Visōttara bhāttam vipra vamaṣa prabaḷa
rucimay-ānargghya mānukya paṭṭam [13*] Ant = enisida
Rēvadāsa Visōttara sōmaya * * Svasti Sama
- 19 [sta ma]ḡgaḷ-ānuṣṭhana parāyanam | Vīra Nārāyanam | nija
bhujā vajra-pamjar-āntarggata śaran-āgat-or urvvi
nṛpaḷakam | sa nay-a * * lokana nava ram(ra)śmi (ja*)
ḷakam | (kana*)t kanaka = dhāra
- 20 [varam] | sa(m)bhāṣita sudhā rasa pravāha prakarṣam | nay
ānika prayukta maha manṭra nicaya-camatkara maṭi vveka
bud(dh)y-āḷivi | pṛthivī rajivam [1]
- 21 [gandarol] gaṇḍam | gaṇḍa mārttandam | vihamgaraja dhvaj
ū(ō)ttumga(m) mada gaḷ aruḍa(dha) matamgam | Ratṭa
vidyadharam | kopa prasāda Gaṇḍadharam śrīmad Gojjiga valla
- 22 [bham śa]ka varṣa 851neya Vikṭa samvatsarada Māghada
punnamey = Ādityavāram = Aślēs(ā*) nakṣatradol sōmagraha
ṇam samanīṣe tuḷā pu
- 23 [ruṣam i]ḷḍu tat samayadol bhūmi danam kalpa padapa
dānam āhāra danam bhāṣajya danam = emb = intumam maḍi
tad anantaram daṇḍadhīpati Reva
- 24 dāsa Visōttara-sōmayāḷgaḷan = argghuṣi sarvva namaśya(sya)m =
ag irppud = emd Eḡeyana Kāḍiyūram * * * Bharata mahu
ma-ḍalal(k) = abharanam Kūm

- 25 ta[la-dharata]lam tad viṣayakk = eraḍi = aru = nūru la[ā]mam
Punkara janapadam = adakke nava pavī mukuram (14*)
Ā Puligere naḍ = olaḡ(e) śrī pumjam dēvatā
- 26 nivasā viṣā vyāpara kṛtam nega[da mahā pa]ṭṭaṇam =
olpan = ā[da Puligere]y = esegum (15*) Va || Ā Purikara
nagaradda paścima pradeśado || Vṛ ||
- 27 Pora vo[la]lo = poda[da nava nandana b]ṛndadin = olpan ā[da
per gge]ga[lin] = onde gāvarisut irppa maḍ-ā[li]yin = eyde
pūda kikkurī nimir irda pādariyī
- 28 n = uduva temb elarin beḍamgu vett = Ereyana Kaḍiyūr =
vvayasi norppa(lpa)ra kaṅ = esed = oppi torugu(m*) || (16*)
Turuḡi kavaldu kattaliḡa cuta kujam
- 29 [ga]lo ondi kampino[= ne]ḡedu rasamga[am ta]leḍa paṇ goleyam
gū[li vi]ṇḍu cumcuvinḍ = ı[da]ḍe sore soneyo[le dā]m guḍi
minḍ - esed irppuv = olpinḍ = Eḡe-
- 30 [ya]na Kaḍiyura late va[li]tyum aliya nāga va[li]tyum || (17*)
Kam || (~ ~) nura-pura * * * go[le] nend = avagaham = i[du
pā]ruva hamsa (m)
- 31 [ga]ley = esev = eḡamke vam bal ma[leya vo]l = ū(o) rppuvudu
Kaḍiyur = ārameyo[|| (18*) Vṛ || Per (~ ~ ~ ~) entu
nī(no)na(-)ḍe po]garte([te]g - a]lumbam-or[pu] [pu])
- 32 vett Ereyan = a[ur]kkeyim nelasidam nelas ı[du]ḍa[ri]nde
Kaḍiyūr = Ereyana Kāḍiyūr = enisi rūḍiyin = āvagam =
appuḡ = āyud = ār = a[ur]varo baṇṇisa-
- 33 [1] bhuvana saram = enal nega[ḍ a]graharama || (19*) Kula gı[ri
bhut]tiyinde mare-vokkaḍe koṇḍa saroruḡ āḍharam nelasidan =
Abjavāhanan = enal = dınarā
- 34 [ja] nivasam = ada bhūta[ja] [la] satig = olpan - a[du nava me]kha[ley] =
enba samudrad = ante Koṇḍaligerey = oppi toruvud = ene bınpino[=
avaris-ı]rdda
- 35 pempino[|| (20*) Kam || Vi]saruha nıvaseyım Kumuda saḡāyanım
muḍiy- = ant = eseva * karokara ** sulisida *** irppar = ā
- 36 Kaḍiyūra Koṇḍaligereya || (21*) Kalidēva svamıya Sıva
nılayam vṛjin-āpaharaṇam = ārgg = abharanam *** no[le] po
- 37 ga[= arıdu Sarası]jabhavamgam = Ahurājamgam | (22*) Saka[ja
ja]la-caraman = o[la ko]ṇḍu karam be[va]lis = ıḍega[la
mūrt]tiy = a[ake ku]lam[u]
- 38 m = oppal = atubhumbhukam - enisida koṣṭha kōṭi viḍhadinḍ =
esegu[m*] | (23*) Vṛ || Kramadin = a[ur]ke vettu nıbiḍ-onnatam =
aḡi beḍamgis = em catus-sa
- 39 mayada devata nılayam = oppugum = aliya pu[yye] (je)y = ali[yy -
uttama muni nā]thar = aliya mahā maha-sampa

- 40 dam = alliy = olpan = āld = esed = amardd(rđ) = ettalum mūṛda kūtana
rāji karam virājisal || (24*) Baḷasida devalayamum
ghaḷigeṇum = āhāra dhanīyum pra
- 41 peyūm beḷ vaḷis = iḷda sāstra dānamum = aḷa vaṭṭavo Kāḍiyūrol =
ār = nnoḍuvaḍe || (25*) Vaca || Mattam = allī badiyudum
biḍuvudum cāpa vide
- 42 yol | kiṭṭimamum = anityamum – mndrajāladoḷ | kaḍanguvudum **
isuvudum = abhra paṭaḷadoḷ | saraḷateyūm baḍatanamum a
- 43 baḷā madhyadoḷ | naḍukarūm mārāḍiyūm cūta mamjariyol | kuṇḍum
kaḷarḥkamum harināmkanol | urkkumam kampa
- 44 mum maṇḍalagradol sereyūm = erum nettam aḍuvarol | lobhamum eḷe-kone
eḷe kone (y = o)ḷpinol nirodharmum niḥpaṇgrahamum
- 45 tapo-vṛttiyoḷ | p rat = ond = eḍeyol = ill = enuṣida Tarkṣya pakṣad =
ant = aikya pakṣa pālāneyumam Makarakēṭad = ante maryyadeyūmumum
- 46 Parvvatarājan = ante pratipannateyuma | n = urvvarey = ante
kṣāntiyūmumam | Kavī rāja rāja vacah prabhāvad = ant =
aḷamkaramuma
- 47 n = oḷa koṇḍa janamgaḷum – manam goḷisuttam irppudu || Vṛ ||
Udadhi vṛt-avanitaḷadoḷ = eḷ vode(?) vaḷise Kāḍiyūran =
eydid apuve ma
- 48 ttun = ūr | vibudhar – allidar – anvita sattva vidhṛar = allidar =
abhudhunar = allidar = uḍarigaḷ = allida [r = a] gama jnar =
allidar = anavadya ta
- 49 t(t*)va vidha(da)r = allidar = oḷida(r) – ellam – allidar || (26*)
Kam || Niravadya veda vidya parṇatar = ativiṣama sabda
vidy āgama sat pa
- 50 rinatar = enis irdd = irṇṇo(rṇnu)r = vvāra-carāṇa vipra =
kuḷam vicitr-ābharāṇam || (27*) Śaradhi vyaveṣṭit
orvṇitaḷadoḷ – eseyu
- 51 t irpp = agraharamgaḷam dhikkarisal = saldattu nana phaḷa
māḷasanadum Kāḍiyūr = alliy – māmūrvvara madyahhyasam =
irṇmūrvvara vidhi lasad ā
- 52 cara sampattiy = irṇṇuvvara ḍan-odāriy = irṇṇō(rṇnu)rvvāra
vimaḷa yasah śri vicitram pavitra || (28*) Nereye
beḍamgan = āvarisi torppa maha padakakke Padma
- 53 jam mūṛguva ratnamam racane māḍida vol naḍe
norppu(lpu)vargge kikkirg – iri dontan = ondu muguv –
end = odak – otti virajisuttam irpp = Eṇeyana kāḍiyū
- 54 rum = esev – alliya viprarum = oppi tōṛugum || (29*)
Vyākaranam = arthā śāstr anekam sahitya vidyey = iṭhaṣam
muk Ekākṣara mū(mu)ni tarkkam ṭikam bareyal sa
- 55 magrarabhyā [sisuva]r || (30*) Vedam pramānam – Agni mahi
day(dai)vam tamag = enal parikṣā kṣama sad veda vidha(da)r =
ṭikhiḷa śāstra payoḍadhigaḷ Kāḍiyura vipra vidagdhā

- 56 r || (31*) Vr || Arī (~ ~)bam = eyde hṛdayam bugaḍ = artham
udatta vṛttuyo| = neṛeyada vēdam = ill = enisī mukḥ = ama|
agamad - oje mukku torpp = aritad = aḷurkke
- 57 mukka ku|a(~ ~)da negartte(ite) kūḍe mukḥ = Eṇeyana Kaḍiyura
Kamu|ordbhava vamsa jar = oppi toruvar || (32*) Piriyar = mMe
- 58 ruvinum dhara (~ ~ ~)dum varasiyam bippino| niraḥamkarateyo|
gabhurateyo| - end = atyuttamar = vvaṇṇisutt ire perṇam kṣameyam
- 59 s[th]irativman - udattam maḍi sat kirttiḡ-agaram - aḡ irdda
maha mahar - ddivjaro| = olpam ta|did = imnūrvvarum || (33*)
Jasamam te|did = i|a
- 60 (ma)ra pracayam = atyutsāhadam geyd[u*] baṇṇise tamma = unnati
tamma satyad - esakam tamn = oje tamm - arppu tamma saḍ ācarate
- 61 tamma nirmma|ate tamn = aucitya sampatti tamma samagr aspadam -
oppe varttisutam irddar = nṇorppod = imnūrvvarum || (34*)
Niyamam tammo| = upa
- 62 srayam baḍeye šat karmma kramam tammo| = ojeyin = ud [d*] yotiḡe
pauruṣēya karaṇiyam tammo| = ant = onte(nde) nimmayam = aguttuna
kirtti ta
- 63 mmo| - eseyuttum be|pu ta|p-oydu varddhiyan - eydutt ire
dhatriyo| - nega|dar = int = olpundam = imnūrvvarum || [35*]
Matumanta stuti nirmmada
- 64 stuti kavindr-ānuka nānāvidha stuti vipra stuti tamma[-]||
guna maha ratna brajakk - eyde samgati vett - oppida sutrad =
ant = esevinam sat kirttiyam t[ā]
- 65 |di bhu nutar = adar kṛta kṛtyar or vva|ak-odam mukḥ = olpin =
imnūrvvarum || [36*] Pratipannatvam - anunam = āytu kṛta kṛty
ācāra sampatti bhu nutam - ayt = anvita vēda sastra vividh
a[bh]ya[sa] kra
- 66 man mukḥ = an(dhu)gatiy = āyt = āśrī(śrī)ta pakṣam = akṣaya guna
proddamam ayt = [e]mdu samtatam - anyar = ppoga|al negart[t]e(ite)
vaḍe = i|dar sīmad imnūrvvarum || [37*] Va || A[nt = enisid **
svadhyā
- 67 ya dhyāna-dharana mo(mau)n anuṣṭhana sampannarum veda śastra
vyutpannarum śrī ramanī natha nābhi kup-odita [vara|]
Kana [kagarbbha ja]rum * * * * *
- 68 Kṛ(Kṛ)ya sadartharum | pratipaḷita viśva dharmma saujanya
sila samartharum | śantyarth-ādi maha guna sandoharum |
mamtr-artha siddhi mahā-maharu[m] * * mahā
- 69 janav = imnūrvvarum = eyde samacchayeyo| = i|du bharanarḥ
geyya tat samayado| Brah(m)esvarapura * * r-agi
Koṇḍaligerege * * * * * rja
- 70 prayaścitta dakṣiṇey = amka vaṇam pasumbe vanam = emb =
unatū(rō)| mārdd = utpattiyam salisuve * *
sāvinyo| = a|camdr-arkka sthāyi * * * * *

- 71 t* vēṇhayya-dēvana pārāyanakke 12 gadyāna[m]bhātṭa
vṛttige 12 gadyāna | ghaḷigece [2] gadyanam int = ē[r]e
gadyā[nam*] 26* siddh ayaḍa(da) ponnu *** vā ****
- 72 * su pratipāṣuvudu māṅgaḷa || Aḷipad = idam pūrva
kramadoḷe naḍeyṇe ko[ṭi] kavileyam * śu***
Arghyatīrtthadoḷ poṅgaḷin = arcisi dana *
- 73 * pa(pha)ḷamam paḍegum || Idan = ollad = aḷipan = a tīrtthadoḷ =
ant = ā kōṭi kavileyam dvija ** koṭiyan = aḷidu narakama[m]
puruṣa ** ānanta pāpa phaḷamam paḍegum ||
- 74 Kavirājarāja vibudha pravaram śrī Kaḍiyuran = allīye
Kamaḷodbhava vaṁśa prottamaram navina vaṁṇaneyin =
eṣeyal = abhivarnnisidam || Sva dattam para-dattām
- 75 vā yo harēta vaṣundharam | ṣaṣṭir = vvaṣa sahasraṇi
viṣṭhayim jaḷyatē kri[m]i[h*] | Samanyo - yam
dharmma setur nṛpānam ka
- 76 lē kalē pālaniyo bhavadbhūh [1*] sarvvan - ētan bhaginah
pārthivēm [dran bhūyō bhuy]o yratē Ramacamdraḷ ||
Māṅgaḷa maha śrī

SII IX 1. No 60 (p 34)

No 93

Saka 852 = A.D 931

At—Doddumakala, Bellary Dist Madras Province

- 1 Svasti || Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara
2 satangaḷ eṇṭu nuṣ ayvatt eraḍaneya Kharam emba
3 samvatsarada Phāḷguṇa masa suddha pañcamī Śukaravaram
4 śrī Gōyindara ballahan = a śamudra paryya
5 nta śukhadin = āḷe tat pada padmopa jivita nivasi samadhiyata
pañca
6 mahāśabda mahasamanta Kannaram Sundavadi sayiramu
7 man uttar-ottaram sukhadin = āḷe Muṟunuyyam Jñānasiya
bhaṭār[r] dDē[va*]bhogam = āḷe
8 Āycaṇa gavunḍan āge śrīmat vasya 'kūla 'ulākam 'bāḷagara
mahoda
9 dhī Kuruḷa Kamaṣeṭṭiya Kamaṣvarada dharmma śasanada dattiyam
10 ereya keyya irppatt aydu Kīśukaḍu irppatt aydu antu raja
11 mana ayvattu mattaradarōḷage Kaṣigamge ere aru mattar
12 Kīśukaḍu āru mattar antu Koṇḍoḷarge pannir mmattar paṇeka
13 ṇange ere pannor mmattar haḍuvonge Kīśukāḍ-āru mattar
14 Iśana Śivamge ere pannir mmitta jotiśabha Cāyṇḍayyange
15 nalku mattar tōṭṭiḷge nāḷku mattar nṛvedyakke nella
madī eraḍu ke
16 rege maḍi eraḍu naḷ gamunḍana Oḍaḷivana Āycaṇana
Puddhana
17 nad adhiyakṣade māḍida śasana idan alidom Varanāsiya
18 karu kanṇan aṇidom māṅgaḷa | || *

LC XI Cd 76

Saka 879 = A D 937

- 1 Svasty Amoghavarṣa-deva-sū prthivī vallabha maharajadhī
raja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭarakara
- 2 vijaya rajyam a-candrakka tarām baram salutt irr Saka
nṛpa kaḷ-atita samvatsara satamga 859 ya
- 3 Hemalambī samvatsaram pravartise tad varṣabhyantara Bhadrapada
bahulaḍ amavasye-Bṛhaspati
- 4 varad andu Ratta bhupara vamsāvali | Aja sutan Atri y
Atriya sutam Sasi Soma sutam Budham
- 5 Budhanvajan ajitam Pururavan udara Pururava nandanam jagad
vijita maha balan Nahuṣan a Nahuṣam
- 6 ge magam Yayatī bhubhujan amalām Yayatige magam Yadu Yadavar
atan anvajar || Yadava
- 7 kuladoḷ palarum medinīyam sukhadīm aldar avarīm baḷiyam
sū Daytan Dantigan udit-oditam itanī
- 8 ndarī akhila rajya sriyoḷ | Dantigana putraram rajyantaram
adandu Kannaram Kṛṣṇammam santanadoḷ ilda
- 9 baḷik ant-atana tanayan oppe Nirupama Devam | a Nirupamamge
puṭṭidan anata rīpu nṛpa Kadambakam
- 10 Jagatumgam tan a Jagatumgana magan ī neladoḷ negaḷd Amogha
varṣa mahīsam | negaḷd ird Amoghavarṣana magan entum
Devan-enisid a Devana
- 11 per mmagan Indaran ātarī kaliyugadoḷ kalī cagī y-enisidam
vikramadīm || Indarana magan Devan tandeya vo
- 12 ī negaḷda Deva raja sutam Gabhūndaran atamna magan abhivandita
padan Iḷivā Kannaram dharmma param
- 13 Manu marggam caritam dviṣat kula haram sauryyam jagad vyapī
śasana baddham nuḍi kalpa vīkṣam-e
- 14 nīkum san mana danam śasamka nībham kirtti samant ananta
guṇadīm im Kannaram Dharma nandanam Raghavanam
- 15 Dīḷpa nṛpanim māmḍhatanūnd aggaḷam || Svasti samadhigata
panca maha śabda maha samantadhu
- 16 pati rāṇa raṅga Bhūṇīramam Kayvora Javam pratī balad aggaḷi
rīpuge nīppasaram kalī yuga Ra
- 17 mam jayad uttarāngan atiratha mallam pratī pak a Sudrakam
śmat Kannayyam Kadambalige sayīra
- 18 mumam nīdhu nīdhana nīkṣepa sahasra dāṇammodalage
duṣṭa nīgraha vīṣṭapratīpaḷaṇam
- 19 geṣḍ-aḷutt ire Kakambola paṇca mātā śthanamum gavundam
Kambhayyanum keṣeyur Ayyapa De
- 20 vanum Cimmacanura Maharajayyanum Modīyanura Devayyanum
Pampayyanum Kaḷḷabunū

- 21 seya Ponnavaṛa Gavunḍanum int mibarum adhyakṣado|
Goggiya dēgulaḍa Dharmmaraṣi
- 22 Bhaṭārara kālam karcci koṭṭa s'hiṭi y-āvud endode
Hedarigaṭṭavum Kāringereyūm Singereyūm
- 23 Itṭageyūm amtu nalkum baḍavumam sarvva bādḥā pariḥāram
kṣudrōpadrava badhega| onduvam
- 24 geyya salla akṣata-mātraman appoḍam koḷa salla i
maryādeyam tappade naḍeyi
- 25 siḍātam Sṛparbbado| tapam geysom Vāraṇasiyol tuḷapurūṣam
i(1?)dom Kurukṣētrado| danam
- 26 geysom Gayeyol pinnḍavan iṭṭem i lokado| uḷḷa dharmmam
ellamam geysom i maryyadeya
- 27 n alidu koṇḍātam Śrīparbbatado| tapodhanaram Prayāgeyol
brāhmanaram Kurukṣētra
- 28 do| kavuleyan ant untuman alida patakan i lokado|
uḷḷa brahmatu y-ellamam
- 29 geysom anneyam endu pokkātamgam i s'hiṭiye ||

Skt verses upto lines 34

- 35 Kannaran abhimathadoje ṣasanamam baredom Sēnabovam
- 36 Kācayyam i ṣasanam ā Candrarkka tāram baram salge
Paḷayarol Dēvan-aṭand iṇidu
- 37 maḍipidom Pāṇḍyanan Dēva putramgaḷa kondam Viranam
Sṛpurado| iṇidon Indratmajam Pallavesarkkaḷa
- 38 n Indram geldan i Kannaran adhika balam Gamga
Permmaḷiyam kond-eḷeyam bhū vallabhamg iṭṭi
- 39 iḍiṭ neggḷdar i Raṣṭrakūtanvayarkka| ||

EC XI Cd 77

No 95

Śaka 861 = A.D. 940

Lines 1 and 2 are in Sanskrit

- 3 Svasty Amoghavarṣa deva śrī pṛthvi vallabha maharājadhī
rāja paramēśvara parama bhaṭtāraka vi
- 4 jaya rajyam uttarottarābhivṛddhi pravarddhamanam ā
candrarkka tāram salutta
- 5 m ire tat-pāda padmōpajīvi samadhigata pañca mahā-śabda
mahā sāmanta vīra lakṣmī kanta
- 6 raṇa ramga Bhūṇsrama kāyvara Javam prati balad aggaḷi
ripuge-nippasaram Kaliyuga Rava
- 7 jayad uttaramgan atiratha mallam prati pakṣa-Sūdrakam
sṛman maha samanta Kannarasa
- 8 Kaḍambalige-sayiramumam niḍhi niḍhana niḷṣēpa shaṣra
daṇḍam modalāge duṣṭa nigraha

- 9 viṣiṣṭa pratipalanadin ājutt ire Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita-
samvatsara śatamga 861 neya Vikāṇi samvatsaram pra-
varttise tad-va-
- 10 rṣābhyamtarad uttarāyaṇa samkramanad andu Kakambaḷa
Kamba Gavunḍana sannidhiyoḷ || Svasti Yama niyama
- 11 svādhyaya dhyāna dhāraṇa mōṇanuṣṭhāna-japa samadhi-
sannipannar appa śrīmad Bāḷacandra-Paṇḍita-Dēvara
kālam ka
- 12 rcci dharā pūrbhakam māḍi Bhōgēvara dēvara dēgulada
khaṇḍa sphuṭita-jagannōddharanakkam maṭṭhadal ōduva vidyārthi-
- 13 tapodhanarggam vidyārthi māṇiyarggam biṭṭa galde
pīṇya keṇṇa bayalalu mattar eraḍu munnūru baḷḷiya tōm-
14. tav ondu || Svadattam Skt

SII XI-1 No 36 (p 22)

No 96

Saka 864 = A D 942

At—Rōn, Dharwar Dist, Bombay Province

- 1 Svasti | samasta bhuvanāśraya śrī prithuvi vallabha mähārājā-
2 dhurāja paramēśvara parama bha(tṭā)raka śrīmat Kanmara
dē(va)na rā-
3 jyōdayā kāladoḷ Kannara dēvana bhāvam mahāmaṇḍalika Permmā
4 ḍi Būtāryyam Gamgavādi tombhattaru-sāsiram Bēḷvola
mūnūruma(n ālu)

Second section

- 5 Puligeṇe mūnūruman ājutt ire Svasti Saka nṛpa kāl
akrānta samvatsaramga (8)64 ne
- 6 Subhakrit-samvatsaram pravarttise tad varṣā(bhya)ntarada
Vaisākha suddha (6) Ādityavārad andu
- 7 (Ka)namam Pero(hiyambha)ṭayamanīyavēlkum-endu kṛdīsī-
d āgala Pampayyam
- 8 nān ondakṣateyan appamdam iyen endu taṛisalā mā(m)nya
diṭṭha mahājanamam nama
- 9 skāram ge
- 10 ydu rā
- 11 jābhu
- 12 mukha(m)
- 13 nāḡiḍu
- 14 Kaṭṭida
- 15 polala
- 16 lage (kkī)
- 17 rke
- 18
- 19 vrtta || taṛesandem(moḍe) Roṇamam kṛdīsītā Būtāryya Permmāḍi . ,

- 20 (rvva)ṇi suttirōḍe tanna nandiridu mēḡ utsahadim
Ronama(ṇmṇe) kādu
21 ve(ttu) sattan adhikam Pampayyan uddamasad gurukam
Vāṇi kuḷō-
22 (dayam) Budhanutam (Ko)ṇḍiḷya gotronnatam || kanda ||
dhare y ellam pogaḷvant ire
23 (Puri)gereyoḷ agurtu Roṇamam kad amareśvara puraman
eydiḍom (pesarim) kirtti
24 śṇi patākan abhinutam Pampayyam || intu Roṇa kādu
sa(tture) suralo-
25 kam praptan-ādo(n) ||

IA XII p 257 ff (al-o SII XI : No 39)

No 97

Śaka 873 = A.D 951

At—Soraṭur Dharwar Dist Bombay Presidency

- 1 Ōm Svasty Akāḷavarīṣadēva śṇiprthu(thi)vivallabha
maharājādhirājan ānē veḍe(da)ṇgam
2 mada gaja mallam dhalake nallatam śṇi Kānnaradēvana
rājyam = uttarō
3 ttaram salutt ire | Saraṭavuraman amgarakam śṇi
Ruddapayyan āḷutt ire
4 Sa(śa)ka ṇṇpa kūḷ akranta samvatsara sa(śa)taṇga(!)*
873 Virōdhi(kṛt*) samvatsarada Margga
5 sira māsada puṇṇameyum Ādityavaramum Rōhuni(ṇī)
nakṣatramum ēo(sō)
6 ma grahaṇad andu | Ruddapayyana pergaḍe Ācapayyanum
gāmunda Sami
7 Kaḷṭeyammanuṇ Bhūmarāśi bhāṭṭarara kalam karchi
sāyira baḷḷiya
8 tōmṭamam dēvargge kōṭṭar Ayvadimbarum ekkad ire
grahaṇada tat kāla
9 cōḷ āyam taḷiṇ-ele sose | Siddhi ayam ellam devargge
barisakke
10 arasargge nībaddham mūvattu kariya dramma (mma) mam
goravar = tṭiruva
11 r = ī sthitiyam tappad antu ūrōḍeya Pittayyam kalg
eṇeye ga
12 munda Sāmi Kaḷṭeyammanum Ācapayyanum kalam kalce mattam
13 maṭa(tha)kke vidyā-dāna(kka*)m pannir mmattar keyyam
kōṭṭar kkeyi siddhi a
14 yam barisakke āru kariya dramma(mma)mam tṭuvar
Ivaṇum mē
15 g aḷidu Ko(?ko)ḷal aḷi(?)d ayvadimbarum kēpū(pa)ḍuvar
Bhavāni seṭṭi pēṇ(o*) = o-

- 16 ndu panamam dēvargge maḍidan¹ = Idan = tappade naḍeyisidūtam
 17 sāsīram kavīleya koḍum koḷaga(gumam) ponnum beḷḷiyumam kaṭṭi
 18 sāyi(s)rbbar ppārvargge danam goṭṭa phalam ēl kōṭi
 tapōjanakkam
 19 Varanasīyolaṃ Prayagryolaṃ Gu(Ku) ruksētradoḷam
 20 sahaśra(sra) bhojanam maḍida = phaḷam akkum | Idan
 aḷidatam Vāra
 21 nasīyolaṃ Prayāgeyolaṃ sēsīram kavīleyum² sāsī
 22 rbbar brahmaṇaran eḷ koṭi tapōjana(mu*)man aḷida
 paṃcamaha
 23 pātakana poda lōkakke pokum || * Svadatt[ā*]m Skt
 upto lines 27
 27 Āroḷu vedam bājisāl = app ant = akkarama
 28 n ayvadāmbara besadim Guḷḷaveṇe Nagam dharey = u
 29 ḷḷinegan negaḷe baredan = i sa(=a)anama(m*) ||

EC X1 Hk 135

No 98

Śaka 884 = A D 962

- 1 śrīmat Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara =a
 2 tamgaḷ = eṇṭu nūṭ-ēnbhatta nāḷkaneya Du
 3 rīdubhī sarhva Srāvaṇa māsada paṃca
 4 mī Bṛha vād andu Kaduvaṭṭi
 5 . Jaga
 6 tumge
 7 gavyu
 8 nḍana
 9 tamma
 10 kādi sura
 11 lōka

Mys Arch Report 1929 No 78, {p 150}

No 99

Śaka 886 = A D 964

At-B*ḷagi in the Hobli of Kuppagaḍḍe.

- 1 Svasty-Akṣilavarṣa śrī pṛthuvī valla
 2 bha mahārāj idhūrāja paramēsvara parama bha-
 3 ṭṭāraka śrī Kannaradūvam pṛthuvī rījyaṇ ge
 4 yye Bappavvam Banavasi paṇṇireccāsira
 5 dī paṭṭa(?)man āḷe śrī Bittigūṇ Māuḷi Kōsiga
 6 r-āṇmam negarppin Aṇuvam Jiddū
 7 r-āḷge-y-ēḷpattarkkam Bāḷḷigameya bāḷḷige sahuta
 8 nāḷgāvunḍu geyye Gungū y ūr gūṇr-ṇḍu geyye sva
 9 stī Saka nṛpa kāl-ātita samvatsara satamgaḷ eṇṭu nūṇe-
 10 ṇbatt-āṇaneya Raktākṣī samvatsara Pauṣya māsā bahuḷa
 11 bidigryuṇ Sukravāram Uttarāyaṇa sarhkrāntiya-
 12 ndu Kōsiga. Kōṭeyammam Gōsahasram ā(1?)Idam Elase.

- 13 ya mahajanakke koṭṭa pom gadyapaṇav ayvattaydu
 14 bavīyuman agaḷisidam mangala Kalī Viṭṭayya
 15 na līkhuta Bīṭojana sīla karmma mangala

SHI XI : No 40 (p 25)

No 100

Saka 886 = A D 965

At—Narsalgi Bijapur Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Svasty Akajavarṣa deva śrī prthivī valla(bha) maharajadhu
 rajā paramesvara
 2 ma bhātṭara(karu)ttar ottar ābhivṛddhī pravarddhamana
 vijaya rajyodayam ā-ca(ndra)rkka(m)
 3 (sa)luttam ire tat pada admopajivī samadhugata pa(nca)
 maha śabda mahasamantadhī
 4 (pa)tī Caḷukya Raman Ahavama(lla) ma(ragha)vam Sa
 5 (tya)ṛaya kulatilaka (śrī)mat Tailaparasa(r)
 (Tardda)vaḍi
 6 (sa)siramuman anumgaḷivītam aḷutta Saka varṣa
 88(6) neya Raktakṣī (sunvatsa)ram pra
 7 (vartti)se tad varabhyantarada Phalguna masada suryya
 grhaṇadōḷ śrīmat Tailapa
 8 vinirggata Khacara kula(lamala)
 9 dī vasta(vya)śrīmanṇa Murttagē muva (tta)ḷoḷagana
 10 lageya
 11 mam nalcaṭṭa ponga
 12 (dyaṇa)m aydu (perggade) gadyanamaḷ kīru (dege
 da)ndayam embivu modalage (te)ṛa
 13 ma(mondu)m illada (va) rggamaḍu
 ruva(gadya)ṇa sahaṇi ka(tī) kuḷu
 14 tuppa manam ondu mosa raḍu devara
 vaṇige ya kuḷu
 15 (va)ṛja int i sthūiyam ta(ppa) salla tappidata
 Varanasiyōḷ Uttarayāṇa sa
 16 (l) pannirbbar cau(ve)rarumam pe(nḍa)(ram)
 kavīleyuman alida mahapatakama
 17 da(nte)yalte Pura(ṇa) svadattam etc. Skt upto lines 20

EC IV Ch 48

No 101

Saka 837 = A D 965

- 1 Svasti Śaka varṣant enṭa mura-e-
 2 ṇbhatt-ejaneya Krodhana sam
 3 vatsarada Marggaśira masa
 4 da Puṇname tale-divasam-a
 5 ge Satyavakhya Marasiṅgha
 6 devam prthivī rajyam geyyu
 7 tt ire Perggade Macayyam mam

- 8 galada Gavundagariya medd ildade
 9 baḷi sthuti kramam avud e
 10 ndhoḍe e arukiga baḷiya
 11 pu ppannaradu paḷḷigam i
 12 sthutiyoḷ salvudu Candraditya
 13 bara naḍevudu i sthutiya
 14 n aru tappal salla idan alivarum aḷi
 15 ye baldorum Varanasīyumam kavi
 16 leyuman aḷida paṁca maha pa
 17 takam appam ||

EC VIII Sb 465

No 102

Saka 890 = A.D 968

- 1 Svasti sri prthvi vallabha maḷ arajadhīraja
 2 Paramesvara parama bhaṭṭaraka śrīmaCCaṭṭigadevam pri
 3 thuvī ra
 4 jyam geyye svasti Kadamba kuḷa tūḷaka bhaskara
 5 nṛpa i makuṭa
 6 ghaṭṭita caraṇarvinda yugaḷam Banavasi vareśvaram
 7 vanara
 8 dhvaja śaṣavatsam ra
 9 ja ta sthapita lalaṭa locanana
 10 māṁḍaḷi kṛita kuḷaka na devanahita
 11 tta kadana marṭandan arasamkaka śrīmanma
 12 pannurechasīrīmūman ekacchatracchayeyin aḷdu
 13 nurupita mahamatya guṇa sampannan appa
 14 reka-cchayeyoḷ pergaḍ tana geyyuttam Maṅgaḷavu
 15 ḍis dan a devargge Śaka nṛpa kaḷ aṭta samvatsara śa
 16 tombhattaneyya Vibhava samvatsaram pravartīcutta
 17 Marggasīrad amavaseyu Maṅgaḷvaramum suryya
 18 vjātipatamum Uttarayāya samkrantīy andu Cāṭṭayya dēva
 19 rada mahajanada kaḷam karccī Dōṛavaleya devargge koṭṭan
 20 pu irppatta nalk agraharamu davagrammeyum Jaraguruvum
 21 ba vaḷḷ yum Kantaroḷeyu Gosiriyum int iṇ agraharada bra
 (further portion broken)

SHI VI, No 44 (p 30)

No 103

Saka 893 = A.D 971

At—Aihole Bijapur Dist Bombay Province.

- 1 (Śaka) kaḷ-āṭta
 2 sanva sara(da)
 3 sa amgaḷ = eṇṭu
 4 ruṇa tom
 5 bhatta murene
 6 ya Prajāpati sa

- 7 mvatsaram pravartthuse śmat Ko
- 8 tṭiga-devam prithuvirajyam geyye
- 9 Pauṣya masada Suddham-eka
- 10 dasi
- 11 yo|
- 12
- 13 Śamta Gavunḍam degu
- 14 lam mmaḍisi gosa
- 15 haśram ildam
- 16 Candramauli bha|arara
- 17 likhitam | mangala
- 18 mahasri ||

IA XII p 255 ff

No 104

Śaka 893 = A.D. 971

At—Adargunchu Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

- 1 Om Svasti Nityavarṣa
- 2 deva śri pṛthvi va
- 3 llabha mah(a)raja
- 4 dhīraja, paramēvara parama bhāṭṭarakam raja
- 5 marttaṇḍam Raṭṭa Kanda
- 5A rppam citra vede(da)mga(m*) śmat koṭṭigadeva(m)
catu(h) samu
- 6 dra payya(ryya)ntam a candr arkka taram baram
raja-abhivṛddhige salu(tta)
- 7 y(m) ire | Sa(śa)ka nṛpa ka-la-ita samvacch(tsa)ra
sa(śa)tanga| enṭu — nu
- 8 ṛa tomhatta muraneya Prajapati sa(m*)vachcha(tsa)ram
- 9 saluttam ire tad(d)va(va)ṣ abhyā(bhya)ntarad —
Āshva(śva)yuja
- 10 d = amavaś Adityavara suryya grahana | Śrīma
- 11 t Pa(pe)rmuṇaḍ Marasi(m*)ggha(gha)deva(m*)
Gangavadi tomhatta
- 12 ṛasasiramumam Purigere munuṭa(ru)mam Belvala
- 13 munuṭumam sukhadarṇa aluttam ire | Śrīmat
- 14 Pañcaladeva(m*) Sebbi muvattam ālutta(m*)
enbhatta nalva
- 15 rrgam kala(m*) ka|ci koṭṭa sthiti Rona(da*)
hannirvāgu gadyaṇam
- 16 siddh-aye uppu tuppa kanam rasam vajjanīyum |
- 17 Enbhatta na(na)lvāra kayyal Malliga Gādayya(m*) Ma
- 18 lligēvarakke kēṇḍu biṭṭa mat'ar = āgu aruṇaṇam Rona
- 19 da pōm dharāṇam | Bahubhir etc. Skt. upto line 23

EI VI p 259

No 105

Saka 897 = A D 975

At—Mulgund Dharwar Dist Bombay Province

1. [Om] Svasti Satyavakya Komguṇivarmma dharmma maharaja
dh(1)raja Kuvalala puravar-eva
2. ra Nandagiri natham caladuttaramga jagadekavira
śnman Nola(m)baḷantakadeva padapa
3. dm-opajivi paḍe noḍe gaṇḍam gaṇḍara simghan —
asahaya sahasam Komaraka bīmam bira
4. da selevom Cālukya pancanana(m) śnmat Pancala
devar = purvv-apara dakṣṣa amnav ava(dh)1
5. yi(m)peldore maryyadey — age narakuḷam aḷutt ire ||
Svasti Sa(sa)ka varṣam = eṇṭu nura tombhatt (e)
6. janeya Yuva samvatsarada Bhadrapada bahuḷa bīdiye
Bṛhaspativaram Kanyā samkrantīyu(m)
7. (nagara) mahajana pramukham ayd(um)
baḷanuv = iḍ — eleya bhoja

CC X CB 45

No 106

Saka 899 = A D 977

1. Svasti Saka nṛpa kal-atuta sa
2. mvatsaramgaḷ = eṇṭu nuṛa tombha
3. ttombhattaneya Iśvara samva
4. tsara pravartise tad varṣana
5. bhyantarada Caitra suddha pancamu
6. Somavarad andu svasti sama
7. dhigata panca maha
8. Pallav anvaya śrī pṛthvi va
9. llabha Pallava kula tīlaka
10. śnmad ma
11. lambadhuraja kesadamada
12. ya bamdarāṇa koṭane
13. keṛegi batta
14. gadyaṇada
15. ge

SHI IX : No 74 (p 45)

No 107

Saka 903 = A D 980

At—Kanchagara Belagalli Bellary Dist Madras Province

1. Svasti samasta bhuvaraśraya śrī pṛthvi vallabha mahara
jādhuraja
2. paramasvara parama bhaṭṭāralam Satyaśraya kuḷa tīlakarī
Cālukyabharanām
3. śnmad = Ahavamalla dēvara vījayarajyam uttarottar
abhividdhī pravarddhamana

- 4 m = ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire Saka varṣa 903 neya
Vikrama samvatsarada
 - 5 Vaisākha suddha 5 Brīhaspativaram Agrahāram Kañcagara
Belgaliya
 - 6 pūrvvada sthānamanyam mūrum Śivālayakke naḍeva piri
ya kola kariya
 - 7 matta 13 Pamcikēsvarakke matta 6 Bhaṭṭange matta 6
Bhaṭṭageyi matta 6 Caṭṭa
 - 8 geyi matta 6 Perggeḍegeyi matta 8 Ambigageyi matta 8
Tālārageyi ma
 - 9 tta 12 amt initumam svadharmmadim pratipāḷippar ||
- Skt. verses upto l 12
- 13 Svasti samadhigata pañca maha śabda Pallav
ānvayam sri pṛthvī va
 - 14 Ilabha Pallava kuja tījak anēkavākyam Kānci purava
rēsvaram śrīman Vīra No-
 - 15 lamba Pallava Permanaḍi dēvara mahadēvi śrīmadu
Rēvala deviyar kKā
 - 16 lapriya dēvargge biṭṭa matta 6 eraḍum Viṣṇu devargge
biṭṭa matta 12 ||

SII IX 1 No 77 (p 47)

No 108

Saka 914 = A D 992

At—Kogali Bellary Dist., Madras Province

- 1 Svasti samasta bhuvanaśraya śrī pṛthvī vallabha mahā
rājadhīraja paramesvara parama bhāṭṭāraka Satyāśraya
kuja tīja
- 2 kam Caḷukyaabharanāṃ śrīmad āhavamalladēvar corānīmān
ḍamaropasarggaṃgajam algisi nū
- 3 nā desadhusaram vasagata(m)mmaḍi duṣṭaram nigrasī
viśiṣṭaram pratipāḷisi mahādānam geydu Coliya
- 4 keyan olagisida nūr ayvatt aneyumam Roddada biḍinoḷ
konḍ uttarottar-abhuvāddhi pravarddhamāna vijaya
- 5 rājyam ā-candrārka taram saluttam ire tat pida padmopa
śvītam samadhigata pañca mahā-sabda mahā sūma
- 6 ntan-anekar praputonnata hīḷi(ānriksanopala) ita
Kadamba kulacajoditadityam paramesvara makuṭa
- 7 ghaṭṭita caraṇāraṇdam śakha mṛga-dhīrajan uttunga sinḡha
lanchanam mahāpaṭu paṭaharavapra pūṇa di
- 8 gantarāḷa virajamāna caturaśī nagaradiṣṭhutam hima
vanta sakti sthāpitan appa daśavamedhā dīkṣita kuja pra
- 9 sūtam Banavāsi puravareṣvaram aṇyamakāḷa(m)naha(vādi)tyam
Sūhasabhīmam śauca vedāṅga guṇa pūṇa mūru

- 10 bhṛtya cintāmaṇi śrīmad Ādityavarmanasar Kōḷaḷiy-ay-nūruvam Sundavattu panneraduvaṇṇa aluttam ire ||
- 11 Saka nṛpa-kā| ātita samvatsara satamga 914 neya Namdana samvatsaram pravartuse tadvarṣabhyamtara Pauṣya bahuḷa bā-rasi Sukravāra-v-Uttarāyaṇa samkrānti-y-andu || samsāra-jaladhī jala vaḷaya vēlā nupamakara kṣobhita va
- 12 rttāgarttāntar(h)-patita bhavya-jīvōttaraṇa karaṇa sāmār-tthyōpētar appa śrīmat Kōḷaḷiya sthānādhipatiga| appa Gana-
- 14 dharadēva bhāṭṭārakar-pramukham-āgi nāḷkum yugada poḷal-Kōḷaḷiya Kāḷayya seṭṭiya Kōṭi seṭṭi Ajavarmma seṭṭi Āyca-
- 15 seṭṭi Baddiyamma seṭṭi Pōcayya seṭṭi Pācayya seṭṭi Kāḷi-seṭṭi int-i seṭṭiyarggam Māḷumayyam Jōgumayyam Māramayyam
- 16 Nagavarmmayyam Āytavarmmayyam Maruḷayyam Gōvīndayyam Nāgumayyam int i pannasigarggam Kaliyammam Caṭṭayya Kō-
- 17 gaḷivārayya Eḍavaycayya Erejogayyam Baṁkayyam Kēkayyam Āyca gāvunḍa Kannayyam int i gāvunḍuga-
- 18 ḷgam paḷica maṭa sthānakkam koṭṭa vyayasthey-ent-end eḍe eḷu nūṛ ayvattu mattar-ereyu mūnūṛayvattu mattar-kKisukāḍum antu baḷa-
- 19 kke sāyirada nūru mattar-āgi seṭṭiyargge mattar enchāsi-ram avargge mānyam mattar emṭu nūru tōmṭav emṭu amgaḍiy-emṭu pannasi(ga*)rgge
- 20 mattar enchāsiram avargge mānyam emṭu nūru tōmṭam-emṭu gāvunḍugalgam mattar-ppannir-ochāsiram avargge mānyam mattar-ssāsi-
- 21 rad iḷnūṛu tōmṭam panneradu ant avaravara baḷada perggadrgalge mūnyam mattar mūvattu tōmṭavandu Kuttamgiya gāvunḍugaḷa pāda-
- 22 mūlam basadiy-aḷivūnge munḍe nūvar | Ekkala gāvunḍan oḷav āgi panneradu gāvunḍara Nellavaḷgi gāvunḍana nṛpamānasaduṇṇa baḷike kēḍi-
- 23 yamam nōḍṛiyum kiḷ-okkal pasugege mūvattu mattarum-ondu tōmṭamum-ḷge baḷikke pattu mūvatt-eradu ante pattigaravaṇam
- 24 mūru gadyāṇam maḷṭa poraṣam biṭṭa maryāde | emṭaneyā śrāhege pattige mūru dharaṇam mūṛeneyā śrāhege teṛe ne-
- 25 ṛedu mūru gadyāṇam pattige tūruvar eḷḷā kālakkam iḍuve maryāde paṇcārasa varjṇitam seṭṭiyarggam pannasigarggam gā-
- 26 vunḍagalgam biṭṭi koṭṭaṇam biḍu beṣam poragu phala-vāda maṅge-y-āruvaṇam eḷya baḷḷi 1000 ragge mūru
27. gadyāṇam karuvina tōmṭa mattarange gadyāṇa gaḷde mattaragge dharaṇam kālkeyge mattarange paṇam | phalav-āgada maṅge aruvaṇa

- 28 villa | Kṅgaḷiya caturāghāṭṭadoḷ āda maṇṇa nīra
samyakkam daṇḍa dōsam eḷla basadige seṭṭiyar
ppannasigar ggavu
- 29 ndagaḷ modalāgi maṇya karar mūru śrāhege paṇyara
gadyaṇavan tiruvar avara kīḷ-okkaluṭṭa baṇsam peṭṭi ma
- 30 ryyade eraḍaneṇya srahege paḍinaydarave murenēya
śrāhege purbba sthitiyoḷkore basadige tiruvar
basadige taḷa vṛtti
- 31 sāyira mattar(m)m irppattu nalku mattaru galdeyum |
pattu tomṭavum | Nandanavarāmum sarbba badha
panhāram | pañca maṭha sthanavam
- 32 pūrvva maryyādeyoḷ pratipāḷisuvudu | mūru baravuv illa mu
rmmānevartegara mane pokkade panneradu gadyāna daṇḍa
haradarakka
- 33 namgadoḷ pāṭadangeṇya paccavam kondu paḍarigeṇya mūgan
aridu pāḍariganam kolvaru | poydamg emtu panam aṇeyam
mukkange panne
- 34 raḍu paṇam mūṇdamge panneradu gadyaṇam daṇḍam paradan
ar bbādadav aṇgaḍiya pāṇikadumḍiḷṭyan anyayadoḷ
paradhanam poydaḍe sa
- 35 vu salvar | nakarakkam | mahajanakkam gavundagaḷgam | pañca
maṭa sthānakkam biṭṭiy illa | baṭṭala tumbulam
baḍeva(m)nti maryyādey eḷla(m)m A
- 36 yta varmarasara māḍisid-eraḍum dēgulaṃ Kogaḷiya prajev
erasi mūṇenēya dēgulaṃ idan aḷidom Prayagevuvam
Kurukṣētra
- 37 vuvam | Baṇarasivuvam Kalbappuvam sasira kavileyuvam
sāsirbbarppārvvaruvam | sasirbbar riṣiyaruvan aḷida
pāṭakanu
- 38 brahmātīkāraṇum akkum | svadattam etc

Skt verses to line 39

SII IX 1 No 78 (p 49)

No 109

Saka 918 = A D 996

At—Kudatūri Bellary Dist., Madras Province.

- 1 bhuvanaśraya
- 2 llabha mahārājadhira
- 3 rama bhāttārakam Satyā
- 4 lakam Caḷukyabharatam
- 5 havamalladevara rajyadoḷ
- 6 pañcamahasabda vrata
- 7 samyukta śri svami
- 8 tapovanadhipatigaḷ appa
- 9 viraḍigaḷa koṭṭi

- 10 sthana (d aydu) varggada sa bōla
 11 elpattara ga
 12 sannidhānado | | Saka varṣa vom
 13 (bhai nū) ra padin eṇṇanya Durmukhi
 14 tsarada Śravaṇa suddha pañcamī
 15 spativāra daḷavara Gaṃgaramna
 16 | | paḍeda (to) mṭa bole sayaravu
 17 me Cittayyana magam Karuka
 18 vāyavyada kona mai
 19 vana kereya mugguḍde ma
 20 tṭam || idan aḷidom kavilryam Varaṇa
 21 siyuman aḷidam || mamgaḷam ||
-

INDEX VERBORUM

(The first number indicates the serial number of the inscription in the text, and the numbers after the dash() the lines The raised number denotes the frequency of occurrence)

A

akkum (2 54 55 5-13 6 7 7 6 16 14 17 17 18 10 18 20 35 6 43 12 60-14 71 22 72-30 73 21 82 41 83 13 97 20 108 38) will become fut 3 sg m of *a(gu)* to become Other forms *akkum* (15 4 9 5 14 9-10 23 12 46-3 16 15) *akku* (7 12 31 20 34 8 49 11 51 14 74 13 85 13 89 15)—here the *m* or *ni* of *akkum* seems to have disappeared

adv pp *agi* d pp *ada* past 3 m sg *adan* *adon* *adom* past 3 pl m *adar* past 3 sg n, *aytu* fut 3 p *appa* fut 3 sg m *appam* fut 3 pl m *appar* *appar* *appor* inf *age* opt *akke* neg dp *agada*

[T *a agu* to become *akum* will become M *agu* *akaffe* *aka* will become Tu *agu* Te *agumu* *arionu* will become I *akke* (16-12 17 14 66-9) may it become opt of *a(gu)* to become (see *akkum*)

Akalaiarsa (99 1) s pr m sg nom *Akala* *arşadeta* (110-1) *Akalaiarşadeta* (97 1)

Akalaiarsa *Sri pñthi vallabham* (84 1)

Akalavarsa the favourite of the world *akşatamatraman* (94 24)—even so much as a grain s.n.sg acc [SLW]

akşayaguna proddarim (92 66)—distinguished by unfading virtues adj s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

akşara kalla (63 5)—inscribed stone *akşara* [SLW] see *kalla* below

akşarangaḷuman (20-7 8) letters snpl acc. [SLW]

akhanḍita brahmacari (71 18)—he who keeps unbroken the vow of continence. adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW]

akḥiṣa rajyaśrīyoḷ (94 8)—in all the wealth of the kingdom adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]

akḥiṣa sastra payodadhigol (92 55)—oceans of all lore adj sm pl nom. [SLW]

agahḥidam (99-14)—excavated past 3 sg m of *agaḥisu* to cause to construct < *agaḥ* to dig (Kṛt) [T *agal* M *agil* Tu *agal* *agar* Ok *agaḥ*—to separate (GOL) cf also T *agarru* to separate remove, M *agallin(yar)*

Agni (92 55)—fire s.n.sg nom. [SLW]

agraratada (102 18)—of the Brahmin estate s.n.sg gen *agrarata*—villages or lands assigned to brahmins for their maintenance—Kṛt SLW acc sg *agraratama* (92 33), acc pl *agraratamaḥam* (92 51)

acandratataka(m) (17 16)—for *acandratatara* *kam*—as long as the moon and the stars endure [SLW] Other form—*acandratatara* *taka* (16-12)

Ajjaparitara (82 26)—of *Ajjaparitar* s pr m pl (hon) gen *Ajja* < *arya*—for *parvatar* see *paritar* below cf *Ajjatamma* (55 1), *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* (108 14)

Ajjatamma (55 1)—s pr sg nom [SLW] < *ijjavamma* cf *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* (108 14) and *Ajjaparitara* (82 26)]

Ajjavarmaseṭṭi (108-14)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭi* *argam*) [SLW] *Aja* in *Ajjatammaseṭṭi* < *Ajja* or may be *Aja* name of Indra Brahma etc See *ijjavarvata* and *Ajjatamma* above *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of a merchant guild In Kan—a merchant Cf *Ariseṭṭiya* (GOL)

Ajasutan (91-4) *Aja* s son adj s.n.sg nom [SLW]

ajitam (94 5)—unconquerable adj s m sg nom [SLW]

anjadan (65-19)—one who does not fear adj s n sg from *anjala*—neg d rp of *anjo*—to fear [T *anjaden* (T *aneti*—8th—v b fear —K.P) M *arjadatan* *anjaton*]

Anjara acarya bhagavatara (54 5)—of the holy Anjanacarya s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW The strong form *ant* is used here cf *lakṣanatanantar* (GOL)]

aṭṭaguna (17 15 18 9)—eight fold virtues < *aṭṭa* by assimilation [SLW] cf *aṭṭa* *balamanna* (37-4)

aḍakeya (17 8)—of areca nuts s.n.sg gen [M *aḍakya* T *aḍakkay*]

aḍi (31 7 8, 49 10)—foot s.n.sg nom In 31 7 8 foot is a measure one foot wa-ter [T *aḍi* (cl.) (T *aḍi*—8th.—foot —K.P) M *aḍi* Tel *aḍuga* *aḍi* is neuter in

anvita saltva vidhar (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg s m pl nom [SLW]

appa (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7, 91 28 95-11 97 27 102 10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m sg *appam* (101 17), past 3 m pl *appar* (16 17 42 7) *appar* (20 9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*

appam (101 17)—will become vb ft 3 m sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham* *ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum* *appa*

appar (16-17 42 7)—will become vb ft 3 m pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar* *apparu* *ahar u* replaced in NK by *aaguvaru* See *akkum* *appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appor* (20-9) *appor* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akurar*]

appar (20-9)—same as *appar* See above *appukeydan* (92 6 8)—has obtained vb past 3 m sg of *appukey*—to assume, to take upon one's self to accept (Kīr) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydon*—did past 3 m sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below

appor (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa* rgge in *desadhīpatigaḷapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*

apudu (71 18)—will become vb ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akkum* *appa*) < *appudu* by simpl

apuvva (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]

abbe (84 12 91 33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aia* in words like *Godavīa* *Gangavīa* *Nagavīa* etc *abbe*—Mother also a widow (Kīr) [Te *avva*]

abālamadhyadoḷ (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s n sg loc [SLW *abāla* for Skt *abala*]

Abjātaḥanan (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Śiva adj s m sg nom [SLW]

Abjāsra bhātan (92 11)—Brahman adj s m sg nom [SLW]

abhidhītar (92-48)—lacking in naught s m sg nom [SLW]

96-24)—famous, s m sg nom



abhin atadoḷe—
—by des re of
brimata

16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s n (in form and m in sense) sg nom [SLW]

abhivanditapadan (94 12)—with reverenced feet adj s m sg nom [SLW Cf *Permma naḍigal guruvadigaḷ aḍi bhagaratpadah puṣyapadaḥ* (GOKI)]

abhivartunisiḍan (92 74)—has described past 3 m sg of *abhivartunisu*—to describe [SLW]

abhivṛddhiḥge (81 2)—for the increase adj s n s dat [SLW] loc.

abhivṛddhi[yoḷ] (77-3)—in the increase (of reign)

abhṛapaḷaḷadol (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s n sg (pl in sense) loc [SLW — *paḷaḷa* for *paḷala*]

amāresvara (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s n sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]

amāraseyum (73 19)—*amavase* + *um* (conjunctive suff.) See *amārase* *amāraseyum* (91 9 to 10 10⁷ 14) *amavase* (104 10)

amalam (94 6)—pure s n sg nom [SLW *amalam*]

amālagamada (92-56)—of the stainless Āgamas adj s n sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*

amanuṣa vibhavadol (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s n sg loc [SLW]

amārase (94 3)—New Moon day s n sg nom [SLW] Other forms—*amārase*

(104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi* *amasi* in modern colloquial language

Amoghavarṣadeva (94 1 90-3)—proper name s pr m sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amogha*

varṣana (94 10) gen (hon.) pl *Amogha*

varṣadevara (74 5 to 6) loc. (hon.) pl —*Amoghavarṣadevarol* (72 24)

Amoghavarṣa-Nṛpatunga namānkitana (73 16) —of him who is distinguished by the name of *Amoghavarṣa Nṛpatunga* adj s m sg gen [SLW]

Amoghatarṣa mahisam (94 10)—King *Amoghavarṣa* adj s m sg nom [SLW]

amkavanam (92 70)—a kind of tax s n sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruṣam*

amgaḍi (108-19)—stall shop s n sg nom gen *arigaḍiya* (108-34) [T *angaḍi* (Śilapadikaram) M *annaḍi*—(Kīr) Tel *arigaḍi*—office-hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu

angaḍi (Kīr) According to M Govind

PAI the earlier form might have been *an*

gaḍi as found in an inscription of the 7th

cent AD and that it becomes *angaḍi* dur

- form and masc in sense in words like *Per mmanadi guruvadi* dat pl *adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)]
- adigaige* (27 8 28-16 63 5)—to the revered s.n. (in form and masc in sense) pl dat See *adi* [T *adigalku* Tel *adugulaku*]
- Ammanavatsigan* (65-16 to 18) s.p.m.s.g.nom *anna*-elder brother (KIT)
- Annigereyol* (72 22)—in *Annigere* (name of a place Dharwar District Bombay Presidency) s.p.r.n.s.g. loc other form *Annigere val* (73 19)
- Ani* (11 15)—array s.n.s.g. nom (in form acc in meaning) (Cf N K *ani*—arrangement T *ani* (cl) (T *ani*—8th—vb ad orn—K P) M *ani*)
- Anuvani* (99-6) child s.p.r.m.s.g. nom [SLW]
- Anuga Rajtiya[nna]* (70-14) *Rajtiyanna* of *Anuga* (a place) s.p.r.m.s.g. nom cf *Anugiya* (GOKI)
- atitumula* (60-5) most exciting [SLW]
- atipadasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in rank adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atibhumbhukam* (92 38)—of exceeding magnificence adj.s.m.s.g.nom [SLW]
- Atimargasthar* (92 15)—extraordinary in career adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atiratha mallam* (93-7)—extraordinarily brave or strong adj.s.m.s.g.nom [SLW]
- atyuttamar* (92 58)—most eminent people adj.s.m.pl.nom [SLW]
- atyutsaladam* (92 60)—with exceeding zeal adj.s.n.s.g.instr [SLW]
- Atri* (91-4)—s.p.r.m.s.g.nom [SLW] gen *Atriya*—of *Atri*
- adakke* (92 25)—to that Pron 3 s.g. n dat of *adu* also Rem. dem *adakke* < *adarke* by assum and *adakke* > *adake* by s.m.p. see *adu*
- adanatike* (60-11)—thereafter *adan*—pron 3 n.s.g. acc See *adu* [T *adan* (T *atanay*—8th.—obj.—K P) See *atike* (< *atikkke*) below NK *adababai ka*]
- adara* (47-6)—its. pron 3 s.g. n gen of *adu* it r for r [See *adu* T *adam* M *atimje* T *dani*]
- Adityagityakke* (82 23)—to the *Aditya* temple *Griya* < *Grya*—house temple s.n.s.g. dat. [SLW]
- adu* (92 12)—it—pron 3 s.g. n nom. acc.—*adan* (60-11) dat.—*adakke* (92 25) gen. *adana* (47-6) for *adara* (T *atu*—8th.—dem pron neut it—K P)
- adhikam* (92-6 96-21)—in high measure s.n.s.g.nom. [SLW]
- adhikabalam* (94 38)—of greater might s.m.s.g. nom [SLW]
- adhikaradi(m)* (20-10 11)—under the authority s.n.s.g. instr [SLW]
- adhudavatege* (90-12)—to the presiding deity adj.s.f.s.g. dat [SLW]
- adhyakshadaj* (94 21)—under the superintendence s.n.s.g. loc [SLW]—here *adhyaksha* which denotes a person in Skt is used to denote the abstract noun *adhyakshate*—superintendence
- Annigreyal* (73 19) see *Annigereyol* nm is written for nm
- anadyata(i*)* 1a *vidhar* (92 48 49)—versed in faultless principles adj.s.m.pl.nom. [SLW] *vidhar* for *vidar* Also 1: *dha* = manner method *vidhar*—1 king according to faultless tattvas
- anitiyamm* (92 42)—transient shows adj.s.n.s.g. nom [SLW] *anitiyam* + *um* (conjunctive suff)
- anvanti-acarige* (94 5) qualifying *Gundan*—*Gundan* whose (observance of) the established rules of conduct was unimpeded s.m.s.g. dat [SLW] *acar* < *acarya* See *acarya* below
- ani(dhi) gati* (92 66)—study s.n.s.g. nom [SLW]
- anumat[ta]dinda* (72 25)—with (his) approval s.n.s.g. instr [SLW] loc. *anumat hadu*—by permission
- anumatadadu* (59 12)—by permission See *anumatadinda*
- anunam* (92-65)—not deficient perfect adj.s.n.s.g. nom. [SLW]
- anekar* (108-6)—many s.m.pl. nom [SLW]
- Antakange* (65-18 19)—to the God of Death s.m.s.g. dat [SLW] nom *Antakara* (92 11) gen *Antakana* (92-4)
- A(na)nlagunara* (53 4)—of *Anamlagunar* s.p.r.m.pl. (hon) gen [SLW]
- antu* (49 7 93 10 12 97 11 108-18)—in that manner adv Cf *ante* (59-23) [M *on nane* Tel *ajlu ajjulu ajju alu* Other form *amtu* (94 23)]
- ante* (59-23 82 17 90-15 92 18 34 35 45 46 62 64 66 73 94 9 28 108-23)—in that manner like adv cf *antu* above
- andu* (61 5 8 83 5 6 84-5 91 24 94 1 8 95-10 96-6 97-6 98-4 99-11 to 12 102 15 106-6 108-12)—then adv cf time
- anyar* (92-66)—others s.n.pl. nom [SLW]
- anyayadol* (108-34)—unjustly s.n.s.g. loc [SLW]
- anrayar* (94-6)—descendants s.m.pl. nom. [SLW]

anista sattva vidhar (92 48)—bright with the holy spirit filling them sg. s.m.pl nom [SLW]
appa (2 14 15 17 20 28 32 15 3 67 13 72 21 28 73 18 76-7 91 28 90-11 97 27 102-10 108 8-13 109 8)—that will be ft pt of *a(gu)*—to become past 3 m.sg *appam* (101 17) past 3 m.pl *appar* (16-17 42 7), *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-18) past 3 n.sg *apudu* (71 18) See *akkum* OK *appa* > MK *apa* > *aha* replaced by NK *aguva*
appam (101 17)—will become v.h ft 3 m.sg of *agu*—to become OK *appam* > *apam* MK *aham* *ahanu* replaced in NK by *agu vanu* See *akkum appa*
appar (16-17 42 7)—will become v.b ft 3 m. pl of *agu* to become OK *appar* > *apar* MK *appar* *appam* *aharu* replaced in NK by *aaguvanu* See *akkum appa* Other form (possibly older one) *appar* (20-9) *appar* (86-19) [T *avar* M *akutar*]
appar (20-9)—same as *appar* See above
appukeydan (92 68)—has obtained v.b past 3 m.sg of *appukey*—to assume to take upon one's self to accept (KIT) cf *appe* —it embracing—inf of tr *appu*—to embrace (GOKI) for *keydan*—did past 3 m.sg of *Key*—to do see *keye* below
appor (86-18)—same as *appar* dat *appa rge* in *desadhipatigalapporrgge* (2 13) See also *akkum*
apudu (71 18)—will become v.b ft 3 sg n of *agu*—to become (see *akuru appa*) < *appudu* by simpl
apuvva (53 7 to 8)—new [SLW]
abbe (84 12 91-33)—a respectful appellation applied to elderly females *abbe* < *amba* (GOKI) Cf *aita* in words like *Godavita Gangavita Nagavva* etc. *abbe*—Mother also a widow (KIT) [Te *avva*]
abalamadhyadol (92 42 to 43)—in women's waists s.n.sg loc [SLW *abala* for Skt *abala*]
Abjavahanan (92-33)—Moon bearer i.e. Siva adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
Abjasan bhāran (92 11)—Brahman adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
abhidhar (92-48)—lacking in naught s.m.pl nom. [SLW]
abhinutam (96-24)—famous s.m.sg nom [SLW]
abhimathadole (94 30)—for *abhimatadole*—refers to Kannarana meaning—by des re of Kannara. s.n.sg loc [SLW *abhimata*]
a[bb]imāna man[d]iram (72 15 to 16)—he

who is the habitation of pride adj s.n (in form and m in sense) sg nom. [SLW]
abhvandistapadan (94 12)—with revered feet adj s.m.sg nom. [SLW Cf *Permma nadigal guruvadigal adi bhagavatpadash puypapadah* (GOKI)]
abhavarunusidam (92 74)—has described past 3 m.sg of *abhavarunisu*—to describe [SLW]
abhuvdhige (81 2)—for the increase adj s.n.sdat [SLW] loc
abhuvdh[yo] (77 3)—in the increase (of reign)
abhrapa[aladol] (92 42)—in the masses of the clouds s.n.sg (pl in sense) loc. [SLW—*pa[aladol]* for *pa[aladol]*]
amare[stara] (96-23)—Lord of the Immortals adj s.n.sg nom (in form gen in meaning) [SLW]
amataseyum (73 19)—*amatase yum* (conjunctive suff) See *amavasye amataseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavase* (104 10)
amalam (94 6)—pure s.n.sg *nom [SLW *amalam*]
amagamada (92-56)—of the stainless Agamas adj s.n.sg gen [SLW] see *amalam*
amanusa vibhavadol (92 9)—in superhuman splendour adj s.n.sg loc [SLW]
amavasye (94 3)—New Moon day s.n.sg nom. [SLW] Other forms—*amatase* (104 10) *amavaseyum* (91 9 to 10 102 14) *amavaseyum* (73 19) *amase* (72 23) Cf *amasi amasi* in modern colloquial language
Amoghavar[adeta] (94 1 90-3)—proper name spr m.sg nom [SLW] gen sg—*Amoghavar[adeta]* (91 10) gen. (hon.) pl *Amoghavar[adeta]* (74-5 to 6) loc (hon.) pl—*Amoghavar[adeta]* (72 24)
Amoghavar[adeta] Nripatunga namankitana (73 16)—of him who is distinguished by the name of Amoghavar[adeta] Nripatunga adj s.m.sg gen [SLW]
Amoghavar[adeta] mahisari (94 10)—King Amoghavar[adeta] adj s.m.sg nom [SLW]
amkavanam (92 70)—a kind of tax s.n.sg nom. *amka panam*? Cf also *aruvanam*
amgadi (108-19)—stall shop s.n.sg nom gen *amgadiya* (108-34) [T *anga[di]* (S lapadukaram) M *anna[di]*—(KIT) Tel *angadi*—office hall (Cf Skt *angana*) Tu *anga[di]* (KIT) According to M Govind PAI the earlier form might have been *angadi* as found in an inscription of the 7th cent A.D. and that it becomes *anga[di]* dur

- ing 7th to 10th cent. A.D.—ASP, Vol 27, Issue 1 p 7 of *Granihaṭimarsel*
- amgaraka* (97-3)—body guard s.m.sg nom [SLW *angaraka* = *angarakṣ*]
- amtu* (91-23)—same as *antu* See above
- aribhodhi* (92-7)—ocean, s.n.sg nom [SLW *ambodhi*]
- Ayyapadetanum* (91-19 to 20) s.p.m.sg nom *Ayyappa* > *Ayyapa* by simpl *Ayya* < *arya* *appa* < *atma* (GOKI) *Ayyapade tam* (91-19-20)
- aynurum* (57-3)—five-hundred, s.n.g acc *aynurum* > *aynurum* by adding an epenthetic vowel *i* for *ay* see *aydu* for *ayunum* see below Cf also *aymattal* (78-7) *aydu* becomes *ayi* in compounds, acc *aynurutari* (108-10)
- aymattal* (78-7)—5 matters s.n.g nom See *mattal*
- Aycannu* (82-32 to 33) s.p.m.sg nom < *Aycanna* < *Adityanna*?
- aydi* (60-7)—having accepted (or obtained) adv pp of *aydu*—to obtain, reach (KIT)
- *cf *eydi*—adv pp of *eydu* (also *aydu*)—to get to go (GOKI) *aydutan* (72-28), adj s.m.sg nom
- aydu* (86-13 100-12 109-10)—five *aydum* (29-16 28-24 3-4 47-5 49-5 51-8 105-7) *aydu* + *um* (um conj suff) [T *eindu anju* M *anju* Tel *aidu* Tu *aidu*]
- a(ʔe)ydutan* (72-28)—he who gets or obtains, adj s.m.sg nom *ayduta*—fit p of *aydu* (also *eydu*)—to get obtain See *aydi* above
- aynurutam* (108-10)—five hundred s.n.g acc. *ay* + *nur* + *um* + *am* (*m* > *i*) See *aynurum* above
- ayattaydu* (99-13)—fifty five num adj
- ayattatutarum* (89-12)—56 people refers to *mahajaram* num adj \K *ayattatu mandu* or *janatu*
- ayattaradu* (73-16 to 17)—fifty two *aya* [It *eradam*] (72-20)
- ayattalu* (3-4 93-11)—fifty [T *ambadu* Te *imbhadi*]
- ayadimbara* (97-28)—of the fifty (*mahajanas*)—Appellative noun of no nom *ayadimbarum* (97-8-15)—50 people
- aridatjurkke* (92-56)—fulness of knowledge
- aritada*—gen sg of *arita*—knowledge vbl noun < *ari*—to know past 3 m. pl—*aridat* (92-15) pres. 1 sg neg—*ariye* (92-13) [T *ariru* (< *ari* to know) M *ariru* Te *etuka*—knowledge *aritada*—N.K. *arkeya*]
- aridar* (92-15)—have known, past 3 m. pl of *ari* to know \K *aritaru* *aridukondaru* (*aridukondaru* *gottun aridukondaru*) [T *aridar* M *arinnar* See *aridatjurkke* above]
- ariye* (92-10-13)—I do not know or see neg, 1st sg m of *ari*—to know See *aridatjurkke* [T *ariyen* M *ariya*]
- Arakulitayana* (70-27) of *Arakuli* s.p.m.sg gen
- Arakellara* (18-5) of *Arakellar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen.
- Arattigal arasar* (31-4 to 5)—chief of *Arattigal* s.p.m.sg nom for *arasar* See *arasa* below
- Arabaddagiyara* (60-9)—of *Arabaddagiyar* s.p.m. pl (hon) gen Cf *Aravaddagiyara* (61-10) *v* > *b* in *Arabaddagiyara*
- arasa* (30-4-6)—king s.m.sg nom other forms *arasanu* (49-6) nom pl—*arasat* (22-2 31-4 to 5) acc sg—*arasanam* (70-18) dat pl *arasargge* (97-10) gen sg—*arasana* (70-16) gen pl *arasata* (57-3) *arasata* (13-1 to 2) fem *arasi* (63-5) T *aracan*—7th—s.n. king—K P CALDWELL and KITTEL derive *arasa* from *skt raja*, NARASIMHA treats it as a N.V. (GOKI) It may be suggested that since *ara* means 'virtue righteousness, dharma' (T *aram* Cf *kan aravarige*), *arasa* may mean one who has or protects virtue or dharma i.e. a king [T *arasan nasan* M *araca* Te *arasi* Tu *arasi* See KLISI EI VII App p 1 (GOKI)]
- arasana* (70-16)—of the king s.m.g gen See *arasa*
- arasanam* (70-18)—king s.m.g See *arasa*
- arasanu* (49-6) *arasan* + *u* Same as *arasan* See above
- arasat* (22-2 31-4 to 5)—king s.m. pl (hon) nom See *arasa* [T *arasi arajar*]
- arasata* (57-3 61-1 3 65-1-22) of the king s.m. pl (hon.) gen See *arasa*
- arasata* (13-1 to 2 54-3 59-14 63-6 to 7) same as *arasata*
- arasargge* (97-10)—to the king s.m. pl (hon.) dat See *arasa*
- arasi* (63-5)—queen s.f.sg nom. [According to KIT *arasi* is from *skt rajni* T *arasi*]
- Arusada* (27-3)—of *Arura* s.p.m.g gen. hiatus is retained here
- aridu* (92-30 to 37 108-33)—having cut adv pp of *ari*—to cut [N.K. *haridu* T *aridu* M *ari*—to cut. (*aridat*—weapon for reaping corn)]
- arulanam* (108-27, 104-18)—a kind of tax

- s.n.sg.nom *arupanam* (6 paṇas?) cf *amka*
tanam above
- arkarimadam* (92-8)—with love s.n.sg instr
 < *aḷkarimadam* [Nk. *akkarayinda putiyin*
da M. *aḷuma*—affection. Te *akkara* af-
 fection, love. T *akkarai*]
- argghisi* (92-24)—having performed *arghya*
 adv pp of *argghisu* to perform *arghya* Cf
Argghyatirthadoḷ (92-72)
- Argghyatirthadaḷ* (92-72) at the holy place
 where *arghya* is given later restricted to
 the place Prayaga only s.n.sg.loc [SLW
tiṭṭha for *tirtha* in *GOKI*]
- arcisi* (92-72)—having worshipped. adv pp
 of *arcisu*—to worship [SLW *arc*—to wor-
 ship T *arccanai seydu arcikka* (*GOKI*)
 M *arccicu* Te *arcicu* (*GOKI*)]
- aritham* (92-56)—subject s.n.sg.nom
 [SLW]
- arilha śastr-anekam* (92-54)—series of works
 on polity s.n.sg.acc. [SLW]
- ardda kkaṇḍuga* (49-12)—half *kaṇḍuga* s.n.
 sg.nom [SLW *arḍha kaṇḍuga* *kk* is
 probably due to the accent on the preced-
 ing syllable]
- alli* (92-41)—there adv of place also when
 did in (67-8) *bandalli* when he had
 come, where it is a loc. past position. (Cf
besageyalli in *GOKI*) loc. inst. *allinda*
 (63-5) *allim* (63-6) loc. gen. *alliya* (92-
 30) emphasis *alliye* (92-74)
- allinda* (63-6)—from there. adv of place
 instr of *alli* See *alli*
- allim* (63-6)—same as *allinda*
- alliya* (92-30 39 40 51 54)—of that place
 adv of place gen of *alli* See *alli*
- alliye* (92-74)—there only *alliye* (empha-
 tic) See *alli*
- avagaham* (92-30)—dive s.n.sg.acc. [SLW
 plunging or diving into bathing (*Kir*)]
- avange* (44-9)—to him pron 3 m.sg dat of
avan—he also Rem Dem Pron. [M K
avage NK *avange* (collq *avaga*) See
avan T *avanukku* (T *avan*—8th— he—
 K.P) M *avanna* Te *vaniki*]
- avanatālam* (92-7)—earth s.n.sg.nom [SLW]
- avanisvara* (92-4)—of rulers adj.s.m.pl.gen
 [SLW]
- avara* (39-4 44-11 54-4 58-3)—his pron 3
 pl (hon.) m.gen of *avar*—they *avara*—
 their in (108-29) Other form *avara* (4-4)
 distributive—*avaratara* (108-21) instr
avarim (58-3) dat *avarige* (18-9) [T
avarudaiya avaradu (T *avar*—8th—hon.
 sg K.P) M *avarude* Te *vari*]
- avaravara* (108-21)—theirs respectively, of
 their own distributive pron 3 pl m.gen
 See *avara*
- avara* (4-4 5 39-2 to 3 44-3 53-35)—same
 as *avara* See above
- avarim* (58-3 94-7)—after him pron 3 pl
 (hon.) m instr of *avar* See *avara* [T
avaral M *avaral* Te *varice variceta*]
- avarige* (18-9 108-19,20)—to them pron 3
 pl m dat of *avar* See *avara* [Nk. *ava*
rige T *avarukku* M *avarukku* T *variki*
vandiraku]
- asvamedhāda* (16-14 17-15 71-21 78-10)—
 of horse-sacrifice. s.n.sg.gen. Other form—
asvamedada (18-10) [SLW]
- asvaratham* (10-5 to 6)—horse chariot. s.n.
 sg.acc. [SLW]
- aṣṭabalamanna* (37-4)—eight fold force s.n.
 sg.acc. Cf *aṣṭaguna* (17-15)—above where
aṣṭa > *aṣṭa*
- aṣṭa satam* (4-8)—eight hundred num adj
 qualifying *kṣetram*
- asahayasahasam* (105-3)—he who is dar-
 ing even without companions. adj.s.m.sg
 nom [SLW]
- asamedhāda* (18-10)—same as *asamedhāda*
 See above.
- ahitam* (5-13)—harm s.n.sg nom (or acc.?)
 [SLW]
- Ahrajāṅgam* (92-37)—for snake king s.m.sg
 dat. [SLW]
- ahiton* (27-9)—he who destroys. adj.s.m.sg
 from *ahita*—pres p of *ah*—to destroy
 Other forms—*ahitam* (29-10) *ahitam* (40-4
 to 5) *ahidatam* (97-20) *ahidunṭavam* (72-
 28) *ahidukandatam* (94-27) *ahidon* (4-9)
ahidam (93-17) *ahidon* (68-7) pl *ahivarum*
 (101-14) *ahivar* (20-8) *ahivon* (6-5) *ah*
vor (42-6) *ahivon* (49-11) adv pp—*ahidu*
 (15-11) d pp *ahida* (16-16) past 3 sg
 m *ahidam* (109-21) *ahidom* (83-12 to 13)
 inf—*ahiyal* (71-21) *ahiyē* (101-14 to 15)
 [T and M *ah*—to destroy (T *ah*—8th
 —v.b destroy—K.P) vbl noun—*ahivu*
 in *urahimol* (21-3)]
- ahitom* (29-10)—same as *ahiton* Possibly
ahitom > *ahitom* > *ahitam*
- ahittom* (45-4 to 5) (< *ahittam*) same as
ahiton
- ahida* (16-16 17-17 18-19 72-29 77-10 11-12
 82-39 to 40 89-16 94-28 97-22 100-16
 101-16 108-37)—that which is destroyed
 d pp of *ah*—to destroy See *ahiton* above.
 [T *ahinda* M *ahinna*]
- ahidam* (109-21)—destroyed. past 3 m.sg of
ah—to destroy See *ahiton* [T *ahittam* M
ahinnam]

- alidatāi* (97 20)—he who destroys. *adj s m.sg.nom* See *alittan*.
- alidu* (15 11 73 22 97 15)—having destroy ed. *adv pp of alī—to destroy* See *alittan* [T *alittu* (cl) M *alinnu*]
- alidunī* [a]tāi (72 28)—whosoever enjoys by destroying *adj s m.sg.nom of alidun—alidu + un* to enjoy by destroying *alidu*—*adv pp un* to eat or enjoy See *alittan*.
- alidukonḍatam* (94 27)—he who destroys i.e. destroyer *adj s.m.sg nom from alidukoj—(alidu—adv pp) koj—to take* (see below) See *alittan*.
- alidon* (4 9 7 5 30 11 34-6 61 13 to 14 53 9 68-6)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom. from alida—pp of alī—to destroy* Probably *alittan > aliton > aliton > alidon* See *alittan* *gensg alidona* (2 51 to 52) *alidana* (74 19) [T *alidon*]
- alidon* (73 22)—destroyed, past 3 *m.sg of alī to destroy* Same as *alidam* (109-21) *Other form *alidom* (83-12 to 13) See *alittan*
- alidona* (2 51 to 52)—of the destroyer *adj s m.sg gen of alidon* See *alidon alittan*
- alidona* (74 19)—same as *alidona*
- alidoni* (83 11 12 to 13)—same as *alidon* (73 22)
- alidom* (93-17, 108-36 109-20)—destroyer *adj s same as alidon* (4 9)
- alidon* (68-7)—same as *alidon* (4 9) Probably *alittan > aliton > alidon*
- alīyal* (71 21)—to destroy *inf of alī—to destroy* See *alittan*
- alīye* (101 14 to 15)—to destroy *inf of alī—to destroy* See *alittan alīyal* T *alīya* M *alīyāre alīye*
- alīyārum* (101 14)—*alīyār + um* (conj suff) —the destroyers. *adj s.m.pl nom. from alīyā—ft p of alī—to destroy* See *alittan* Probably *alīyār* (20-8) is ancient *> alīyār* *alīyār* (20-8) same as *alīyār* T *alīppār* Possibly *alīppār > alīpār > alīyār*
- alīyon* (6-5 9-8 to 9 16-5)—destroyer *adj s m.sg nom from alīyā—ft p. of alī—to destroy* See *alittan*
- alīyār* (42-6)—same as *alīyār* T *alīppār* (ancient)
- alīyon* (49-11) same as *alīyan* (6-5) prob earlier form
- algu* (108-2)—having put down *adv pp. of algu—to put down, algu—to be dissolved, to decay* (h. r.)
- aladu* (60-12)—having measured, *adv pp. of alē—to measure*. Cf *alatan* *vb noun.* (92-4) T *aladu* (*alāu*—8th—s.n. counting—h.p.) M *alannu*
- alankaramuman* (92 46 to 47)—elegance *s n.sg acc* [SLW *alankara alarikaram + um + an*]
- alatan* (92 4)—the measure (of greatness superiority) *s n.sg acc vb noun from alē—to measure*. See *aladu* (60-12) [T *alatai* M *alavu* Te *alavu*—strength also *lavu* (K. r.)]
- alidu* (92 93)—having destroyed, for *alidu* [for *l*]
- alipade* (92 72)—without causing to destroy *neg adv p of alipu—to cause to destroy* < *alī—to destroy*
- A
- a* (39-5 60-4 7 61 12 62 2 71 10 72 25 92 25 26.35 73 94 5 9 10 96 8 102 2)—that *adj denoting remoteness being a substitute for adu—i* (GOKI)
- Akkakaniḥa* (27 2)—of *Akkakaniḥa* *s pr m.sg gen*
- aga* (33-4)—then. *adv of time* [M *appol* Te *appuḍu*]
- agada* (108-27)—that which does not become *neg pp of agu—to become* See *akkum* [T *agada* M *agada*]
- agamajnar* (92 48)—learned in the *Agamas* *adj s.m.pl nom* [SLW]
- agaram* (92-59)—home *s n.sg nom.* [T *aga ram* M. *akara* Cf Skt *akara*]
- Agali* (53 5)—name of a place *s pr n.sg nom.* (in form acc. in meaning)
- agi* (67-3 6 72 24 25.27 73-20 79-3 90-11 91 38.41 46 92 24 38.59 69 108-14 19 22-29)—having become *adv pp of agu—to be come* See *akkum* [T *agi* (T *ak* *ay*—7th.—from *aku* become—K P) M *ayi*]
- age* (73-19 82-9 to 10 84 3 91 10 92 10 93 8 94 18 95-8 100-12 101-4 to 5 105-5 108-23)—when became *inf of agu—to become* (acc. to GOKI *adv pp of agu + e*) See *akkum* [T M *aga* (also M *agate age*)]
- Angaja komarange* (61 7)—to *Angaja koma ra* *s pr m.sg dat* [SLW *kamara* < *kumara* (here *u* > *a*)]
- Angatan* (61 9)—*s pr s.m. acc.*
- Angata singa* (61-3)—*s pr m.sg nom* [SLW *singa* < *singha* < *simha*]
- Acapayyanur* (97-6 12)—*s pr m.sg nom* Possibly *Acce + appa + ayya* or *Aca* may be from *Ayca* See *Ayca garuṇḍa* *Ayca garuṇḍa*.
- acata yavasthi* (2-5)—social constitution.

- s.g.sg.nom [SLW] *vṛatāsīs* for *vṛatas* the
- ācārya* (8-7)—of the *Ācārya* s.m.sg.gen. [SLW Skt. *ācārya* Pkt *acaria*—a guru, a title of the learned men a conductor of religious ceremonies. Now the surname of the followers of Mādhvacārya and Rāmānujacārya in South India (See Palla vacarī in GOKI)]
- aduia* (92-3)—calumniating ft. p of *adu*—to abuse calumniate (Kṛ) *adu* means also to play adj s.m.pl.loc. *adutarai* (92-44) [T *adukinra* M *adum*]
- adutarai* (92-44)—among players (of dice) adj s.m.pl.loc. from *adutar* < *aduia*—ft.p. of *adu*—to play See *aduia* (92-3) [T *adu*—to play to dance M *ajakar*—dancers Te *adusari*]
- aneyam* (108-33)—order s.n.sg. acc. *ane*—t.bh. of *apne* command (Kṛ) > *apna* T *ana*—order M *ana*—oath. Te. *ana*]
- Āṇḍugya* (60-13)—of *Āṇḍu* (name of place) s.p.r.n.sg. gen. cf. *Āṇḍugya* in GOKI
- ala* (67-13 70-8)—he. pro 3 sg. (hon.) m. nom. also rem. dem. pron. Other form *alam* (94-11) [Te. *ataḍu atanḍu*] instr. *atanḍan* (94-7 to 8) dat.—*atange* (74-12) gen. *alama* (72-22)
- atange* (74-12)—to him pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. dat. of *ala*
- atana* (72-22 94-69) *atamna* (94-12)—his. pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. gen. of *ala* See *ala* [Te. *atani*]
- atanḍan* (94-7 to 8)—by him. pron 3 sg. (hon.) m. instr. of *ala* [See *ala*]
- atam* (94-11)—same as *ala* [See above]
- ada* (61-9 92-234 94-8 108-26-28) that had become d.p.p. of *a(gu)*—to become See *akkum* [T *ana* M *aya* Te. *ayina* (Tam. *ahiya*—8th—h. P)]
- adan* (64-11)—became past 3 msg. of *agu*—to become See *akkum* [T *anan* M *ayan* Te. *ayyenu*]
- adar* (92-65)—became. past 3 m.pl. of *agu*—to become. See *akkum* [T *anar* M *āyar*]
- Āditya bhāṭarage* (3-3)—to the revered *Āditya* s.m.sg.dat. [SLW *bhāṭara* < *bhāṭara*]
- Āditya armarasar* (108-11)—king *Āditya* varma s.p.r.m.pl. (hon.) nom. LW. for *ara* sar see *arasa* Probably *Āditya arma* < *Ādityavarma* by simpl.
- Ādityavaram(mu)m* (73-19)—*Āditya aram* + *um* *Āditya aram* (91-10 92-2 97-5 104-10)—Sunday s.n.sg. nom. [SLW] synonyms—
- Ravivara, Bhanuvāra, N.h. Coll. *Āyṭvara* (slang—*Āyṭara*) *Āditya aradandu* (96-6), —on Sunday
- ado[n]* (96-25)—became. past 3 msg. of *agu*—to become. See *akkum*
- adom* (71-22)—same as *adon*.
- anesumam* (108-4) elephant. s.n.sg. (pl. in sense) acc. *ane* + *y* + *um* + *am*
- ane vedā(da)ngam* (97-1)—for *anes eḍamgam* a very marvel in controlling elephants s.n.sg. nom. *vedengam*—marvel *vedangu* [N.h. *bedagu* Te. *bedagu* *Bedagutanamu*]
- an* (92-12)—1 pron. 1 sg. nom. oblique *en* used also as gen. [N.h. *nanu* T *yan nan* M *nan yan* (GOKI) Te. *nenu enu*]
- aplada* (48-2)—(?)
- abharamam* (92-24-50)—ornament s.n.sg. nom. [SLW]
- abhyasissuva[r]* (92-55)—they practise vb ft. 3 pl. ro. of *abhyasisu* < *abhyasa*—practice [SLW]
- ani* (92-10)—same as *an*
- Amaccar* (25-4 to 5)? s.p.r.m.pl. (hon.) nom. < *amalyar*?
- aya* (*siddh*) (104-16) *ayam* (*siddh*) (97-9-13 to 14) (fixed) contribution s.o. sg. nom.
- ayalaran* (*saran*) (92-5)—those that come for (protection) adj. s.m.pl. acc. [SLW]
- Āyca-gaunda Karmayyam* (108-17) s.p.r.m. sg. nom. *gavunda* O.K. *Gamunda* > *Gauṇḍa* > *gavunda* > *gavuda* > *gaṇḍa* [N.h. *gaṇḍa*—the headman of a village or chief officer T *Kaundar*—life takers *Kaundar*—a caste, Tu. *gaṇḍa*—the chief officer of a village a good caste of peasants. T *Kaundikar*—workers in skins as shoemakers Skt. *Kaunṭikah*—one whose business is to catch the birds etc.—a butcher Mar.—*gamaḍa* probably *gama unda*—the en. joyer of a village *gamunda* seems to be a contamination between the earlier *kaun'ar* and the later *gaṇḍa* In N.h. *gaṇḍa* is used also in the sense of an idiot and a fool (It comes from *Gramajiddha* > *Gamaḍa* > *Gamaunda* > *Gamunda* It may also be a LW. of Pkt. *gamauḍa* *gama ḍa*—the head of the village (*gamaḍa*—small village) (prakṛta śabda mahāmāva p. 367) It is also possible to derive the word from Skt. *grama kuṭa*] nom. m.pl.—*gaṇḍugala* (108-28 to 29) gen. pl.—*gavundugala* (108-21) *gavundara* (108-22) see *gamunda* (97-6) below (See GOKI Index—*Edeyagamundarum*) *Kannayyam* may be from *kṛṣṇayyam* Skt. *Kṛṣṇa* Pkt.

kanha Cf. *Kannaiyalāl*, etc. T. *Kannan*, see *Kannaran* below. *Ayca-* cf. *Ācappayya*.
Aycana gāruṇḍan (93-8)—spr m sg nom [SLW]. *Aycanna* > *Aycana*—for *gāvundan*, see *Ayca-gāvunda Kannayyan* above gen. *Aycanana* (93-16).
Aycanana (93-16)—of *Aycana* spr. m sg gen.
Ayca-seṭṭi (108-14 to 15) spr.m.sg nom. (qualifies *seṭṭiyargam*) [SLW] *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin*—head of merchant guild In Kan—*a* merchant Cf. *Aneseṭṭiya* in *GOKI*
Ayṭarmayyan (108-16)—spr m sg nom
āyṭu (92-16-65-66)—has become past 3 n sg of *ā(gu)*—to become, see *akkum* [T. *āyirru*, M. *āyirru*, *āyi*]
āru (60-11, 71-13, 93-11-12-13, 97-14, 104-18)—*siv* num adj becomes *aru* in compound words. *Gangarusāsānam* (53-4 to 5) *tombhallarusāsānam*, *āruvanam* (108-26)—*six paṇas*?
Āralūra (27-7)—of *Āralur* spr n sg gen
āraṇeyā (67-1 to 2)—sixth num. adj < *āru* “*six*.” r > r.
ārameyoḥ (92-31)—in the grove s n g sg loc [SLW (Skt *ārāmam*) *ārame*—a grove in the outskirts of a town (Kṛt)].
āru (101-14)—whoever *āru* inter. pron. m.pl nom *ār um* (89-17), loc. *ārolu* (97-27), nom *ār* (67-13), dat. *ārge* (92-36) N.K. *yāru*, base—*ā*? Cf. *āvan*, *āvudu* [T. *yār*, *ār* (GOKI), M. *ār*, *evār*, Te. *evāru*, *eiāru*, *eviāru*, *evāru*, Tu. *eru*]
ārolu (97-27)—in whom inter. pron 3 m pl loc. of *ār*—who See *āru*
ār (67-13, 92-2-11-32-41, 108-34)—who inter. pron 3 m pl nom See *āru* m sg—*āvan* (45-4), n sg—*āvudu* (85-10).
ārge (92-26)—to whom inter. pron 3 m pl dat See *āru* [T. *yārukku*, M. *ārkkū*, *eiārkkū*, Te. *evārkkil*].
āradhiyim (105-4 to 5)—from the limits s n sg (pl. sense), instr. [SLW].
ārppar (92-11)—are able, vb ft 3 m, pl of *ārppu*—to be able (see *Smd.*) see *ārppu*—ability vb noun below. [T. *ārpu*—to be able, *āṭṭal*—strength].
ārppu (92-60)—ability, strength vb noun from *ārppu*—to be able See *ārppar*, *ārppu*—might, force (Kṛt).
āraṇam (92-5, 32)—ever adv. of time N. K. *yāiāṇalū*. [O.K. *ā* N. K. *yā*, cf. *āru*—*yāru*, *āvan*—*yāvanu*, *āvudu*—*yāvudu* etc. Te. *eppuḍun*]
āran (45-4)—who inter. pron. 3 m sg nom See *āru*, *ār*. N.K. *yāvanu*, see *āvaṇam* n sg

—*āvudu*. [T. *yāvan*, M. *evan*, Te. *evaḍu*, *evvaḍu*, *evvanḍu*, *evandu*].
āmantajadol (92-47)—on the surface of the earth. s n sg loc [SLW]—*tala* for *tala*.
āvans (92-34-52)—having surrounded or overcast. adv pp of *āvansu* to surround, to cover, join closely (Kṛt).
āvudu (85-10, 94-22, 101-9)—which what. inter. pron n sg nom see *āru*, *ār*, *āvan*, *āvaṇam*. [N.K. *yāvadu*, T. *yāvadu*, *yādu*, M. *endū*, Te. *ēdū* *edī*, *eddi*]
āvan ānum (3-5)—whoever, inter. pron 3 m sg nom [T. *yāvan-ānum* N.K. *yāvanāda rū* In the Mysore colloquial language in the parts bordering Telugu districts, the form ‘*yāvanā*’ is still used in the sense of ‘whoever’]
āsamudraparyanta (93-4 to 5)—as far as the ocean adv of place.
Āṣvayujāda (104-9 to 10) of *Āṣvayuja* (month) s n sg gen [SLW].
Āsand (39-5)—name of a place. spr n sg. nom (in form acc in sense).
āsamudrānta (60-2)—as far as the sea adv. of place. see *āsamudraparyanta* above
Āhavamallādēvara (107-3)—of *Āhavamallā dēvar* s pr m pl (hon) gen nom *Āhavamallādēvar* (108-2) [SLW].
āha[pa](ra)ra(nga)duḥ (15-6)—on the stage of battle s n sg loc [SLW].
āhāradānam (92-23)—gift of food s n sg acc [SLW]
āhāra-dhāniyam (92-40)—a reflectory, s n sg nom [SLW] *-dhāni* ‘a receptacle (Kṛt) cf. *Attardāni*, *pannirdāni* (gulāba-dāni) etc.
āldāta (74-12) for *ahdāta*—destroyer. See *āḥṭān*
āḥṭe (2-12)—for *āḥṭe* (I—mistake for I)—rule vbl noun from *āj*—to rule See *ājuttu*. *āḥṭe* below. [T. *ājukai*, M. *ājuke*, Te. *āḥka*—ruler (< *āḥu*—to rule)].
āldam (99-12)—ruled past, 3 m sg of *āj*—to rule. I mistake for I [T. M. *ājṇapan* see *ājuttu* below].
āḥa (51-2 to 3)—while was ruling Same as *āḥe* below.
āḥigeye (55-2)—while ... ruling inf of *āj*—key—to rule. See *ājuttu*, *āḥe*, *āḥa*
āḥu (12-2, 54-4, 64-3, 65-6)—*āj*-u See *āj* below.
ājuttu (44-6, 72-23, 80-4, 85-9, 91-19, 95-9, 96-5 97-3, 105-5)—while ruling pres adv. p. of *āj*—to rule. Other forms—*ājuttu* (76-6), *ājuttam* (104-13-14, 108-10), *ājuttum* (60-3, 72-22, 73-19, 74-8). Inf—*āḥe* (2-24).

- aḷgeye* (55 2) *aḷa* (51 2 to 3) adv pp—
aḷdu (84 5) d pp.—*aḷda* (70-8) past 3
 m sg.—*aḷdam* (99-12) pl.—*aḷdar* (94 7)
 vb noun.—*aḷke* (2 12) adj p m sg.—*aḷdata*
 (70-8) ft. p.—*aḷia* (49 6) [T *al* (8th)
 rule.—K P M Tu. *aḷ*—to rule Te *elu*
 —to rule (GOKI)]
aḷutu (76-6)—same as *aluttu*—*it* > *i*
Ālupendra paramesvara adhirajarajan (18-2
 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Ālurakheḍam aru sastranuman (60-3)—*Āluva*
kheda six thousand s n sg acc [NW +
 LW]
Āluvarasar (18-5)—s pr m plu (hon)
 nom Cf *Aluvarasar* in GOKI
ale (2-24 22 2 39-5 51-3 53 5 54 4 57 4
 58-2 60-2 61 2 62 2 71 6 93-5 7 99 5)—
 while was ruling inf of *aḷ*—to rule
 See *aluttu* [M *alove* Te *elan*]
aḷ (39-4)—servant See *alu* [T *al* Te. *alu*
 —woman]
al al (33 5)—who ever inter (rel) pron
 3 m sg nom Cf *alorānum*—above
alke (2-45)—rule vb noun of *al*—to rule See
aluttu alke
alda (70 8 92 26 27)—that was ruled d pp
 of *al*—to rule See *aluttu* [T M *anda*]
aldar (94 7)—ruled past 3 m pl of *al*—
 to rule See *aluttu* [T M *andar*]
aldu (84-5 92 34-40 102 9)—having ruled
 adv pp of *al*—to rule See *aluttu* [N
 K *al* T M *anḍu*]
aḷdata (70-8)—ruler adj s m sg nom from
aḷda—d pt of *al* to rule See *aluttu*
aḷva (49 6 71 9 19)—ruling ft p of *al*—to
 rule See *aluttu* [T *alum* M *alum* Te
elu]
aḷandu (39-4)—at the time of ruling *aḷa*
andu See *aluttu* (N K *aḷutaga*)

I

- i* (35 7 74 11 82 24)—thus pron adj denot
 ing proximity T
ikkade (86-14)—without laying down, neg
 inf of *ikku*—to lay down also to abandon
 (GOKI) [O K *ikku* N K *ikku* T
irakkade irakku—to let down to put Tu
ikku—to abandon adv pp *ikku* (67 9 10)
 See *ikku* in GOKI]
ikkai (mepp-) (67 9 to 10)—having approved
 adv pp of *ikku*
iffu (89 9)—having placed adv pp of *idu*
 —to place orig *id + tu* (adv pp suff) >
if + tu > *if + tu* > *iffu* past 3 m sg
 —*iffom* (94 26) [Tam *iffu* (7th)—

- having assigned—K P Cf *kodu koffu*
bidu biḷḷu suḍu suḷḷu etc T M *iffu*]
iffam (94-26)—placed, past 3 m sg *id(u)*
 —to place See *iffu*
idegala (92-37)—of forms? s n pl gen [T
idarkal—hips M *ida*—the space between]
itta (7-3 23-6)—that which was given d pp
 of *i*—to give adv pp —*ittu* (9-6) adj
 s n sg acc —*ittudam* (90-12) *itta*—re
 placed in N K by *koffa* neg pres 1 m
 sg *syen* (96-8) [T *inda* (*inta* *iyula*
 (8th)—K P) *itta* Te *iccina*]
ittu (9-6 92 16 94 38)—having given adv
 pp of *i*—to give See *itta* N K *koffu*
 [T *indu* (*ittu* (8th) having given K P)
 Te, *icci*]
ittudam (90-12)—the gift, adj s n sg acc
 from *ittudu* < *itta*—pp of *i*—to give. See
itta See also *ittodan ittodu* in GOKI re
 placed in N K by *koffaddammu* [T in
dadu]
ida (17 14 43 12 61 12 75 6)—thus prox
 dem. pron 3 n sg acc of *idu*—thus proba
 bly n of *idan* (< *idan*) might have dis
 appeared Other forms *ida* (17 10) *idau*
 (16 13) *idam* (2 50) *idan* (3 5) *idon*
 (24 10) *idon* (30-18) nom sg —*idu*
 (2 10) dat sg —*idarkke* (50-7) *idakke*
 (25-4) *idarge* (59 16) *idake* (53-8) gen
 sg —*idara* (29-5) instr pl —*ivarim* (97
 14) nom pl *ivu* (21-5) See *idu* below
idarkke (50-7 51 10)—to this prox dem
 pron n sg dat of *idu*—thus Other forms
idakke (25-4 82-36 83 10 11) < *idarkke*
idarge (59-16) < *idarkke* < *idarkke* *idake*
 (53-8) < *idakke* See *ida* [T *idarkke*
idarkku M *itunnu* Te. *diniki* See *idake*
 in GOKI]
idan (16-13 15 17 16 42 6 45-4 51 13 53 9
 60-14 72-28 73 22 74 12 77 10 83 11
 92 73 93 17 97 16 101 14 108-36 109-20)
 —this prox dem pron 3 sg n acc. See
ida
idam (2 50 89 17 15 14 78-10 92 17)—same
 as *idan*
idara (29-5)—of this, its. prox dem pron
 n sg gen of *idu*—tu See *ida idu* [N K
idara T *idan* gen.]
ida (17 10 18-10 16)—thus prox dem pron
 n sg acc poss bly from *idan* with the na
 sal dropped. See *ida*
idan (3-5 4 9 6-5 7 7 5 9-8 23 10 34-8
 46-34 68-5 to 6)—same as *idan* See *ida*
 [T *idan*]
idirggonḍu (60-9)—having come forth to
 meet adv pp of *idirgol*—to come forth

- to meet receive *idīr koḷ* (*k > g*) *idīr*—
infront. *edīr* (NK, *eduru*) cf *in > en*
* *kīdu > kedu* See *edīrcc* (84 9) for *Koḷ*
see below The use of this word *idīr* *ggoḷ*
is now restricted to ceremonial occasions
where one party receives another So in
terms of Semantics, there is counteraction
See *idīr* in *idīr-age* (92-10) [T *edīr* *ggon*
du M *edīrēḷḷu* Te *edūrkon*]
- idīr* (92-10)—in front adv of place See
idīr *gandu*
- idu* (2 10 16-11 12 17 14 23 9 44-13 66-10)
—this prox dem pron n sg nom See
ida [T *idu* M *idu* Te *idī*]
- iduve* (108-25) this itself *idu v e* (empha-
tic) See *ida* [Cf *aduve*]
- idon* (30 18)—thus prox dem pron n sg
acc see *ida*
- idon* (24-10)—same as *idon*
- i(rin)uṛa* (23 8 to 9)—two-hundred. num
adj s n sg gen qualifying *melum* < *ir*
nura by assimilation Cf *innurutarum*
(92 59) N K *innuru eraḷu nuru* [T
innuru]
- inītaru* (20)—?
- inūm* (3 4)—this much adv of quantity
Cf *inībarum* (94 21) *inū* (20-6) *anū*
(49-7) [Te. *inīta*—this much]
- inībarum* (94 21)—of these am pl gen *inī*
bara + um (conj suff) < *inītar* Cf *sa*
sīrutar N K *iṣṣu janāra māndiya* See
inūm (3-4)
- Indaballiyatan* (62-3)—he of *Indaball* s m
sg nom
- Indara* (78 3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW
Indra > Indara with an epenthetic vowel
a Cf *Indrana* Indaran below]
- inū* (20-6 32-4 to 5 51 8 67 13 75-7 92 2
14 63 71 94 21 96-24 100-15 102 18 108-
15 16 17)—in this manner adv of manner
See *inūm* (3 4) Cf *anū* (49 7) above
N K *hiḷe hiḷa* (colloq) [M *innane* Te.
iṣṣu iṣṣu iṣṣu]
- Indrana* (61 5)—of *Indra* s pr m sg gen
SLW Cf nom *Indara* (78-3 to 4) *In*
daran (94 11) *Indaranam* (78-6) *Indan*
(94-38) Other form with the epenthetic
vowel—*Indarana* (94 11)
- Indaran* (94 11)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
Indran See *Indara* *Indrana* *Indaran +*
um (conj suff) (78-6)
- Indran* (94 38)—same as *Indaran*
- Indratmajam* (94-37)—*Indra* s son. adj s m
sg nom [SLW]
- ippatta arane* (48-2)—twenty sixth. num
adj n sg *ippatta* < *ippatta arane* < *ara*
ne—ordinal from *aṭṭu*—six [T *irupatt arā*
adu irupatt-aram]
- ibhāpārmateyoḷ* (92 9)—(in the) wealth of
elephants. adj s n sg loc [SLW *paṇṇa*
ṭṭi]
- Ingalisara* (69 17)—*Ingalisar* s pr n sg nom.
(dat. in sense) *isara* < *isara* < *isvara*
[Pkt *isara issara*]
- indrajaladoḷ* (92 42)—in jugglery s n sg
loc [SLW]
- iridu* (21 4 46 2 54 5 62-6 68 3 94 38 to
39)—having struck or perced adv pp of
ir—to pierce past 3 m sg —*iridon*
(94-37) inf *iryal* (67 10) *ir* > *eri* in
eridu (11 17 to 19) *eriven* (61 9) [T
eridu T *eri* (8th)—vb conquer throw
attack, plough —K P]
- iridon* (94 37)—pierced. past 3 m sg of
ir—to pierce See *iridu* (21 4)
- iriva kannaram* (94 12) s pr sg nom [LW
(*Kannaram*)]
- irida* (*negaiḍ*) (94 10)—(who) was d pp
of *ir*—to be adv pp —*iridu*
- iridu* (80-5)—having been adv pp of *ir*—
to be. *ḷ* for *r* See *ire* below [T *irundu*
M *iranni*]
- iryal* (67 10)—to spear inf of *ir*—to strike
See *iridu* above < *iryal* by syncope
of *i* N K *iriyuvadake* Colloquial
iriyoke [T *eriyā*]
- irakṣiccūdon* (49-10)—he who protects. adj
s m sg nom [SLW *irakṣiccida*—pp of
irakṣicu < *rakṣicu rakṣisu*—to protect. T
irakṣittavan *iraccittavan* M. *rakṣidava* Te.
rakṣicu—to protect]
- ire* (72-18.22 73 15 17 19 74 5 80-2 to 5
81 23 83 3 85-7 87 3 88-3 89 10 90-5
92 17.58.63 84-2 19 96-5 9 96 5 22 97-3 8
100 3 101 7 104 7 9 13 105-5 107-4 108-
5 10)—while was inf of *ir*—to be.
pp—*irida* (94-10) *irdda* (92 27) adv pp
iridu (80-5) past 3 m pl *irddar* (92 61)
ft p *irppa* (92 6) vb ft m pl —*irppar*
(92 35) vb ft 3 n sg —*irppudu* (92-47)
ft p—*irpputa* (92 29) absolute form *irke*
(81 5) N K *irali*
- irke* (84-5)—while was absolute constr
See *ire* Cf *akke* [T *irukka* M *irkke*
irkkate]
- innurutarum* (92-59 61 63 65 66 69)—the
two-hundred people. s m pl appellative
noun of number assimilation is not yet
full here, later it > *innurutarum* See *in*
nura (23-8 to 9) *nn* is possibly on ac-
count of the *r* or it might be a variation
in pronunciation. gen. *innurutarā* (92 50)

- irnoruvāra* (92-50.51 52)—of the two-hundred people Appellative noun of no s.m. pl gen of *irnoruvār* < *irṇutuvār* < *irṇutvār* See *irṇutvāratum* (92 59) N.K. *irṇuru* or *eradu nūru janara*
- irdda* (92 27 34 50 59)—that was d. pp of *ir*—to be See *ire* [T *irunda* M *irunna*]
- irddar* (92-61)—were past, 3 m pl of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irundar* M *irunnar*]
- irppa* (92 4.27 51.53)—that has been ft p of *ir*—to be. See *ire* [T *irukkam* M *irikkim* OK *irppa* M K *irppa irula* N.K. *irula* (< *iru*) See *iruva* in GOKI]
- irppattanalk(u)* (102 17) twenty four num. adj qualifying *agrabara* N.K. *irppatta nalku irppattu* > *irppattu* by assimilation
- irppattaydu* (93 10)—twenty five. [T *irupattayindu* (7th) 25 K P]
- irppatta ayi valla* (2 34)—25 ballas (measures) [T *irpatti ayindu*]
- irppattu* (2 26)—20 num. adj to *paṣam* [T *irupatu* (7th) 20 two-tens—K P T *irupadu*]
- irppattunalku* (108-31)—see *irppatta nalku* (102 17)
- irppada enṇaneyolu* (49-2)—in the 28th. s.n. sg loc from the ordinal *irppada enṇane* *irppada* > *irppata* < *irppatta* See *irpatta ayivalla*
- irppar* (92-35)—are vb pres ft 3 m pl of *ir*—to be See *ire*
- irppidu* (92 24 47)—is vb ft nsg of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruvadu* T *irupadu* M *irppadu iriyunnadu*
- irppuva* (92 29)—that are ft p of *ir*—to be See *ire* N.K. *iruva* (see *irppa* also) [T *irukkam irukkam* M *irikkim*]
- irbbara* (21 5)—of two persons. s.m pl gen. of the appellative. num *irbbar* num *eradu* —two [OK. *irruar* > *irruar* > *irbbar* N.K. *irbbar* (by assimilation) T *irruar* Cf *irnoruvāra* (92-50)]
- illa* (7 45 9-7)—is not neg pr part of *il*—not to be. *illam* (52-4) neg adv p—*illade* (16-13) neg d pp—*illada* (100-13) [T *il illai*] Cf *nanili*—shameless *paṭṭi*—without teeth etc.
- illada* (100-13)—that which is not neg d pp of *il*—not to be See *illa* [T *illada* M *illada illatta*]
- illade* (16-13)—without being or having been neg adv p. of *il*—not to be See *illa* Cf for—*ade tappade* [T *illade* M *illade* Te *leka*]
- illam* (52-4)—? same as *illa*? [T *illam*]
- illi* (2 21 79-3)—here adv of place p c bably the loc of the prox dem pron base *ili y-e* (emphatic) (4 6) base : [T *inge* M *nide* Te *indu*]
- illiye* (4 6)—here only See *ili* [T *inge*]
- ivan* (8-7)—of this man prox dem pron 3 m. sg gen.
- ivarum* (97-4)—by these pron n pl instr (prox dem.) See *ivu*
- ivara* (4 4)—of her prox. dem pron f pl (hon) gen. of *ivar*—she [T *ivaradu* *ivarudaya* M *ivarude* Te *iru* nom m pl (hon) —*ivar e* (71 15) See *ivu*]
- ivare* (71 15)—he alone prox dem pron 3 m pl (hon) nom of *ivar*—he See *ivara* (4-4) See *ivu* below [TM *ivar* (*ivar* —8th— these men —K P) Te *iru*]
- ivu* (21 5 92 14 100-12)—these prox dem pron 3 n pl nom n pl acc —*ivan* (8 7) n pl instr —*ivarum* (97 4) m pl nom —*ivar e* (71 15) pl gen —*ivara* (4-4) base : [T *ivar* (*ivar*—8th— these things —K P) M *iva iduka* *ataka* Te *iru*]
- Iṣṭara* (106-3) for *Iṣṭara* s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭan* (90-12)—beloved adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭaprabhava* (92-14)—beloved in power adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- iṣṭasr* (61 2)—two thousand num. adj [NW + LW *il* < *ir* T *ir-ayiram*]
- ilda* (74 8, 92 41 94-8)—that which is given or bestowed d pp of *il*—to give past 3 m sg —*ildam* (103 15) *ildom* (94 25) *ildom* (80-7) pl —*ildar* (92 66) ? adv pp *ildu* (67 9) ? (74 14)
- ildam* (103-15)—bestowed past 3 msg of *il*—to bestow See *ilda*
- ildar* (92 66)—for *ildar* ? have become past. 3 msg of *il* (or *ir*—to be)
- ildu* (67 9)—were for *irddu* ? N.K. *iddu* adv pp of *ir* to be? in (74 14 17 76-6 79-3 92-23 30 69 100-7)—having bestowed. adv pp of *il*—to abandon or bestow Other meanings *il*—to pull to abandon M K. *il* (ir) IN K *eḷe* T *il*—to lose to sacrifice M *il* Te *iducu*—to pull—GOKI]
- ildom* (94 25)—for *irddom* ?
- ildom* (80-7)—abandoned. past 3 msg of *il*—to abandon See *ilda*
- ila[ma]ra* (92-59 to 60)—of Brahman. adj s m pl gen [SLW]

10 14 70-25, 27 71 17 18, 20, 22 72 27,
73 21 78-11 81-4 92 11 94 10 24 26 28 29
36 38, 39 97 11 29 100-15 101 11 13 102-18
106-13 108-16 17, 35)—thus, prox. dem. adj
substitute of *idu*—this See : a [T.M
Te—i]
iyen (96-8)—I will not give, neg pres 1
m g of i—to give See *itta* [T *iyen*
Tam, : (8th)—v b give—K.P.]
ippattu (67 1) for *ippattu*
Isana sruange (93 114)—to *isanasrua* s pr
m.sg dat [SLW]

L

ugra gajendram (92 3)—fierce elephant adj
s nsg
unf atari (73 22)—for *unfatani*—he who en
joys adj s m sg nom
unbon (78-9 to 10)—will eat or enjoy vb
ft 3 m sg of un—to eat < *unvon* (v>b)
[T *unban* M *unnuvan*]
ultima Pandyan (17 3)—adj s pr m sg
nom [SLW]
uttamam (2 14 25 to 26 36)—the highest,
adj s nsg [SLW]
uttamannunathar (92 39)—the very emi
nent holy men
[*uttaro*] *ttaram* (72-20 73-17, 87 2)—in
creasingly s n sg nom [SLW]
utpattiyam (92 70)—the sum realised, s n
sg acc [SLW]
utsul angalge (2 18 28 to 29 32)—for festi
vals, s n plu dat instr sg —*utsahadm*
[SLW]
utsahadin (92-5)—with joy s n sg instr
[SLW] *utsahadiri* (95-20) See *utsahan*
gale (2 18)
Udayapurada (16-6 17 5 6 to 7)—of *Udaya*
pura s pr n sg gen [SLW] acc. *Udaya*
puraman (12 13 to 14) *Udayapuraman*
(15-4 to 5) Cf *Udayapuranygara* (16 8
to 9)
Udaya(pu)ranaygara (16-8 to 9)—of *Udaya*
puranaygar i.e. the leader of *Udayapura*.
See *Udayapurada* (16-6) *naygar* < *nāya*
gar < *nayakar* (Cf *naṅṅu* < *nayakṅṅar* in
GOKI p. 365)
Udayapuraman (15-4 to 5)—*Udayapura*, s
pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Udayapurada*
Udayaturarian (12 13 to 11 13-5 to 6 11-4
to 5)—same as *Udayapuraman*
Udayaditya Uttama Pandya sruada Atutara
(sa) (16-3 to 6) s pr m pl. (hon.) nom
[SLW + NW (*Atutarasar*)] See *Aṭu*
tarasar (18-5)

udattam maḍi (92 59)—displaying s n sg
acc [SLW]
udatta vṛttiyol (92-56)—in the noble con
duct adj s n sg loc [SLW]
udarigaḷ (92-48)—generous men, s m pl
nom [SLW]
udit odutam (94-7)—that is born ^f adj s n
sg nom [SLW]
Udugureyan (61 3)—s pr m sg acc
ud[d]yotise* (92 62)—as is resplendent,
inf of *udyotisu*—caus form
unnatayan (92 7)—greatness, s n sg acc
[SLW]
uppu (104 16)—salt s n sg nom [T.M
Te.—*uppu* (T *uppu*—8th—salt—K.P.)]
upakarigaḷ (89-3)—benefactor s m n pl
(hon.) nom [SLW]
upasargamgaḷam (108-2)—troubles s n pl
acc. [SLW *upasarga*]
upastajam (92-61 to 62)—home support, s
n sg acc [SLW]
uralisi (38-3)—for *ur alisi*? destroyed the
village, adv pp of *ur alisu* See *ur* below
añlton above
Urubhajar (15-6 to 7)—of *Urubhajar* s pr
m pl (hon.) gen for *bhajar* see *bhajar*
kar
urkkumam (92-43)—pride or steel s n sg
nom [N.K. *ukku* Te. *ukku* T e *ku*]
utivare (92-46)—earth s n sg nom [SLW]
ur[vu] nṛparan (92 9 to 10)—kings of the
earth adj s m pl acc [SLW]
uḷidu (85 10 to 11)—having left excluded,
adv pp of *uḷi*—to be left, to remain N h.
uḷi d ft p —*uḷipda* (8-6 to 7) [T *uḷin*
du, Also *uḷidu* (70-6) *uḷicokṛta* (61-3) |
uḷipda (8-6 to 7)—who has saved protected,
d pp of *uḷipu*—to cause to remain save,
spare < *uḷi*—to remain, See *uḷidu*
uḷicokṛta (61-3)—that will be saved d ft p
of *uḷicokṛ*—*uḷci* + *koḷ* N h. *uḷicokṛta*
uḷidu (70-6)—same as *uḷidu*

U

uduta (92 28)—blowing ft p of *udu*—to
blow [T *udukinṅa* N1 *udum*]
Unara laṅṅikan (65-11 to 12) s pr n sg
nom. [SLW]
ur alisunol (21-3)—in the destruction of the
city s n sg loc *ur*—city village, See
ur below *alisunol*—from *aliru* v b noun <
ali—to destroy See *añlton* *uralisunol* (61 2)
[T *alunol* *alunol* (T *ur*—8th—s n
village—K.P.)]
ura (20-8)—of the village, s n sg gen of

- ur* See *uraṭivimol ur loc urul* (31 15)
uroḷu (34-2) nom—*ur* (21-3) dat—*urḡe* (60-10)
uurul (31 15)—in the village. s n sg loc of
ur See *ura ur* [T *urul*] Other forms.
uroḷu (34 2) *uroḷi* (66-2)
ur (21-3 92 48)—village. s n sg nom in
form gen in sense) See *ura* [T *ur*
M *ur* Te *uru*]
urḡan (79-3)—to the place s n sg dat. of
ur urḡe + an. See *ur ura*
urḡe (60-10)—same as *urḡan*
urḡitam (92-16)—ennobled, great, adj s n.
sg nom [SLW]
urappuvudu (92 81) agrees with, leaks out,
oozes, vb ft 3 n sg of *urppu < uru*—to
agree with to be to exist to leak out to
ooze to spring as water
- E
- Eḡavaycayya* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom
eḡeyol (92-45)—in the place s n sg loc
[T *ida*—middle *idam* M *eḡa*]
enṣuṣa (92 12)—enumerating ft p of *enṣu*
—to enumerate. [T *eṇ* Te *enṣu*]
enṣasiram (108-19 20)—eight thousand
num. adj N h *enṣu savira*
enṣu (51-5 58-5 83 10)—eight [T *eṣṣu*]
enṣu nur aydane (82-8 to 9)—806th num.
adj *enṣumuraydaneya* (81 2 to 3)
enṣu nura tor bhatta muraneya (104 7 to 8)
—893rd, num ad *enṣu nura tombhatta*
mureneya (103 3 to 6)—r for i in *murene*
ya
enṣu nura tombhatt (e)laneya (103-5 to 6 —
897th num adj
enṣu nura-nalvattondaneya (91-3 to 4)—
841st num. adj
enṣu nura-pattombhattaneya (89-10 to 11)—
819th num. adj (N h—*enṣumuraḥa tom*
bhattaneya p > h)
enṣu nura padim-aydaneya (85-2 to 3)—
815th (N K *enṣu nura hadinadaneya p*
> h)
[e]nṣu nura padinalkaneya (84-3)—814th
num. adj
[enṣu nu]ṣa padin enṣane[ya] (87-3 to 4)—
818th. num. adj
enṣu nura-padin elaneya (86-3 to 4)—817th
num. adj
enṣu nura muṣaneya (79-1)—803rd num. adj
enṣu nur-aydane (80-3)—806th num. adj
N h *enṣumuraydaneya*.
enṣu nur-ayvall eradaneya (93-2)—852nd
num. adj
- enṣu-nur ippattaneya* (90-4 to 5)—820th
num adj
enṣu nura (83-14)—800
enṣu nur enbhatta nalkaneya (98-2)—884th.
enṣu-nur enbhatt araneya (99 9 to 10)—
886th.
enṣu nura enbhatt elaneya (101 1 to 2)—
887th.
enṣu nur ombattaneya (83-2)—809th
enbattu (83 14)—80 en + *pattu > enbattu*
p > b
enbhatta na(na)lvara (104 17)—of the 84
people Appellative noun of no dat—*en*
bhattanavalvargam (104 14 to 15)
enbhattayattar (71 13)—85 *mattars* See
mattar
enbhatt-alaneya (70-25) for *enbhatt araneya*
—86th
ettalum (92 40)—everywhere adv of place
[T *enṣum* M *ennum* Te *endū*]
ettisu (50-6 to 7)—having caused to raise
adv pp of *ettisu*—caus of *ettu*—to raise.
[T *eluppu* M *eṣ* Te *ettine*]
edira (84-9)—having faced adv pp. of
edircu—to face. causal form i causative.
[Cf *nurisi* N K. *edurisi* *edir*—in front
Cf *idiri* in *idirḡandu* above]
enna (51 13)—my pron. 1st sg m gen of
an—I oblique base *en*—also the gen sg
See *en* (49-20) [T *ena*]
enal (92 10 11.33.35)—when said in
of *en*—to say v b ft —*enikum* (94-13 to
14) adv pp caus —*enisi* (92-32) d pp
—*enṣida* (92 12) past 3 m sg —*enṣidam*
(94-11) Other form—*ene* (92-34) adv
pp—*endu* (9-6) ft. p. *emba* (92-2) T
enna [T *en* (8th v b say)—h. P Te
enu *anu* N K *annu* *ennu*]
enikum (94 13 to 14)—will say v b ft of
en—to say See *enal* [T *enṣum* Cf
akkum above.
enṣi (92-32.50 56)—having known as, hav
ing made to say adv pp of *enṣu*—caus
of *en*—to say See *enal*
enṣida (92-12.18.38 45 66 94 10)—that was
called. d pp *enṣu*—caus of *en*—to say
See *enal* [M. *enna*]
enṣidam (94-11) caused to be called. past
3 m sg of *enṣu*—from *en*—to say See
enal [T *ennuṣittam*]
ene (92-34)—when said. inf of *en*—to say
See *enal* [T *ena*]
en (49 10)—my obl base of *an*—1 See
enna [T *en*, [en—8th—my pron. 1 sg
—K P) M. *eṇḡe* Te. *na*]
entu (92-31 106-18)—in whatever manner

adv of manner Cf *antlu intlu entum* (94-10) [N h. *hege* T *ettu*—like what
 * *Mi ennane* Te *etlu* Tu. *emca* See **GOKI**
endi (9-6 34-56 60-6 *0-20 71 15 84 67 8
 10 85-10 86-11 90-12 91-32 92-4 824-58
 66 94 29 96-78)—having said adv p of
en—to say See *enal*. [T *ettu* M. *ennu*
 Te. *ani*]
enjaneja (108-24)—8th num adj
emfu (108-19.20.33)—eight, s n sg
erifu nufa padin emfa i arisa (88-2)— 818
 years num. adj s n sg for *varisa*, see be-
 low See *enjunnura padinenjaneya*
enfu n zu (108-19.20)—800.
eriba (92-2 4 14 23 24 70 93 2 100-12)—
 that which is called d ft p of *en*—to say
 See *enal* [*emba* < *emva* < *empa* T *ennum*]
eydi (70-18)—having attained, adv pp of
eydu—to get attain go See *aydi* (60-7)
ayduion (72-28) past 3 msg—*eydidom*
 (96-23) pr adv p—*eyduttu* (92-63)
 ft p—*eyduva* (92 10) inf—*eyde* (92 1 to
 *2) [T *eydu*—to approach to obtain M
eydu—to get, obtain Te. *eyidu eydi*—to
 get, to follow T adv pp—*eydi* M *etti*]
eydidom (96-23)—attained, past. 3 msg of
eydu—to obtain, get See *eydi*
eyduttu (92-63)—reaching pres. adv p of
eydu—to go travel See *eydi*
eyduta (92 10)—approaching ft p of *eydu*
 —to go approach. See *eydi*
eljde (92-1 to 24.5.27.56 64 69)—if tra-
 velled inf of *eydu* [M *ettuka ettate*]
etagi (60-8 61 9)—having bowed, adv pp
 of *etagu*—to bow down. [N h. *namaskata*
madu T *uaviti*—having bowed *irangi*—
 having come down, Te. *etagi*]
Ejanagana (52-3)—of *Eranagan* s n m sg
 gen.
Ejamman (39-4 to 5)—apr r sg nom
etamke (92-31)—wing. s n sg nom [M h.
rekke N h. *rekke* e- disappears prob-
 ably due to accent on the second syllable.
 T *uakka-uagu uam etagu* (hrr) M.
etaka etaku-uagu etgu (hrr) Te
tekka etaka-etake tekke (hrr)]
etidu (11 17 to 18 12 15, 13 7 14 9 15 7
 36-4 40-3 50-5 56-5 64-3 to 4 9 to 10
 60-4 to 5)—having pierced, adv pp of
eti < *eti*—to pierce strike. See *etidu* (21
 11) N h. *indu* pres 1st m sg—*eturen*
 (61 9).
eturen (61 9)—I shall strike ft 1st m sg
 of *eti*—to strike. See *etidu* [M *eturen*
 —1 11 11]
Etejogayyam (108-17)—apr sg nom *Ete* <

Eteja—lord master *Jogayya* < *joga* +
ayya and *ayya* < *arya* y > ; Cf *Jogappa*
Jogamma Jogati Jogi < *jogi*
Etejana (97 24.28.29 to 30 32.53.57)—of
Etejan. s pr m sg gen
Ereyammam (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
Ereyammarasar (58-1 to 2)—s pr m pl
 (hon) nom
eteye (97 11)—when poured (water)
 inf of *ete*—to pour to pour liquid cover
 with water (hrr) [T *irinja* M *uakka*
icel]
etipattum aydu (47 5)—75 num adj < *el*
pattum aydu [T *elupatt ayindu*]
eradaneya (108-30)—second, num adj <
eradu—two
eradu aru nufu (92 25)—the two 300 coun-
 ties viz. *Punigere* and *Bijvola* (total 600)
 s n sg (pl in sense) nom
eradu (29-22 34-4 60-5 91-31.36 93 15 16
 90-13)—two num adj [T *irandu* (ir
anju—8th —two—h. P) Te. *rendu*]
degidam eradu + un < *um* (conj suff)
eradu (108-36)—both, num. adj qualifying
degulam
eradam (107 16)—qualifies *lagnudeiarge*
ere (93-11 13 14)—a dark red or brown
 colour soil of a dark colour black soil—
 hrr (Sind *bhuvisaga*) s n sg nom of
 N h. *ere bhum* *eremannu* gen. *ereya* (93
 10) Te *ete*]
Erediyurum (44 10 to 11) *Erediyur* +
um In *Erediyur* s n sg loc
ereya (93-10)—of black soil s n sg gen See
ere
ereyu (108-18)—same as *ere*
Elamvalli (Modern Mantravadi a village
 in the Bankapur Taluka Dharwar D^s
 Bombay Presidency)
ella (73-10)—all pron adj
ellam (92 49 96-22, 97 9 108-30)—same as
ella
ellammam (91 26.28)—pron. adj related to
dhammam
ella (108-20)—same as *ella*
elivum (92 12)—anywhere, adv of place
 [Te. *ekkada*]
Elamvalliya (71 9) of *Elamvalli* s pr sg gen.
 < *Elamvalli* (See *Elamvalli* above)
Elaeya (99-12 to 13)—of *Elae* s pr m sg
 gen
ele (5-4 97 9)—leaf s n sg nom (gen in
 sense) [T *ilai* M *ila* Te *aku* (hrr)
 gen. *eleya* (106-7)]
eleya (105-7 106-26) of leaf s n sg gen
 See *ele*

- esakam* (92-60)—brilliance s n sg nom
Other meanings shine, splendour beauty
appearance, form state of being fate de
light.
- esegum* (92 26 38)—will appear beautiful ft
3 n sg of *ese*—to shine, appear < *esekum*
See *akkum* adv pp —*esedu* (92 28.29 40)
inf —*eseyal* (92-74) adv pres. past—
eseyutu (92 50 to 51) d ft p —*eseva*
(92 13)
- esedu* (92 28 29 40)—having become mani
fest adv pp of *ese*—to appear to be
come manifest See *esegum*
- eseyal* (92-74)—while shining inf of *ese*
See *esegum*
- eseyuttum* (92-63)—becoming manifest adv
pres. part of *ese* See *esegum* *eseyutu*
(92-50 to 51)
- eseva* (92 13 31.35 54 107-6)—shining d ft
p of *ese*—to shine
- ejadu* (48-3)—for *eridu*? See *eridu* above
- [*el*] *nura lombhatta eradaneyandu* (74 1 to
5)—on the 791st num adj
- elnur ayyattu* (108-18)—750 num. adj
- eltina* (60 10)—of bullocks, s n sg (pl in
sense) gen of *eltu*—a bullock nom *eltu*
(60-10) loc —*eltinof* (60-11) [O h *eltu*
> *ertlu* > *eltu* (N K by assimilation) T
erudin (*erulu*—8th— or —K P)]
- eltinof* (60-11)—with bullocks s n sg (pl
in sense) loc (in form and instr in sen
se) See *eltina*
- eltu* (60-10)—bullock, s n sg nom See *elti
na* [T *erudu* M *crudu* Te, *eddu*]
eltu (73 24) for *Tam eluttu*—writing s n
sg nom
- elnura lombatta eradaneya* (75-4)—792nd,
num adj
- el[ru]ru enbatta nalkaneya* (69-9 to 10)—
784th num adj
- elpattara* (109 11) of seventy num adj *el
pattara* > *erpattara* > *eppattara* See *el
pattu* dat.—*elpattarkkam* (99-7)
- elpattu* (29 17)—70 s n sg *erapattu* >
eppattu in N K.
- elpadinaru* (66-6)—70 people Appellative
noun of no [T *elupadinmar*]
- Elpunuseya* (71 7)—of Elpuguse s pr n sg
gen
- Ela arasar* (52-5)—prince s m pl (hon)
nom *ela*—tender young For *arasar* see
arasa above [T *ilan arasar* M *el[ey] raja*]
E
- eka* (29-5)—one num. adj to *bhogam*
[SLW]
- Ekacattugada* (79-2)—of *Ekacattuga* spr n
sg gen
- ekacchattrachayeyin* (102 9)—with the sha
dow of one royal umbrella. s n sg in tr
[SLW]
- ekacchayeyol* (102 11)—in the only shado v
s n sg loc [SLW]
- ekadasi* (103 9 to 10)—the 11th day of the
waxing or of the waning moon on which
Vasupavas Ramanujas and Smartas use to
wake and fast. (Krr) s n sg nom [SLW
ekadasi]
- enan* (92 15)—what, inter pron 3 sg n acc
nom *en em* (92-38) [T *edai* M *endine*
Te. *emutini*]
- em* (92-38)—what inter pron nom. n sg
See *enan*
- erida* (92 3)—that was ascended d pp of
eru—to ascend [T *eruya eru*—8th—y b
ascend —h. P past 3 m sg —*eridan*
(22-4) inf *ere* (92 71)]
- eridon* (22 4)—ascended past 3 m sg of
eru—to ascend. See *erida* [T *erinan* M
erinan]
- erum* (92-44)—wounds or casting s n sg
nom—that with which one pierces or
which one throws (Krr—a cut wound
kata—smd.) [T *eru* M *eruka*]
- er[re]* (99 71)—? amounting to, inf of *eru*
—to increase ascend. See *erida*
- elu* (61 7)—seven num. adj [T *elu* Te
elu] *el[em]* (2 16, 31-8)
- elko[ri]* (97 18.22)—70 millions num adj
[*el*] *nula tomba[ttu] tarisamum* = *aru ta*
isam]um (77-4)—790 years and 6 years
= 796 years num adj [*l*] > [*l*] in *el* [*l* for *r*
in *nula*]
- elnuratombatteradu* (76-1)—792 num adj
- elnura tambha lombhateneya* (78-4 to 5)—
799th num adj
- elnur* (67 1)—700 num adj
- elnur uppall-araneya* (67 1 to 2) 726th
num. adj *uppattu* for *erppattu* See above
- el[nu]r enbhatt enjaneya* (72 18)—788th
num adj *en pattu* > *enbattu* > *enbhattu*
> *embhattu*
- elnur enbhatt-enjaneya* (73-15)—788th num
adj
- elnur enbhatt elaneya* 71-4)—787th num.
adj
- elvara* (24 10)—of the 7 people. s m pl gen
Appel noun of no from *elu*—seven. See
elpadinaru above [T *el[ar]*]
- elgeyan* (92 7)—increase growth. s n sg acc.
of *elge*—vbl noun from *el* < *el*—to rise,

ness, glory (Kṛt) [T *etukai* M *etuka*]
increase, N.K. *etige etige*—increase, great
* ness.

AI

aiyapākṣa paṇeyumam (92-45)—loyalty to
the *pākṣa* (cause) of the (divine) Unity
s n sg acc [SLW] *i* for *i*
ainurbbarum (74 14)—500 people *ainurbbar*
+ *um* s m pl *nurbbar* for *nurbbar* at
nurttar *ainurbbar* in M.K. N.K. *ainuru*
mandi ainuru jana See *elṣadinvatu*
above

O

Okkal (2 16 66-9 to 10) (108 23.29)—resi-
dents, home (Kṛt) thrashing s n sg nom
<*okku*—to tread out corn (GOKI) *okkal*
—tenancy, tenant from *okku*—to tread out
corn [N.K. *okkaltona*—agriculture loc.
—*okkaluḷ* (31 20) T *okkal*—relations. This
word *okkal* corresponds to Skt. *Kujumbi*
nah in inscriptions]

okkaluḷ (81 20)—in the household s n sg
loc See *okkal*

Oḍḍovodige (69 19)—to *Oḍḍovodi* s pr n.
sg dat

oḍḍuon (11 11) he who puts or places adj
a.m.sg nom *oḍḍura*—ft p of *oḍḍu*—to
put place, present (Kṛt) See *oḍḍi* above
[Te *oḍḍuḍu*]

oḍe(dan) (11 14)—broke past 3 m.sg of
oḍe—to break [T *Uḍattān*, M *uḍaṇṇan*
uḍaccān]

oḍeya (52 3 59 16 97 11)—owner In 52-3
oḍeya is a m g nom (in form and gen.
in sense qualifying *Eṇḍaṅgaṇā*) [T *uḍai*
yan (<*uḍai*—to possess) (T *uḍaiya*—8th
adj pt who owns—K.P.) M *uḍayavan*
oḍayatan Te. *oḍayaḍu*]

oḷi (60-6 92 53)—having overpowered (in
60-6), having joined together (92 53) adv.
pp of *oḷi*—to overpower (Kṛt), to join
together, amass (Kṛt) also to push, to an-
nex *oḷi* (?) [T *oḷi* Te. *oḷi*]

onte (92-62) ? for *onde*—as (are) pre-
sent (ed.), as united, inf of *ondu*—to unite,
to obtain to be linked to (Kṛt) adv pp
—*ondi* (92 29) Cf the num. *ondu*—one.
[T *onṇa* M *onnikyate*]

ondi (92 29)—having congregated, adv.
pp of *ondu*—to be one or united. See *onte*
[T *onṇi* M *onnu onniccu*]

ondu (1-4 3-4.5 23-7, 29-37, 31 7 to 8.16.17,
49-8 61-8, 82-18, 92 7.8.45.53 95-14 97 15
to 16 100-14 108-21.23)—one num. adj

s n sg [T *onru*] [*ondu*] m. (100-3—
ondu + *um* (conj suff) acc.—*onduram*
(94 23) *ondu* + *um* + *am*

onduvom (94 23)—even a single s n sg
acc. num. adj qualifying *badhegaḷ*

oppal (92-6.38)—when manifest (displayed)
inf of *oppu* to be manifested (Kṛt)
oppu—to be beautiful, to agree with
(GOKI) adv pp—*oppu* (92 28), d pp
—*oppida* (92-64) ft 3 n sg *oppugum*
(92-39), inf—*oppe* (92-61) [T *oppo*, M
oppal—the act of being suitable Te. *op-
pan*]

oppu (92 28 34 54.57)—having become mani-
fest (displaying) adv pp of *oppu* to be
manifested See *oppal* [T *oppu*, M *op-
piccu oppu* Te. *oppu*]

oppida (92-64)—that was shunning d. pp of
oppu—to be beautiful to agree with
(GOKI) See *oppal* above [T *oppu*yo
M *oppiccu*]

oppugum (92-39)—displays itself ft 3 n sg
of *oppu*—to be manifested See *oppal* Cf
akkum [T *oppum* M *okkum*—equal]

oppe (92-61)—display inf of *oppu* See
oppal [T *oppa* M *okkove*]

o(m)d(u) sāṣira (3-5 to 6)—one thousand.
num. adj *omdu* [T *or-ḍyiram* (*oṇṇu*—
8th—'one'—K. P.)]

o(om)mānam (3 4)—one *māna* 'a measure'
s.n.sg nom. one *mana* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *śēr* (Kṛt) *om*
mono < *or mana* (by assn) < *ormāna*

oydu (92 63)—having deposited adv pp of
oy—to deposit (Kṛt) [T *uy*—to escape]

oṇṇaḷak (92-65) ? for a section community ?
oṇṇme (2 12) once one time num. adj N

K *oṇṇme* (by assn) [T *oṇṇmal*—angular]

oṇṇian (90-12.13)—one (man) a.m.sg nom
from numeral *oṇṇi* an O.K. *oṇṇian* M
K *oṇṇan* *oṇṇan* *oḷḷan* N.K. *oḷḷan*
See GOKI *oṇṇian* [T *oṇṇian* M. *okka*
Te. *okkaḍu okaruḍu*—one man (GOKI)]

oṇṇaḷla (39 7)—one *baḷla* 'a measure' s n
sg nom qualifies *ney* or *baḷla* < *oṇṇaḷla*
See *uṇṇaḷla aṇṇaḷla* Kan *baḷla* a measure
equal to about one *seer* ? 4 *baḷlas* = one
kolaḷa

oṇṇu (92-31)—goodness s.n.sg nom. (acc.
sense) *r* is a mistake *oṇṇu*—dear noun
from *oḷ*—good.

oḷaḷuḍa (108-4)—for *oḷaḷuḍa* that served.
d.pp of *oḷaḷu*—to serve (Kṛt)

oḷu (92-4)—having become pleased, adv.
pp of *oḷ*—to be pleased. s n sg acc *oḷ*
duḍan (92-10) [T *oḷ* *oḷlu* M *oḷ* *oḷu*
(Kṛt)]

oldudan (92 10)—that was liked. s n sg
acc of *ol-* to be pleased See *oldu ma*
nam oldudan (92 10) below
osage (2 17) delight s n sg nom. (dat sense)
vb noun from *ose-* to be delighted *osage*
—a gift a tax [Te *osagu*—to give T
udavi—a gift, Tu *uja ujar nar*—to be
glad, T *uagat ogai*—joy Kan *osage*—
recording of news proclamation See *osa*
geyum in GOKI]

olakonda (92 47)—that possesses d pp of
olakol- to possess contain include [T
uikonda M *uikkonda* Te *lokomna*] adv
pp *olakondu* (92-37)

olakondu (92-37)—having contained includ
ed adv pp of *olakol-* to contain include
See *olakonda* [T *uikonda* M. *uikkonda*]
olagana (100-9)—of the inside adv of
place gen

olage (91 41 92 25)—inside within adv of
place [T *ulle* M *ullil* Te 15]

Olamgere e (59 25)—s pr n sg nom e
(emphatic) Name of a tank. NK *Olage*
re

olar e (92-11)—exist vb ft 3 mpl of *ol <*
ul- to be (Kir) Cf *unju* [T *ular* M
ullavar]

olpan (67 10 to 11 92 26.27 34 40)—good
excellent adj n sg acc of *olpu olpan*
92 259) instr—*olpin* (92 65) *olpinunda*
92 29) *olpinim* (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)
loc *olpinol* (92-44) T *oli*—8th—s n
splendour—K P [T *oliva*—8th—adj bril
liant—K.P.]

olpari (92 2)—same as *olpan* nom. *olpan*
(92 59)

olpin (92-65)—with distinction s n sg in
str of *olpu*—excellent nice (Kir) See
olpan Other forms—*olpinunda* (92 29)
olpinim (92 7) *olpindam* (92-63)—*olpin*
da + am

[*ololpinol* (92-44)—in the splendour s n
sg loc of *olpu* See *olpan*

O

oje (92 56 60)—strength s n sg nom. [SLW]
instr—*ojezim* (92-62)

odiddar (30-7)—ran away past. 3 mpl of
odu—to run *odiddar odi* (adv pp of
odu—to run) + *iddar < irddar* past. 3 m
pl of *ir-* to be —*dd* may be due to accent
on : [T *odinar* M *odmar*]

odida (60-11)—that ran d pp of *odu*—
to run. See *odiddar* [T *odina* M *odi*
ja]

odisi (42 2 60 7 62-5)—having caused to

run adv pp of *odisu*—causative of *odu*
—to run. See *odiddar* [T *offi*]

or-ake (2-12)—one rule num adj *or*—See
ake above. *oruvvu* (92-19)

AU

audarya vrttiyo (92 9)—in practice of
bounty s n sg loc [SLW]

X

Kanci Abbe (53-5)—s pr f sg nom [LW
abbe amba (GOKI)]

Kancayan (64 2 67 7)—the town Conjeeva
ram near Madras (Kir) s pr sg acc
[SLW] loc —*Kancayo* (64 7 to 8)

Kancayo (64-7 to 8)—in Kanci s pr n sg
[SLW] See *Kancayan*

kaffi (84 9 97 17)—having tied (84 9) hav
ing fashioned (97 17) adv pp of *kaffu*—
to tie bind fashion construct d pp —
kaffida (96-4) caus.—*kaffisida* (91-36)
[T *kaffi* M *kaff* Te *kaffu*]

kaffinge (78-5 to 6)—water course reservoir?
s n sg dat *kaffi*—one who applies to or
turns on as water on land (Kir)

kaffida (96-14)—that was constructed d pp
of *kaffu*—to construct See *kaffi* [T
kaffiya M *kaffiya*]

kaffisida (91 34)—that was caused to be
constructed, d pp. of *kaffisu*—caus of
kaffu—to construct See *kaffi* [T *kaffu*
vitta, Te *Kaffincina*]

Kadatura (51 11)—of *Kadatur* s pr n sg
gen.

kadamguvudum (92-42)—lust or thickening
vbl noun from *kadamgu*—to be lusty to
become full of desire (Kir)

kade (91-36)—side, limit, end adv of
place [T *kada* Te. *kada*]

Kannacyuri (16-11)—s pr m sg nom
Kannaci + *y + um*

Kannam (85-8)—s pr m sg nom
kane pamjaradol (60-8)—in a cage of arrows.
s n sg loc [SLW *kane* arrow Tu *kane*
(Kir) T *kapan*]

kanze (92 28)—to the eyes. s n sg (pl
sense) dat of *kan*—eye. [T *kan*—8th—
s n eye —K.P. Te *kannuku* M *kan*
nu]

kangeffu (66-10)—having lost the eyes. adv
pp of *kangeđu* *kan keđu* to lose one's
eyes [T *kankettu* M *kankettu* Te
kamuceđu]

kandu (20-5 60-6 67 11 70-19 92 10 13)—
having seen adv pp f *kan*—to see [T
kandu M. *kandu* Te *kani*]

kandugadaygula (53-6)—*kanduga* measure of 100 seers. *aygula*—5 *koḷagas*. See *aygula* s n sg *kanduga*—20 *koḷagas* from 20 32 *heru* a *heru* = 128 *seru* (S Mhr) from 20-28 maunds—a maund = 48 seers. (KIT)

Kandovaja (82 36)—s pr m sg nom —*ovaja* *Uvaysha Upadhyaya* (?)

kattalipa (92-28)—that cast dark shades ft p of *kattalipu*—to cast dark shades Nk. *kattalisu kattale* < *kattale* < *kattale* [T *kattale* (for *kalattalai*)—early morning M *karukkum*—*karu* to darken *karuppu*—darkness]

kadamkam (94 9)—for *kadambakam* s pr m sg nom

Kadavibakulacaloditadityam (108-6)—a son born from the mountain of the *Kadamba* family adj s m sg nom [SLW]

Kadamburam (49-3)—*Kadambur* s pr n sg acc gen *Kadambura* (51 11 to 12) nom. (acc sense) *Kadambur* (57 2 to 3)

**Kadambura* (51 11 to 12 52-5)—of *Kadambur* s pr n sg gen See *Kadamburam* *kadambur* (51 2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom See *Kadamburam*

Kannaradeva (96-2)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See *Kannayyam* *Kannara* for *Kannara*

Kannayyam (94 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Kṛṣṇa*—*ayya* < *arya* Pkt. *Kanha* Pāh —*kanha* Cf *Kannayalal*

Kannaradevana (96-3)—of *Kannaradeva* s pr m sg gen [LW See *Kannayyam*] nom *Kannaradevam* (99 3)]

Kannarana (94-35)—of *Kannara* s pr m sg gen [LW See *kannayyam*] nom *Kannara* (94-38) nom *Kannaram* (93-6)

Kannaram (93-6 94 8)—s pr m sg nom LW See *Kannayyam* nom *Kannaram* (94-38) gen—*Kannarana* (94-35) *Kannarata* (95-7)

Kannaturuvayye (69-12 to 13)—in the country of *Kannavuri* s pr n sg loc [SLW *Kannaturi* Skt. *Kannapurī* (?) Skt *Kanna* Pkt *Kanna* *Kannavura* (SMD 75)—*tbh.* of *Kannapura*—an ear ornament (SMD 380)—KIT]

kaniṣṭha (2 27)—*Kaniṣṭham* (2 38)—the smallest or least, s n sg nom adj [SLW *ṣṭha* in (2 27) for *ṣṭha* is common in Dravidian as there is no aspirate adj s m pl nom —*kaniṣṭha* (2 16) Other form—*kaniyasam* (2-27 to 28) *kanyasar* (2 17)

kaniṣṭha (2-16)—for *kaniṣṭha*—the young

est adj s m pl nom [SLW] *kaniṣṭham* (2 27)

kaniyasam (2 27 to 28 38)—smaller less, adj s [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham*

kanyasar (2 27)—younger adj s m pl nom [SLW] See *kaniṣṭham* *kanyadanam* (58-4)—giving a girl in marriage (without taking any fees)—s n sg acc. [SLW]

Kanvillam (78-11)—s pr m sg nom

(*karu*) *kanru* (93 18)—calf s n sg acc

Karu < *karu*—a calf (KIT) [T *kanru* M *karre kannu* Te *kandu*—an infant Tu *kanu* (KIT) Here the duplication may be for the sake of emphasis.

kappamgoḷa (67 7)—in order to take tribute *kappam*—tribute s n sg acc [T M *kappam* Te *kappamu kolal*—to take inf of *kol*—to take T *kaḷḷa* M *koḷlave koḷke kappamgoḷ*—to take tribute (KIT)]

Kapulikkurukku bhatararuke (51-3 to 4)—to the revered *Kapulikkurukku* s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW for *bhatarar* see below]

kamaḷodbhava vamsa prottamaram (92-74)—the eminent persons of the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl acc [SLW] *kamaḷa* for *kamala* *hamulordbhava vamsajar* (92 57)]

Kamciyan (8-2 20-3 to 4)—same as *Karciyan*

kampamum (92 43 to 44)—trembling or agitation s n sg nom [SLW] *kaṣṭhinaḷ* (92-29)—in fragrance s m sg loc of *kampu*—fragrance.

Kampilge (44-6)—to *Kampili* s n sg dat *Kanba-Gavundana* (9-10)—of *Kanba* *ga* *vunda* s pr m sg gen [SLW] See

Ayca gavunda kanneyyam (108-17) above. *Kambayan* (63-3 94 19)—a pr m sg nom *kayya* (60-6)—hand, side s n sg acc loc *kayyal* (106—17)

kayyal (104-17)—into the hands (ie into the trusteeship) s n sg loc

Kayravamsadhipan (19 1)—chief of *Kayra* *vamsa* s m sg nom [SLW]

Karukanṣṭharaku (49-4)—for *Karukanṣṭha* *ra* s pr n sg dat [Cf Skt *Nilakanṣha*]

karam (92-40)—most (s n sg nom) adj *karam*—greatly extensively much [M *karu kaḍu* (KIT)]

Karasar (25-5)—s pr m pl (hon) nom *karṣa* (97 10 14 107-6)—black, adj s n sg gen [T *karṣ* Te *karṣ*]

karṣipu (11 9)—a lion, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

Karṣṇan (92-10)—*Karṣa*, the son of *Surya*

- and Kuntū King of Anga known for his liberality (Kīr) s pr m sg nom [SLW]
karbura (60-12)—of karbur s pr n sg gen.
karivina (108-27)—of sugarcane s n sg ger [O.K. *karvutu* M.K. *karbbu* N.K. *kabbu* T. *karumbu* Te. *caruku*]
kalla (63-5)—of the stone s n sg gen of *kal*—stone. acc *kallam* (78 11) nom *kal lu* (63-6) pl *kalga* (21 5) [T. *kal* M. *kal* *kallu* Te. *kallu*—later *royi* Tu. *kal* (GOA)]
kallam (78-11 89-14)—stone s n sg acc See *kalla*
kallu (63 6 70-25 27)—stone s n sg nom See *kalla* *k* > *g* in *niruga*
ka'la(ja)na varjitan (15-8 to 9)—for *khala janavarjitan*—shunned by wicked people. adj s m sg nom Cf *kaśajanaavarjitan* in GOA
kalā-kanti (11 16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
Kaṭigaḷan (84 7)—s pr m sg nom *kaṭi kaḷan*
Kalideva stamiya (82 36)—of *Kalidevasvami* s pr m sg gen [SLW *stami*—cf *sami sayi*]
Kali Doranan (62-5)—the warrior or valiant Doran s pr m sg acc
Kali ballahan (10-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Pkt. *ballaha* < *lallabha*]
Kaliyammar (108-16)—s pr m sg nom *anamam* is a common masculine suffix in O.K. cf *Amman* a *Gandhavaranam*
Kaliyugadoḥ (94 11)—in the fourth yuga or Age of the world s n sg loc [SLW]
Kaliyuga Rava (96-6)—Rama of Kaliyuga adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Kali Viṣṭayana (99-14 to 15)—of valiant Viṣṭayana s pr m sg gen *Viṣṭayana* < *Viṣṇayana* Cf *Biṣṭideva* *Biṣṭiga* [Pkt. *viṣṭha*]
kalga (21 5)—stones s n pl nom See *kalla*
kalpa-vṛkṣam (94-13)—the trees of svarga granting all desires adj s n sg nom [SLW]
kavaldu (92 28)—having branched off adv pp of *katal*—to branch off (Kīr) [T. *kavar* *kavvu* M. *kavaru* Tu. *kaba kabar* (Kīr)]
kavi raja raja-vacal prabhaḥadante (2 46)—like the power of expression of an emperor of poets. adj s n sg used adverbially [SLW]
kaviraja raja vibudha pravara (92 74)—adj s m sg nom [SLW]
katsyeya (97 17)—of brown cow s n sg gen [SLW *kapila* > *kapile* in Kan and *p* > *v*] acc *katsleyan* (60-15)
katsleyan (60-15 94 28)—brown cow s n sg acc [SLW] See *katsleya* Other forms—*katsleyam* (72-27 to 28 73 21 92 72 73 109-20) *katsleyum an* (34 7 100-16) *katsleyumam* (2 53 54 7-6 23 11 29-11 83 12)
kavley(u)(ma)n (1 5)—same as *kavleyu man*
kavleyuvam (108-37)—same as *kavleyumam* (*m* > *v*)
kaṣṭe (90-15) for *kuṣṭe*—a kind of worm that destroys bamboos s n sg nom
kaṣṇi (43 10 46-3 49 4 50-8 51 5 6 53 7)—field rice land s n sg nom (acc in sense) [T. *kaṣṇi* (*kaṣṇi*—8th—s n pl paddy fields—K.P.) M. *kaṇḍam* *key*—a field (Kīr)]
kaṭe (71 17 72 26 73 20 74 21 91-43 to 44 94 22 95-11 to 12 102-16 104 15)—having washed adv pp of *kaṭu*—to wash. [M.K. *kaṭe* N.K. replaced by *toḷedu* T. *kaluvu* M. *kuṭicu* Te. *kaḍuḡi*]
Kalbabuvam (108-37)—*kalbabpu* mountain s n sg acc [LW] *kalvappu* Other names *kalvappu* *kaṭavapra* *śaila* *giri* *tirihagiri* *ṛṣi* *giri* *sūle* *velgoḷa(d)adri* The Kan names *kalvappu* and *kalbabpu* can be derived from *kaṭavapra* > *kaṭavapra* > *kaṭap-pu* > *kalbabpu* It is also possible that *kaṭavapra* might be a Sanskritized form from *kalvappu* *kaṭa*—a cemetery *vapra*—the slope of a hill (cf *vapra* *krīḍā* *pari nata* *gaya* *prekṣanyam* *dadarśa*—*Meghaduta*)
Kaḷḷabumuseya (94-20 to 21)—of *Kaḷḷabu muse* s pr n sg gen *bumuse* > *punnuse*
Kaḷḷarvaḍiya (59-17)—of *Kaḷḷarvāḍi* s pr n sg gen. *vaḍi* *kaḷḷar*—nom in form and gen. in meaning
kaḷamkamum (92-42)—blemish or moon-spot. adj s n sg nom [SLW *kaḷamkam*]
kaḷavar (71 19)—shall reject, vb ft 3 pl m of *kaḷe*—to reject lose
kaḷpa padapa danam (92 23)—gift of wishing trees s n sg acc [SLW *kaḷpa*]
kramadin (92 28)—in due order s n sg instr [SLW] nom *kramam* (92-62)
kramam (92-62 65 to 66) due order s n sg nom [SLW] See *kramadin*
Kakambala (94 19)—of *kakambal* (name of a place) s pr n sg gen
Kacayyam (94-36)—s pr m sg nom
Kaḍiyur 92-32 28 53 to 54 51)—Name of a place s pr n sg nom Now *Kaḷas*, a vi-

- lage in the Bankapur Taluk of Dharwar district, Bombay Presidency, Kāḍiyur was in the Pūṅgere 300 dist and Pūṅgere—modern Lakṣmēśvar in Dharwar dist, acc Kāḍiyuran (92-47), Kāḍiyuram (92-24), gen Kāḍiyura (92-30), loc Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)
- Kāḍiyura (92 20 36 55 57)—of Kāḍiyur spr n sg gen See Kāḍiyur
- Kāḍiyuran (92-47)—spr n sg acc See Kāḍiyur Other form Kāḍiyuram (92-24)
- Kāḍiyuroḷ (92-41)—in Kāḍiyūr s pr n sg loc See Kāḍiyur
- kaṇam (104-16)—a kind of grain s n sg nom [T Kaṇamḥoru gram Kāṇam also means—a corn or weight]
- adar (16-8)—they protected. past 3 m pl of ka(y)—to protect. adj s kadatange (73-21) See kadu
- Kadaḷaladula (41-5)—in Kadaḷala s pr n sg loc. for Kotalaladula?
- Kadaḷura (63-7)—of Kadaḷur, s n sg gen.
- kāḍi (60-7, 70-7, 66-79, 81-3 to 4 84 10, 98-10)—having fought adv pp of kāḍu—to fight. caus. inf—kāḍise (60-6), vb ft 1st. sg m—kāḍuvem (84-7) adj s m sg dat. kāḍuvomge (66-10) (92 11cāse) ok
- kāḍise (60-6)—when caused to fight inf of kādīsu—caus of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kāḍu (16-13)—having protected adv pp of ka(y)—to protect past. 3 m pl kadar (16-8), adj s m sg dat kadātange (73-21), kadomge (71-20 to 21), kadange (78-10), pl kāḍorṅge (89-14), nom sg nom sg kādōm (72-27) kāmam (89-17), n. noun. kapu (83-11) ft 3 m pl kādū dūiar (97-15) adj s m pl gen kāyvara (95-6)
- kādūem (84-7 for kadūien)—I will fight. vb ft. 1st. sg m. of kāḍu—to fight See kadi
- kādūomge (66-10)—to him who fights for, adj s m sg dat of kadūvom < kādūia > kādū—to fight. See kadi
- [k]adom (72-27)—he who protects adj s m sg nom from kādā-d pp. of ka(y)—to protect See kādū
- kadomge (71-20 to 21)—to him who protects. adj s m sg dat of kādōm See kādū kādōm
- kādōnge (78-10)—same as kadomge
- [ka]dorṅge (89-14)—to them who protect. adj s m pl dat of kādōr < kādā—p pp. of ka(y)—to protect. See kadu
- kāpu (83-11)—protector, guard. ad. s m. sg. T kapu—protection, M kapon Te kāpu]
- M.K. kavali kalgapu—foot guard (Kṛt)
- T kāpu—protection M gāpon Te kapu]
- kadūḍuvār (97-15)—will protect vb ft 3 m pl of kadaḍu—to protect See kadu
- Kāmakōḍan (12-4 to 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kamesvarada (93-9)—of Kamesvara. s pr n sg gen s for s
- Kameṣṣuravatesvaram (107-14)—Lord of the town Kāma (Conjeevaram) adj s m sg nom [SLW] See kanciyar
- kayvara (95-6)—of protectors adj s m pl gen of kayvar—from kayra—ft of ka(y)—to protect See kadu [T kappavar M kappavar, Te kōacuvāru] Other form kayvora (94-16)
- karuṇyam (92-14)—compassion, kindness s n sg acc. [SLW]
- Karṭtika māsada (91-7 to 8)—of the month of Karṭtika spr n sg gen [SLW Karṭtika (< kṛttika)—Oct Nov when the moon is full and near the Kṛttikas, the 8th month in the Cāndramana]
- kalakkam (108-25)—at times. s n sg dat [SLW] kalakke am loc kaladoḷ (67-6) acc. kalam (79-4), nom kalam (73-14) kāladoḷ (67-6, 96-3 97-8 to 9)—at the time s n sg loc [SLW] See kalakkam.
- kalam (79-4)—time s n sg acc [SLW] adv See kalakkam
- Kālābeya (71-12)—of Kālābe s pr f sg gen
- kalam (71-17, 72-26, 73-10 20 91-43, 94-22, 95-11, 97-7 12, 102-16, 104-15)—feet s n sg, pl sense) acc dat kālge (97-11) [M kalu kal Te kalu]
- kālge (97-11)—to the feet s n sg (pl sense) dat. of kal See kalam
- kāḷvom)—whoever protects adj s m sg nom. See kadu
- Kāyapa goṭra (84-12)—Kāyapa lineage s n sg nom [SLW Kāyapa < kāyapa—name of a ṛṣi, a descendant of Manu and the husband of Aditi and 12 other daughters of Dakṣa (Kṛt)]
- Kāṣigamge (93-11)—to the stone-mason (Kāṣiga one belonging to Kāṣi or Bena res?) s m sg dat
- Kāḷapriyadevargge (107-15 to 16)—to god Kāḷapriya, s pr m pl dat [SLW]
- Kāḷabe (89-13)—s pr f sg nom [SLW see kaṇci Abbe above]
- Kāḷi seṭṭi (108-15)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Kāḷegaduḷ (44-8)—in the fight. s n sg loc [SLW kaḷaga SMD bandaya (Kṛt)]

- Kiṣālegadhīphannan* (81-3)—s pr m sg nom
- kīḍipon* (15 3 5)—he who destroys adj.s.m sg. from *kīḍipa*—ft pl of *kīḍipu*—to destroy N.K. *keḍisuvāṇu* Other forms
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—dat *kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11 *kīḍisidom* (23-10) *kīḍisaonu* (33-6) adv pp. caus. *kīḍisi* (60-10) *kīḍu* > *keḍu* in *keḍipuvonn* (66 9) loc pl *keḍisidoro* (67 13) *keḍisidon* (24 10) *keḍisidom* (61 13) opt.—*keḍuga* (31 21 to 22)
- kīḍisidon* (33 5)—he who destroys *kīḍisida*—d.pp of *kīḍisu* (later *keḍisu*)—to destroy See *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisi* (70-10)—having destroyed adv pp of *kīḍisu*—to destroy See *kīḍipon* [T M *keḍuttu Te cedu*]
- kīḍisidonge* (78-10 to 11)—to the destroyer adj s n sg dat *kīḍipon*
- kīḍisidori* (23-10)—same as *kīḍisidon* [T *keduttion* M *keḍuppon* Te *cerucnavaḍu*]
- kīṭṭimamun* (92-42)—artificial adj s n sg nom [SLW *kīṭṭima*]
- Kīṭṭiṅgaḷa* (68-2) of small *ṅgaḷa*, s pr n sg gen *kīṭṭi*—small [T *ciru* M *ciru* *ceṇu* Te. *kīṭṭi* *ciru* *ciru* *cīṇi* Tu. *kīṭṭi* *kīṭṭi* *kūṇi*]
- Kīṭṭiyammam* (94 8)—paternal uncle s m sg nom [Cf N.K. *cikkappa cīgappa*—small]
- kīṣuḱaḱu* (93 10 12 108-18)—red forest (or dense forest) s pr n sg nom *kīṣu*—kern red (Kīṭ) SMD 215 Cf *kesuḱaḱaḱa* [T.M Te *kaḱu karu* T also *kaḱi*—prest]
- kīḱere* (63 5)—for *kīḱere*—a lower tank, s n sg nom *kīḱ*—below under adv of place. [N.K. *keḱage* Te *kī kīḱa kīḱi* M *kīḱu kīḱi* to descend T *kīḱakku* (Kīṭ) *keḱe* see *keḱe* below M *cīḱe* Te. *cerusu* T *cīḱai*]
- kīḱipon* (12 8 to 9)—he who pulled adj.s.m s g from *kīḱipa*—ft p (past tense) of *kīḱ* to extract pull out (Kīṭ) N.K. *uṭṭava nu kīṭṭavāṇu*
- Kīṭṭamman* (60-13)—s pr m sg nom *kīṭṭa*—probably *kīṭṭu* ere (a lord)—GOKI See *kīṭṭum* in GOKI [Cf T Te. *cīḱa*]
- Kīṭṭi uammo iaya paramesvara* (67 12)—the supreme lord *Kīṭṭi uarma* s pr m sg nom LW
- Kīṭṭannan* (55-3)—s pr m sg nom (famous one?) supreme lord, *Kīṭṭi uarma*, s pr m sg nom [SLW] dat *kīṭṭige* (92-59) acc. *kīṭṭiyan* (92-6) nom *kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)
- kīṭṭige* (92 59)—to the fame glory s n sg dat. [SLW see *kīṭṭi*]
- kīṭṭiyam* (92 64)—*kīṭṭi am* (conj suffix.) See *kīṭṭi*
- Kīḷala sumgaḱo* (78-6 to 7)—in *Kīḷalasumga* s pr n sg loc
- Kuṣipōṭṭaḱ* (4 5) s pr of pl (hon) nom Cf *Vinapōṭṭi Baḱipōḱḱi bōḱḱi*—prostitute (Kīṭ)
- Kuḱalurada* (33-4)—of *Kuḱalur* s pr n sg gen
- kuḱamuddan* (54 5)—s pr m sg nom *kuḱi* > *kuṭi*—inhabitant, tenant? *muddan*—a dear one (Kīṭ) See *kulamudda* (60-6)
- kuḱuva* (2 13)—that has to be given. d ft p. of *kuḱu*—to give [N.K. *koḱuva* (also M.K.) T M. *koḱukkum*] vb ft 1st m.sg —*kuḱuven* (70-20) See *koḱa* below
- kuḱuven* (70-20)—I will give vb ft 1 m.sg of *kuḱu*—to give. See *kuḱura* [T *koḱup pen* M *koḱuppen* *koḱukkūven* See *koḱa* below]
- Kuṇḱakundantayada* (79-2)—of *Kuṇḱakunḱa* lineage s pr n sg gen SLW Other form *koṇḱakundanavayada* (90-5 to 6)
- Kuṭṭamgiya* (108-21)—of *Kuṭṭamge* s pr n sg gen
- kuttuakke* (66-10)—may he become d^a formed opt of *kuttu* + *akkum* See *akkum*
- kuttu*—deficiency s n sg
- kudure* (60-5)—horse s.n.sg nom (loc sense) loc. *kurureyo* (60-5) [T *kudurai* M *kudura* Te. *guṭṭamu* (cf Skt. *ghoṭaka*) T M *kutta* T *kurai* M *kure* (Kīṭ) T *kutrai* (8th)—s n pl horses —(Kīṭ)
- kudureyo* (60-5)—among horses, s n sg (pl sense) loc *kudure*
- Kuntacorya-ikkham* (29 35)—written by *Kuntacharya*. [SLW]
- Kunda* (67 17 18) s pr n sg nom name of a stream.
- Kundageseveya* (60-12)—of *Kundageseve* s pr n sg gen
- Kundavasya* (61 10)—of *Kundavasi* s pr n sg gen
- Kuppeyarasar* (70-13)—of *Kuppeyarasar* s pr m pl gen.
- Kuppeyan* (71-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom.
- kumara* (16-9 to 10)—boy s m sg nom [SLW] cf *komaraka*
- kumudasahayanum* (92-35)—helped of the white water likes, i.e. moon. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Kumbakamlar* (34-8)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom.
- kumbharara* (90-8)—of the potters ampl

- gen [SLW] contraction of *kumbhakara* NK *kumbara*]
- kulakṣayam* (90-15)—extinction of the race. s n sg nom [SLW]
- kulagribhittiyinde* (92-33)—from the breaking open of the primitive mountains. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- kulatilakan* (16-3)—ornament to the family s m sg nom [SLW] *kulatilakam* (91-16 to 17)
- Kulappayya*[m] (72-22-24)—s pr m sg nom
- Kidamudda* (60-6)—s pr m sg voc See *kūḍimuddan* (54-5)—above
- kulamuddan* (58-3)—s pr m sg nom dear one to the family chief of the family
- kulamuddagamige* (60-11)—for the villager
- kulamudda* s pr m sg dat *gamī* < *gramī*
- kulaharam* (94-13)—destroyer of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kuragamundar* (82-20 to 21)—s pr m pl nom [SLW] for *gamundar* See *Ayca* *ga* *runda* above
- Kurukṣetradol* (89-15 94-25-27 to 28)—in Kurukṣetra. S pr n sg loc [SLW] *kurukṣetra*—the field of the Kurus an extensive plain near Delhi the scene of the battles between the Kurus and Pāṇḍus (KIT) acc *Kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)
- kurukṣetravuvam* (108-36 to 37)—*Kurukṣetram* + *am* + *um* s pr n sg acc [SLW] See *Kurukṣetradol*
- Kurula kamaseṭṭiya* (93-9)—of Kurulakama *seṭṭi* s pr m sg gen [SLW] *kurula*—curly hair for *seṭṭi* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ayca-seṭṭi*
- Kuvajala purataresvara* (105-1 to 2)—Lord of Kuvajalapura the best of cities adj s m sg nom [SLW] *Kuvajalapura* N h. Kolara also *Kolala*
- kula* (9-3)—measure s n sg adj qualifying *oḥam* cf *aygula* *Koḥaga* = 4 *baḥṣas* (Afys) cf *okkula* *ikkula* *mugola* *nagula* (KIT) [Te *kola*—measure *kolucu*—to measure T *kuli* (7th) a *kuli*—a measure of land —5·6 ft.—K.P.]
- kulada* (92-57)—of the family s n sg gen [SLW] *kula*
- kula prasutani* (108-8 to 9)—born of the family adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- kulam* (92-50)—family s n sg nom [SLW] *kula* *kulam* + *am* (92-37)
- kṛta kṛtyar* (92-65)—those who have fulfilled their duties. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Āṣṇa-pakṣada* (72-23)—of the dark fortnight adj s n sg gen [SLW]
- Āṣṇabermottarapathe* (69-14 to 16)—in the north of the Kṛṣṇa river s n sg loc [SLW]
- kūṣṭha* (30-8) ?
- Kudaluru* (27-5)—s pr n sg nom
- Kuḍalurppadi* (52-2 to 3)—s pr n sg nom (gen. sense)
- kudī* (62-3)—having joined. adv pp. of *kuḍu* & —to join unite [T M Te *kuḍi* inf *kude* (92-57)]
- kude* (92-57)—when possessed of inf of *kuḍu*—to unite, endow with See *kuḍi*
- Kuntala* (92-24 to 25)—for Kuntala. N of the country s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- kul(u)* (2-30 100-13)—food s n sg nom [T *kul* Te *kudu* T M Tu *kurū* (KIT) cf Pkt *kura*]
- kedipavonu* (66-9)—he who destroys adj s m sg nom from *kedipuva* f p of *kedipu*
- kedu*—to spoil See *kidipon* above. [NK *keḍṣuvananu* T *keḍṣupavan* M *keḍṣupon* Te *cerucuvuḍu*]
- keḍṣidarol* (67-13)—among those who destroy adj s m pl loc from *keḍṣidar* < *keḍṣida* < *keḍṣu*—to destroy See *kidi* *pon*
- keḍṣidon* (24-10 31-18 to 19)—he who destroys same as *kidṣidon* (33-5) other form *keḍṣidom* (61-13)
- keḍuga* (31-21 to 22)—may he perish. opt of *keḍu*—to spoil, perish [See *kidipon* T *keḍuka* M *keḍaṭṭe* Te *ceḍudan*]
- keyya* (93-10)—of the field s n sg gen *kai* *kay* *kayī* *keyyī* *keyyam* (78-7 97-13) [KIT T also *kalanī* *kaidai* *ceḍu* *ceḍutu* M *kale* *kaye*—to thrive, bring fruit. Cf Skt *kedara* *kṣetra*]
- keyyam* (78-7 97-13)—rice-land s n sg acc see *keyya*
- keyi* (97-13)—land s n sg nom see *keyya*
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) 82-22 to 23)—doing pres adv p of *key*—to do Other forms (where *k* > *g* in intervocalic position) *geyyuttam* (102-11) *geyyuttu* (86-6 to 7) *geyuttam* (91-22) *geyuttu* (45-2 to 3) *geyṭu* (88-3) *geye* (3-2) *geyye* (71-11)
- keyyuttam* (> *geyyuttam*) (102-11)—*keyyuttu* + *am*
- keyyuttu* (85-6 to 7) > *geyyuttu* same as *keyyuttam*
- keyuttam* (> *geyuttam*) (91-22)—< *keyyuttam*
- keyuttu* (45-2 to 3)—(> *geyuttu*) < *keyyuttu*
- keyṭu* (> *geyṭu*) (88-3)—same as *keyyuttu*. *keyyuttu* > *keyulu* > *keyṭu*

- keye* (22 1 24-3 26 9 27 2 30-3 31-3 to 4 33-2 35 2 50-4 57 2 58-1 66-4)—while doing inf of *key*—to do absolute construction > *geye* (3 2 10-3 25-2 29 2 to 3 38-1 39-2 42-3 44-3 47 2 51 2 52-2 53 3 54 2 61 1 62 1 63-3 70-3 76-4 78-3 82 6 7). The earlier form is *keyye* (> *geyye*) (23-3 37 2 71 11 72 24 75-2 99 3 to 4 102-3 103 8) [M *ceyyave cey ke*] pres adv past—*keyyuttum* (82 22 to 23) d pp *keyda* (35-3) past 3 m sg *keydan* (92-6) *keydam* (92 8) *keydom* (> *keydom*) (94 29) *keydon* (> *keydon*) (90-10) pl—*keydar* (> *geydar*) (44 12) adv pp *keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19) adj s m sg gen *keydona* (> *geydona*) (39-11) d ft p—*keyva* (> *geyva*) (92-69) past 3 m. sg caus *keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)
- k(e)y* (2 31)—hand s n sg nom [T *ka* (*key*—7th—s n hand—K.P) M. *ka* Te *cey*]
- keyda* (35-3 44 9)—that was done d pp of *key*—to do See *keje* [T *seyda* M *ceyda*] *geyda* (8 5) (83 5) *geyda* (9 6) *keydan* (92-6)—did past 3 m sg of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydan* M *ceydan*] Other form *keydam* (92-8)
- keydar* (> *geydar*)—made. past 3 m pl of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydar* M *ceydar*]
- keydu* (> *geydu*) (29-19 60-11 12 69-24 79-4 92-60 94 19 96-9 to 10 108-3)—having done adv pp of *key*—to do See *keye* [T *seydu* M *ceydu* Te *ce* (cf colloq Kan *madike* *banda-ke* mostly spoken by non brahmins)]
- keydo* (> *geydo*) (73-23)—he who does adj s m sg < *keydom*
- keydon* (> *geydom*) (94 29 26 25)—d d Same as *keydon*
- keydon* (*geydon*) (90-10)—same as *keydon*
- keydona* (> *geydona*) (39 11)—of the doer adj s m sg gen from *keydon* *keyda*—d pp. of *key*—to do
- keyva* (92 69)—that will be done d ft p of *key*—to do [See *keye* T *seyyum* M *ceyyum*]
- keysido* (> *geysido*) (73 23)—caused to do past 3 m sg of *keysu*—to cause to do *key*—to do See *keye* probably from *key sidom*
- kere* (30-9)—tank s n sg nom [GOKI T *kulam ce*—to narrow down to fill up etc. M *ceukku* Te. *ceruru* Tu *kere*] Cf also T *karas*—bank bund as of a tank.
- acc. *kereyan* (92 17) dat *kezege* (93 15 to 16) gen. *kereya* (82 12)
- kezege* (93 15 to 16 106 13)—for the tanks. s n sg (pl sense) dat See *keje*
- kereya* (82-12 91-35 to 36 38 to 39 95-13 109-19)—of the tank s n sg gen See *keje*
- ke(re)yan* (92 17)—tank s n sg acc See *keje*
- Kesugolada* (29-36)—of *kesugola* s pr n sg gen Cf *kisukadu* (93 10)
- kelagana* (90-8 91-39 to 40)—below adv of place s n sg gen nom *kelagum* (23 8) cf *kulkeje* above
- kelagum* (23-8) below adv of place See *kelagana* [T *kil kile* M *kilil* Te *krinda*]
- keleya* (15 12)—friend s m sg nom pl *keleyar* (62-3) [NK *geleya* (slang *gene ya*) Te *celi*]
- keleyar* (62 3)—friends s m pl nom See *keleya* [T *kilayar*]
- Kekayyam* (108-17)—s pr m sg nom [*ka kaya* Name of a tribe country and its kind (Kir)]
- keniya* (23 4)—of the street s n sg gen [T *seri* M *ceri*—part of a village Te *keni* Tu. *geri*]
- kesari* (11-8 to 9)—lion adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
- keli* (47-3 to 4)—having heard adv pp of *kellu*—to hear [NK *keli* T M *kellu* Other form *kellu* ("0 16)]
- kellu* (70-16 84 6)—having heard adv pp of *kel* (*keli*)—to hear [See *keli*]
- kakkondu* (92-4)—having undertaken adv pp of *kak kol*—to undertake [T, *kak kondu* M. *kak kondu* Te *cekoni*]
- Kongani* (45-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom Other forms *konguni* (29-16 to 17 64 2 to 3 65-3) *kongoni* (66-3 to 4) and *konguni* in apposition with *arasa arasar* [*kongu cera* or *kerala* especially the country about Coimbatore T M *konhu* (Kir)]
- koffa* (2-5 47 5-3 26-13 27 8 12 28-16 33 25 46-3 72-28 73-21 74 11 80-9 13 86-11 89-15 94 22 97 18 99-13 104 15 108-18)—that was given d pp of *kodu*—to give [T M *koftulla*] past 3 m sg—*koffan* (19-6) *koffam* (51 5) *koffo* (83-9 pl—*koffar* (24 4) (> *goftar*) *koffor* (45 4) past 3 f sg—*koffa*] (10-7) adv pp.—*koftu* (5-6) past 3 n sg—*koftudu* (91 48)
- koffan* (19-6 102-16)—gave. past. 3 m sg of *kodu*—to give See *koffa* Other forms *koffam* (51 5 59-15) *koffo* (83 9) [T M *koftutan*]

- koṭṭar* (24.4 42.6 61.12 71.17 75.7 78.8 82.24 97.13.8)—gave past 3 m pl * (hon) of *koḍu*—to give. See *kaffa* > *goṭṭar* in *brahmadeyam goṭṭar* (29.4) [T *koṭṭar* Other forms *koṭṭ(a)ra(r)* *koṭṭor* (45.4)]
- koṭṭaḷ* (10.7)—gave past 3 f sg of *koḍu* —to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭaḷ* M *koḍuttal* Te *iccenuḷ*]
- Koṭṭigadevam* (103.7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Koṭṭiga* < Skt. *Koṣṭha*—granary treasury]
- koṭṭu* (5.6 50.11 58.4 77.8)—having given adv pp of *koḍu*—to give. See *koṭṭa* [T *koṭṭu* Te *koṭuttuḷ* > *goṭṭu* in *dana mu(ma)m goṭṭu* (4.6 to 7) [T *koṭuttu* du M *koṭuttuḷ*]
- koṭṭo* (83.9)—gave past 3 m sg of *koḍu* —to give. *koṭṭon* See *koṭṭan koṭṭa*
- koṭṭor* (45.4)—same as *koṭṭar* See above
- koḍaṅge* (61.12) a gift. s pr m sg nom
- Koḍalsetṭiyara* (18.12)—of *Koḍalsetṭi* s pr * m pl (hon) gen [SLW] for *setṭi* > *ṣre ṣṭhin* see *Ayca setṭi* above
- koḍeyan* (4.8)—umbrella s n sg acc of *koḍe*—umbrella [T *kuḍai* (*kuṣai*—8th—umbrella—K P) M *kuḍa koḍa* Te *goḍugu koḍe* > *goda* in *beḷgoḍe* (92.13)]
- konṣu* ? (84.9)—having given Same as *koṭṭu koṭṭu* was sometimes written with // represented by a dot(*) and a single f This dot was mistaken by the editors as having a nasal and hence they wrote it as *konṣu* Cf *bhonṣaraka* for *bhaṣṭaraka* in GORY
- konḍa* (51.5)—that was taken. d pp of *kol* —to take. [T M *konḍa*] inf—*koḷal* in *kappamḷolal* (67.7) vb ft 1 m sg —*koḷ uen* (84.6) *koḷum* (84.10) adj s m sg —*koḷum* (2|50) *koḷonu* (66.9)
- Konḍakundamāyada* (90.5 to 6)—same as *Kundakundamāyada* See above.
- Konḍoligeṛe* (92.34)—*Konḍali* tank s pr n sg nom.—*keṛe* see above. dat. *Konḍaligeṛe gi* (92.69) gen *Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.85)
- Konḍaligeṛege* (92.69)—for the *Konḍali* tank. s pr n sg dat See *Konḍoligeṛe*
- Konḍaligeṛeya* (92.36)—of the *Konḍali* tank s pr n sg gen See *Konḍaligeṛe*
- [*Koṇḍū*] *agolṭṭamalam* (96.22)—sprung from the *Konḍū* race adj s m sg nom [SLW *Kaṇḍūya* < *Kaṇḍūnya*]
- konḍu* (20.4 24.7 51.9 12 62.4 104.18 108.4.33)—having taken adv pp of *kol* —to take. See *konḍa* [T M *konḍu* Te *konu* > *gonḍu* in *paḷegonḍu* (92.3)]
- Konḍoyange* (93.12)—to *Konḍoya* s pr m sg dat
- konda* (1.5 2.54 to 55 3.6 5.12 6.6 29.11 30.12 33.6 34.7 39.10 74.13)—that killed d pp of *kol*—to kill [T *konra* M *konna*] past. 3 m sg —*kondam* (94.37) adj s m pl gen *kondara* (20.9) adv pp —*kondu* (61.4) adj s m sg nom *kondan* (7.6) gen *kondona* (23.12) *kondōna* (60.15) inf *kolal* (92.11) vb noun *kole* (33.6) vb ft 3 m pl *kolvaru* (108.33)
- kondam* (94.37)—killed. past. 3 m sg of *kol*—to kill see *konda*. [T *konṣan* M *konnan*]
- kondara* (20.9)—of those who have killed adj s m pl gen See *konda*
- kondu* (61.4 62.6)—having killed adv pp of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *konṣu* Other form *komdu* (92.5)]
- kondon* (7.6)—he who has killed. adj sm sg nom from *konda*—pp of *kol*—to kill gen —*kondona* (23.12) see *konda* [T *konṣon* M *konnon konnavan*]
- kondona* (23.12)—of him who has killed adj sm sg gen of *kondon* See *konda kon donara* (9.10) Other form *kondona* 60.15)
- [*Koḷ*] *māḷureyammam* (81.4)—s pr m sg nom
- komalara* (44.7) of *Komala*. s pr m pl (hon) gen (*Komala* < *komara* < *kuma ra* boy ?)
- Komgoni Muttarasarkku* (48.1)—to *Kongon* Muttarasar s pr m (hon) dat Tam dative form seems to have been used here See *Kongoni* (45.2 to 3)
- konḍa* (92.33)—same as *konda*
- komdu* (92.5 94.38)—same as *kondu*
- Kollipallata Nalambam* (60.3 to 4)—s pr m sg
- kolal* (92.11)—to kill inf of *kol*—to kill. See *konda*. [T *kolla* M *kollal*]
- kole* (33.6)—murder s n sg nom vb nom from *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolal* M *kola*]
- kolaru* (108.33)—will kill vb ft 3 m pl of *kol*—to kill See *konda* [T *kolur* M *kollur*]
- Koḷallada* (63.6)—of *Koḷalla* s pr n sg gen
- Kosagatiṣṭinof* (29.28 to 29)—in *Kosagati* *ṣṭu* s pr n sg loc [*iṣṭu*—hill N K *beṣṭa kosagu*—a kind of tree (K. r) *iṣṭu*—a hill N K. *beṣṭu*]
- Kolpokara* [Gi] *riyyena* (89.18)—by *Kolpoka* *riyya* s pr m sg instr [SLW

- Skt instr termination *ena* *Gṛīyena* < *Gṛīyayena*]
- koḷaga* (97 17) for *koḷagu*—the hoof s n sg acc [T *kuḷamba* (*kuḷagu*) M *koḷambu* Te *gōṅga* NK *gorasu*]
- koḷṭen* (84 6)—I will take vb ft. 1 msg of *koḷ*—to take [See *koḷa* (51 5) T *kaḷven* M *koḷḷuven*] Other form—*kaḷvem* (84 10)
- koḷvom* (2 50)—he who takes. adj s m sg nom from *koḷva*—ft p *koḷ*—to take [See *koṇḍa* T *koḷvon* M *koḷvan* Te. *kanuḷadu* *koḷvonu* (66 9)—same as *kaḷvam*
- Koḷaḷiya* (108 13 14 28.36)—of *Koḷaḷi* s pr n sg gen
- Koḷaḷivarayya* (108-16 to 17)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷi* (39-8)—a crore or ten millions num adj [SLW] also in (74 12 92 72) acc *koḷiyan* (92 73)
- koḷiyan* (92 73)—10 millions num adj s n sg acc See *koḷi*
- Koḷiṣṭi* (108-14) s pr m sg nom [SLW] for *seṭṭi* see *Ayca seṭṭi* above]
- koḷeyan* (62 5)—fort. s n sg acc of *koḷe* (T *koḷṭai*—8th—s n fort—K.P.) (*kadu koḷṭai*—Kṛ) M *koḷa* (*koḷu*—Kṛ) Te *koḷṭam* i] Other form *koḷeyan* (60-4) loc *koḷeyuḷ* (76-7) [T M *koḷṭita*]
- Koḷejammam* (99-12)—s pr m sg nom
- koḷeyan* (60-3)—same as *koḷeyan* See above
- koḷeyuḷ* (76-7)—in the fort s n sg loc See *koḷeyan* [Te. *koḷalo*]
- konamu* (77 9)—male or he buffalo s n sg acc (Skt *gona*—an ox—Kṛ) [Te M *kuḷa* (Kṛ) *konam* + u (< um conj suff or acc suff) Cf also Dravidian *guḷi*—an ox]
- koṣṭha koḷi vidhādima* (97-38)—like a crore of store houses adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- koṣigara* (99-12)—of *koṣigar* s pr m pl (hon) gen
- Kauṇḍiḷaḡotrada* (86-7)—of *Kauṇḍiḷa* race s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Krodhana* (101 2)—the 59th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- krameyam* (92 58)—patience s n sg acc [SLW *krama*]
- kṣanti* (97 7)—patience s n sg nom cf *krame* acc *kṣantiyumam* (92-46)
- kṣudropadāta badhega* (94 23)—troubles from the wicked. adj s m pl nom [SLW]

KH

khaṇḍa sphuṭita jṛṇnoddharanakkam (92-12)

—for the repair of broken (*khaṇḍa*) torn (*sphuṭita*) and dilapidated (*jṛṇa*) adj s n sg dat [SLW] *oddharanakkam* + *ana kham* (98-2)—the 25th year in the cycle of 60

G

- Gaṅgapuradul* (55-4)—in *Gaṅgapura* s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- gaṇendram* (92 3 13)—lord of elephants s n sg nom [SLW]
- Gaṇadharadeva-bhaṭṭarakar* (108-13 to 14) —s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW] See *bhaṭṭarakar* below
- gaṇḍam* (90-2 to 3 21 105-3)—a manly person a hero s m sg nom One of the *Tatsamas* (Kṛ) (SMD 384) [TM *kaṇḍa kanda* (Kṛ)] *gaṇḍa marṭṭaṇḍa* (92-21) gen. pl *gaṇḍara* (105-3) loc pl —*gaṇḍaro*]
- gaṇḍa marṭṭandam* (92 21)—a sun of heroes adj s m sg nom See *gaṇḍam*
- gaṇḍara* (105-3)—of heroes s m pl gen. See *gaṇḍam*
- [*gaṇḍaro*] (92 21)—among heroes s m pl loc See *gaṇḍam*
- Gaṇbe naḍar* (46 2)—those of *Gaṇbe* country adj s m pl nom *gaṇbe* < *kanbe* < *kanbe*—a mine valley? for *naḍar* < *naḍu*—a country See *naḍu* below
- gadyanam* (104 15 108-27)—a weight equal to a *ruvi* or farthing (Kṛ) s n sg nom [Skt. *gadyanaka*—a weight = 32 *gunjas* or 64 *gunjas* with physicians, a kind of small gold coin (Kṛ)] *gadyana me* (emphatic) 51 4) acc sg *gadyanam am* (108-25) *gadyanatan* (108-29)
- gadyanamam* (108-25)—*gadyana*—coin See *gadyanam* s n sg acc Other form *ga dyanavan* (108-29)—*gadya am* + *an* > *ga dyanatan*
- Gaṅga Permmaḍi* (68-4)—s pr m sg nom For *Permmaḍi* see *Permmaṇḍi* below acc *Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94 38)
- Gabhu daran* (94 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gabhrateya* (97-58)—in profundity s n sg loc [SLW]
- gabhrōddan* (92 7)—profound depth. adj s n sg nom (acc sense) [SLW]
- Gaṅga Permmaḷiyam* (94-38)—*Gaṅga Permmaḷi* < *Permmaḷi* (ḍ > ḷ) s pr m sg acc See *Gaṅga Permmaḷi*
- Gaṅga aru sasitāmum* (53-4 to 5)—*Gaṅga* six thousand s n sg acc NW + LW *aru* <

- aru six *sasiram* < *sahastam sasiram* + *am* (conj. suff.) [T *ar ayiram*]
- **Gamgavaḍṣya* (57-2)—s of *Gamgavaḍṣ* s pr n sg gen —*vaḍṣ*
- Ganigadharam* (92-21)—Ganges-bearer i.e. *Siva* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Gayeyoḥ* (94-26)—in *Gaye* s pr n sg loc loc [SLW *Gaya* a place of pilgrimage in Behar (Kīṭ)]
- Garuda lanchanam* (72-16)—having the mark of *Garuda* s n (in form m in sense) sg nom [*Garuda*—the bird and vehicle of *Viṣṇu* the enemy of the serpent race (Kīṭ)]
- garvadinḍa* (92-3)—with pride s n s instr [SLW]
- galde* (90-13 108-27-31)—field s n sg nom [OK *galde* > Mh. *garde* > Nk. *gadde* (cf. *eltu* > *ertu* > *eltu* NK *kaṭte* > *kaṭte*) (*gadde* = *garde*—a field especially a paddy land. [Te. *kayye* T M *kalan* *kayn* (Tu. *konḍa*)—Kīṭ] Cf. **kayya keyya*—rice-field and *kalan*]
- grahanadandu* (97-5 ti 68)—on the day of the eclipse (of the moon) s n sg used adverbially [SLW] loc *grahanadoḥ* (72-25)
- grahanadoḥ* (72-25)—same as *grahanadandu* s n sg loc [SLW]
- ganaduḥ* (1-4)—on oil mill s n sg loc [T *kanattil* Te. *ganuga* Mar *ghana* (Kīṭ)]
- gandharvage* (6-2-4)—to the singers s m pl dat [SLW *gandharva*—a singer (Kīṭ) Other meanings of *gandharva*—1 a celestial musician 2 a ghost 3 a wife or a beautiful woman, 4 a horse 5 a kind of deer 6 the cuckoo 7 a kind of bee 8 the sun (Kīṭ)]
- gaman* (58-2)—villager s m sg nom LW [Skt *grama* Pkt *gama*] See *gamuṇḍa* below (hon.) pl. *gamiger* (58-3)
- gamigar* (58-3) villager s m pl (hon.) nom. see *gaman*
- gamuṇḍa* (97-6 11 to 12)—headman of a village. s m sg nom [LW See *Ayca gamuṇḍa* above] *gamuṇḍan* (60-13) f pl *gamuṇṇabbegaḥ* (67-5) m pl *gamuṇḍaru* (82-11) m pl gen *gamuṇḍasamigala* (86-7 to 8) m sg nom —*gamuṇḍasamiyu* (82-30 to 31) m > u in *gamuṇḍagaḥ* (108-28 to 29) gen pl *gamuṇḍara* (108-22) *gamuṇḍuḥ* (108-21) dat pl *gamuṇḍagaḥ* (25-26) [Pkt *gamuṇḍa*—headman of a village (*Paṭissiddhamaharnato*)]
- Gamuṇḍabbegaḥ* (67-5)—s pr f pl (hon.) nom LW See *gamuṇḍa* above.
- gamuṇḍaru* (82-11)—head men of the village s m pl nom [LW] See *gamuṇḍa* above
- gamuṇḍa-samigala* (86-7 to 8)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [LW] See *gamuṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)
- [*ga*]*muṇḍa samiyu* (82-30 to 31)—see *gamuṇḍa*
- Gavadiṇḍa* (74-10)—of *Gaḍḍiṇḍa* s pr n sg gen
- gavarisuta* (92-27)—murmuring pr adv pl of *gavarisu*—to murmur to sound make a noise (Kīṭ) < *gavarisutta*
- gavundam* (94-19)—same as *gamuṇḍa* (m > u) [*gavila*—(Tbh of *gramma* SMD 367)—the headman of a village (also a rustic)—Kīṭ]
- gauṇḍagaḥ* (108-28 to 29)—s m pl nom See *gamuṇḍa*
- gauṇḍara* (108-22)—of *gauṇḍar* s m pl gen See *gamuṇḍa*
- gavundugaḥ* (108-21)—of *gavundugaḥ*—s m pl gen See *gauṇḍagaḥ gamuṇḍa*
- gauṇḍagaḥ* (108-25 to 26-35)—to *gauṇḍagaḥ* s m pl dat [SLW] *gauṇḍagaḥ* ge + am Other form *gauṇḍagaḥ* (108-17 to 18, 20)
- gūṇuṇḍu* (92-29)—flock of parrots, s n sg nom *gūṇ*—parrot [T *kūṇ*—parrot M *kūṇ*—a third, Te. *cūṇa* (Skt *cūṇa*—Kīṭ)]
- gūṇ kannadavakki paṇḍitavakki puruṇḍu* (Kīṭ) *vinḍu* < *pinḍu* group flock collection Nk. *hinḍu* M. *inḍa*—group Te. *pinḍu* *pinḍu* Tbh of *pinḍa* a collection flock (Kīṭ)]
- guḍi* (92-13)—flag s n sg nom Other meanings 1 a round, circle, 2 a pole erected on the New Year's Day before the house-door (*guḍi paḍava*) 3 Skt *kūṇ*—a house a temple (Kīṭ) JM *koḍi*—baner T *koḍi*]
- Gunasagara* (27-8 28-16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- gunamal aratna brajakke* (92-64)—to the series of the precious gems of their virtues adj s n sg dat [SLW]
- gunamagaṇ* (92-12)—virtues s n sg acc. [SLW]
- gun-agraṇi* (92-16)—pre-eminent in virtues adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- [*gu*]*nambhodhi* (97-17 to 18)—ocean of virtues adj s (m sense) sg nom [SLW]
- Gunḍan* (9-4)—a pr m sg nom (dat. in sense qualifying *amṛanta acariḥ*)
- guttam* (2-22)—contract or monopoly or tax thereon, s n sg nom [Nk. *guttige*—

- contract rental on land (Kṛt) T *kuttakar* M Te *gutta*]
- Kurukṣetradolaṃ* (97 19) for *Kurukṣetra* *laṃ*—in *Kurukṣetra* s pr n sg loc [SLW See *Kurukṣetra* above]
- Guligatere Nagam* (97 28)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- geldan* (94-38)—won. past 3 msg of *gel*—to win M K. *geldan geddan* N K *geddanu* adv pp *geldu* (60-7) [T *gltitan* (T *kets vellu* M *icellu* Te *gelucu*—Kṛt)]
- geldu* (60-7 62 6)—having won adv pp of *gel*—to win See *geldan* [T *venṇu* (8th) —K. P. M. *kij kij*—to obtain win Te *gelici*]
- Goggiya* (94 21)—of *Goggi* s pr n sg gen *Goggiyaduvam* (92-3 47 to 8)—s pr m sg gen. *Goggiyana* (92 11) acc. *Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92-10) *Goggiya-tallabhanam* (92 9) nom *Goggiya-vallabham* (92-21 to 22) *Goggiyana* (92-11)—of *Goggiya*, s pr m sg gen. See *Goggiyadevanti*
- Goggiya-bhupajanan* (92 10)—s pr m sg acc [SLW *bhupala*] See *Goggiyadevanti*
- Goggiya-vallabhanam* (92-9)—*Goggiya-vallabha* s pr m sg acc [SLW for *tallabha* see below]
- Goggiya-valla[bhara]* (92 21 to 22)—same as *Goggiya devam*
- Goyinda poḍḍiya* (10-4)—of *Goyinda poḍḍi* s pr l sg gen [Goyinda *Gotinda* poḍḍi—N K poḍḍi]
- Goyindara Bhaṭṭarara* (67-3 to 5)—of *Goyinda Bhaṭṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- Goyindara ballahan* (93-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ballahan* < *tallabham* Skt. and Pkt. *vallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha* > Kan. *ballaha*]
- goratar* (71 17 97 10)—master spiritual teacher (GOKI) s m pl nom [SLW Skt. *guru guratar* > *goratar* (cf *kuḍu koḍu tuḍu toḍu*) T *kuratar*—elders (Te. *gara* is *goraga gorata*—a class of *Saṃa* beggars (Kṛt) probably from *guru* + *aram* the teacher—he Acc to R. NARASIṂHĀ CĀR *gorata* is the Tbh of *guru* T *kuratar*—elders, *gurus*—religious preceptors and ministers—GOKI] pl *goratarakka* (71 19) dat pl *goratarogge* (67 11)
- goratarakka* (71 19)—*gurus*, s m pl nom SLW See *goratar*
- goratarogge* (67 11)—to the *goravars*, s n pl dat [SLW] See *goratar*
- Govinda paḍḍige* (63-9)—to *Govindapaḍḍi* s pr m sg dat LW gen. *Govindapaḍḍiya* (63-8)
- Govinda paḍḍiya* (63 8)—of *Govinda paḍḍi*, s pr m sg gen *paḍḍi paḍḍi*—a gang of workmen (Kṛt) *paḍḍi*—a settlement, hamlet village *paḍḍi* to repose (Kṛt)
- Gokarna paṇḍita bhāṭararge* (71 15 to 16)—to *Gokarnapaṇḍita bhāṭarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat for *bhāṭarar* see below
- goḍina* (91-36 to 37) of the weir s n sg gen. of *goḍu* < *koḍu*
- gotram* (59 16)—race lineage s n sg nom [SLW]
- Galeyabhaffam* (69-26 to 27)—s pr m sg nom. [SLW Skt *bhāṭa bhāṭa bāṭa T poṭṭan*—a learned man M *bhaffan* Te *bhaffuḍu*—a learned man, Tu *bhaffe*—a priest. (*bhaffa*—any learned man (Brahmaṇa) doctor or philosopher used also as a title—best excellent) Kṛt]
- Gotannayya* [num] (74-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Gotanna* > *Gotanna* (*anna*—an elder brother a respectful compellation for an elder male. MT Te *anna* Tu. *anne*—(Kṛt)]
- Govindayyan* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom [Govindarya > Govindayya (Cf Pkt *ay yavatta* < *ayavatta*) Cf also *Govindappa*]
- Govindara tallahan* (62-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW see *Goyindara-ballahan* (93 4) above. Skt. *tallabha* > Pkt. *tallaha*]
- goṣṭi* (71 22)—(representative of) the assembly s n (m in sense)—sg nom [LW *goṣṭhi* *goṣṭhi*—an assembly a meeting (Kṛt)]
- gosane* (7-4)—declaration s n sg nom [SLW *ghoṣana* (*gosane* Tbh. of *ghoṣane ghayana* S'ID 338, Te *kosunne* (Kṛt))]
- gōśahasram* (99-12)—1 000 cows, s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW Other form *go sahasram* (103 14 to 15) *gosasam* (10-5)]
- gosasam* (10-5 80-6 to 7)—same as *gosahasram* (?)

GH

- ghaṭṭigeya* (20-8)—of the assembly s n sg gen. [SLW *ḷ* > *ḷ* in *ghaṭṭige* (92 13) *ghaṭṭige* (92 13 40)—assembly hall s n sg nom [SLW see *ghaṭṭigeya* Skt *ghaṭṭika* > *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige*

G

- Caṭṭaya* (108-16)—s pr m, sg. nom. (dat sense qualifying *govinda goṭam*) (*caṭṭa*

- caṭṭe saṭṭi seṭṭi*—Tbh of *sreṣṭha* in the sense of *sreṣṭhi* the head or chief of a trade—clever merchant T *caṭṭu*—trade merchandise also fineness Kīr) It is quite possible that the word *Caṭṭayya* is from Skt. *Chaitra*]
- Caṭṭayyadeva* (102 15)—same as *caṭṭayya*
- Caṭṭigadevam* (102 2)—s pr m sg nom LW < *chatrika*? See *Caṭṭayya* above
- caturaghaṭṭado* (108-28)—within the four boundaries. adj s n sg loc [SLW *aghaṭṭa*—boundary]
- catussamayada* (92-38 to 39)—of the four boundaries or directions s n s (pl sense) gen [SLW]
- canna* (53 7)—s pr n sg (Cf *cannu*—beauty excellence *canna*—a man of beauty Cf *cannapaṭṭa* *cannabasava* *puṭṭana* *cannagi* etc [T *cenna* *cennai* Te *cannu*—Kīr]]
- Candraditya* (73 14)—of *Candraditya* s pr m pl (hon.) gen. [SLW]
- candrāṅkhatarambaram* (94 2 36 107 4)—as long as moon and stars last adj s n sg nom [SLW *baram* NK *varge* T *vara* Te *varaku*]
- Camdramauḥ bhajārata* (103 16)—of the venerable *Camdramauḥ bhajārata* > *bhajarata* > *bhajarata* (f > j) Cf *ghaṭṭige* > *ghaṭṭige* above for *bhatarata* see below
- caranaravinda yugalam* (102 3 to 4)—the pair of the lotus-like feet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- caritam* (94 13)—conduct, deed s n sg nom [SLW]
- capa vidyeyo* (92 41 to 42)—in the art of archery adj s n sg loc. [SLW] (used as one of the signs of princely rank)
- Cavundayyange* (93 14)—to *Cavundayya* s. pr m sg dat [LW *Cavunda* < *Camunda* < *syamavodha* (?) Cf *gavunda* < *gamunda* < *gramavodha*]
- Caḷukya paṇcanana*[m] (105-4)—a very lion to the *Caḷukyas*. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukya Raman* (100-4)—s. pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Caḷukyabharanam* (107 2 108-2 109-4)—an ornament to the *Caḷukyas* adj s. m. sg nom [SLW]
- Ciṭṭayyana* (109-17)—of *Ciṭṭayya*. s pr m sg gen (*ciṭṭ*—smallness littleness—Kīr) [Skt *Citra* > *citra* > *Ciṭṭa* (?) Cf *Sannappa* *Cikkappa* in colloquial NK.]
- citradaṇḍam* (92-13)—a cunningly worked staff s n sg nom [SLW]
- Citrabhanu* (69-10 to 11)—the 16th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg [SLW]
- Citravahanan* (60-36)—s pr m s nom [SLW]
- citra vedemgam* (104 5)—skilled in fine-arts s m sg nom qualifying *koṭṭigadevam* [SLW see *vedemgam*]
- Cidanna* (80-5 to 6)—s pr m sg nom
- Cintamani* (108-9 to 10)—s pr m sg [SLW] (—a gem of *svarga* supposed to yield to its possessor everything wanted, the philosopher's stone—Kīr)
- Cimmacanura* (94 20)—of *Cimmacanur* s pr n sg gen.
- Cimcala*[da] (89-11 to 12)—of *Cimcala* s pr n sg gen
- cumcuvinda* (92 29)—with the beaks s n sg (pl sense) instr [Cf Skt *cancu* M *cancu* (*cumdu* T *cuvavu*—Kīr)]
- cuta kujam*[ga][fo] (92 28 to 29)—in the mango trees. adj s n pl loc [SLW *kujā* earth born tree (Kīr)]
- cuta maṇḍariyo* (92-43)—in the flower clusters of the mangoes adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- Cannavuro*[e] (39 4)—in *Cannavur* s pr n sg loc See *Canna*
- Celva śampanna* (15 8)—endowed with beauty adj s m sg nom [SLW—*śampanna* for *sampanna* (*celva calva caliva*—beauty handsome man (Kīr)] instr n sg *celvime* (92 14)
- celvime* (92 14)—with splendour s n sg instr See *celva śampanna*.
- Cottamman* (31 5)—s pr m sg nom for *amman* suffix to masc. see *Kaliyamma* above Cf *Ammana gandhavarana* [Cot *ta* < *sattu*—wealth? (cf Skt *dhanka*)]

CH

chalamme (60-10)—by fraud s n sg instr [SLW *chalam* in e (emphatic)—*chala* fraud deceit (Kīr)]

J

Jagati cakrado (92 1)—in the domain of the world, adj s n sg loc [SLW]

Jagatumgana (94-10)—of *Jagatunga* s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom. *Jagatumgam* 94 10)

Jagatumgam (94 10)—s pr m sg nom
Jagatunga gavundana (98-6 to 8)—of *Jagatunga* gavunda. s pr m sg gen [SLW]
 See *Jagatumgana* For *gavundana* see *Ayca gavinda gamunda*

- jagadekavira* (105-2)—the sole of the world
adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Jattu bhajarkkaka* (61-4)—for *Jattu bhajark*
kaka (?) of *Jattu bhajarkka* s pr m pl
gen [SLW *bhajar* < *bhaffar* *bhafa*—a
warrior]
- janapadam* (92-25)—people (community)
s n (m in sense) pl instr [SLW]
- ja[n-asrayan]* (92 21)—an asylum for men.
adj s m sg nom [SLW] *janasrayan*
(73 17 to 18)
- jayada ullarangan* (94 17 95-7)—a superior
one of victory s n sg nom [SLW]
- Jayamistran* (65-9 to 10)—s pr m sg nom
(friend of victory) [SLW]
- Ja[ya]m* (77 5 to 6)—the 28th year of the
cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- jaladulam* (16-7)—in water s n sg loc
[SLW]
- Javam* (94-16 95-6)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW *Java* < *Yama* (KIR) Cf *Yamaduta*
= *Javanaduta* (KIR)]
- Jasamam* (92 59)—glory s n sg acc [SLW
jas Tbh of *iasa* (KIR) (*jiya*—master
(KIR) *jiya* < *jila*)
- jiya manasadim* (108-22) ?—with controlled
mind. adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- jivitangalan* (29 to 10)—lives s n pl acc
[SLW]
- Jesamasada* (73 19)—of the month *Jyestha*
s pr n sg gen [SLW *Jyestha* > *Jesika* >
Jesika]
- Jogimayyam* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom
(dat. sense qualifying *pannasigargam*)
[*jogi* < *yogi* Skt *yoga* Cf *Jogappa* *Jog*
amma *Jogals* etc.]
- jotisa sakuna nimittangalam* (69-22 to 23)—
astrology omen etc s n pl acc [SLW
Skt *jyantisaka* > *jyotisaka* > *jotisa* (> *joyisa*)
Skt *jyantisaka* *jyotisaka*—Pkt *joytsa*]
- jo[am]* (7 4)—Jwan corn s n sg acc (LW ?)
T.M. *colam* Te. *jonna* (*jo[am]*—Tbh of
yavanala—varieties of millet Mhr M
jauani (KIR)) Cf *Pampa*—Bh *jo[ada]*
pali etc.]

JH

- jhajambam* (92 13)—robe s n sg nom
[SLW (*ja[m]ba*—a cloak veil)]
- J[ana]sa bha[ra]* (93 7)—s pr m pl
(hon) nom [SLW see *bha[ra]karar*]

T

- t[un]si* (72 16) for *t[un]si*—musical instrument.
s n sg nom [SLW]
- tikam* (92 54)—interpretation (commentary
s n sg acc [SLW]

TH

No words

D

- davanam* (11 10 to 11)—rope s n sg acc
LW *davan* is a Tbh of *daman*: a long
rope to which calves are tied by means of
shorter ropes (MONIER WILLIAMS) (*da*
vani—Tbh. of *daman*—a rope stretched
along and secured at the ends unto which
cattle are tied up by means of tie-rope
Mar *davana* *damani* *kattu*—to tie cattle
in a row to a long rope fastened by two
peps—KIR)]

No words with initial DH and N

T

- Tagap(pu)* (7 3)—complaint s n sg nom
[O.K. *tavu*—to mistake (?) (N.K. *takara*
nu Te *tagavu*—justice dispute. (*tagahu*
tagavudu—an obstacle, a hindrance—KIR)]
- Tattaggeteya* (63 5)—of *Tattaggete* s pr n
sg gen *Tatta* + *kece* tank (?) *tatta*—
flatness, levelness. [Te M *tatte* T *tattai*
tattu—to flatten—KIR] *Tattaggete*—a flat
tank (?)]
- tadiyol* (67 8)—on the bank s n sg loc
[SLW *taja* T *tadi* M *tada* (*tadi*—Tbh
of *taji* (SMD 338)—KIR)]
- tampi* (92-5 17)—having satisfied adv pp
of *tampu*—to satisfy *tani*—to be satis-
fied. [T *tamitu* (T *tani*—to appease
tan—cool cold M *tan*—cold, *tanyuga*
Te. *tanyu* Tu *tanyum*—to become cold
GOKI)]
- tadanantaram* (92-23)—thereupon. adv of
time
- tadvarjadhyanterada* (95 9 to 10 96-6 100 7
104 9 106-4 to 5)—during that year adj
s n sg gen [SLW]
- tanna* (91 25 96-20)—hus reflex. pron 3 sg
gen of *tan* cf *enna* oblique base *tan*
(31 20) [T *tan* (T *tan*—8th—K.P) M
tana Te *tana*—GOKI)] nom. sg *tanum*
(60-8) acc sg *tannan* (32-3) dat pl
tamage (3-3) gen. pl *tamma* (32-3 loc
pl *tammol* (92-61)
- tannan* (70-8)—him reflex. pron 3 sg acc
See *tanna* [T *tannai* M *tanni* Te
tannu]
- tanayan* (94-9)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- tan* (31 20)—hus. reflex. pron. 3 sg gen. and
oblique base. See *tanna* [T *tan*, M *tan*
de Te *tana*]
- tanda* (61 5)—that was brought d pp of

- tar*—to bring [T *tanda* M *tanna*]
tandeya (70-5 94 11)—of the father s m
 *sg gen [T *tandai* (nom) *tandayin*
 (gen) M *tanda* (now it is not used in de-
 cent society) Te *tandri* (*tande*—is said
 to be a Tbh of Skt *tata* SMD 338 Ved c
tata—father also Te *tadda*—Papa a
 child's word for father—Kir)]
- tappade* (94 24 97 11 16)—without failing
 neg inf of *tappu*—to fail to commit must-
 take [T *tappu tavaru*—to deviate M
tappu Te *tappu*—to commit a blunder
 Tu *tappu*—a fault derived from *tavu*—
 to decrease?] Cf *tagapu*—complaint
 above and *tave*—destruction below adj
 s m sg nom —*tappidata* (100-15) *tappade*
 Ok *tappade* (see GOAI) T *tappade*
tappam! M *tappade*
- tappidata* (100-15)—he who commits a mis-
 take adj s m sg nom See *tappade*
 [Te *tappinavudu*]
- tappari* (79-4 94 25)—penance s n sg acc
 [SLW]
- tapojanakkam* (97 18)—to the people of aus-
 terities, adj s n (m in sense) dat
 [SLW *tappojana kke + am*] acc *tapojana*
 (n u) man 97 22)
- tapojana(mu)man* (97 22)—people of auster-
 ities adj s n (m in sense) acc [SLW]
 see *tapojanakkam*
- tapodhanaram* (94 27)—ascetics, adj s, m
 pl acc [SLW]
- tafovvtiyof* (92 45)—in the practice of aus-
 terities adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- tamma* (32 3 82 11 92 60 61)—their reflex
 pron 3 sg m pl gen of *tam* they
 oblique base *tam* (also gen) see *tanna*
 above loc *tammo!* (92-61) dat *tamage*
 (3 3)
- tamma* (98 9)—younger brother s m sg
 nom [T M *tambi* Te *tammudu* T *tampi*
 (8th) younger brother —K P]
- Tamma gavundaru* (68-2 to 3)—s pr m
 sg nom [NW + LW] For *gavundam*
 See *Ayca gavunda gamunda* above
- tammadandu* (92 8)—their special one re-
 flex pron 3 sg
- tammo!* (92 61 62 to 64)—in them reflex
 pron 3 pl loc see *tanna tamma* [T
tammil M *tanna!* Tt *tamalo!*]
- tamage* (3 3)—to them reflex pron 3 pl
 dat see *tanna tamma*
- tambulam* (108-35)—areca nut leaves etc
 s n sg acc [SLW] Skt *tambulam* Pkt
tambola Pali—*tambula*) M T *tambala*
 Te *tamala paku*—the betel leaf]
- taruvom* (83 15) ?—will bring vb ft 3 n
 sg of *tar* (for *tar?*) to bring [T *tarum*
 M *tarini*]
- tarkkam* (92 54)—logic s n sg acc
 [SLW]
- tale* (49 10) head s n sg nom (gen
 sense) [T *talai* (*talai* 8th—s n pl
 heads —K P M *tala* Te *tala*]
- tave* (90 13)—?
- talpu* (92 63)—lustre s n sg nom (*tala*
pa talapu—splendour lustre shining *tala*
pu—Kir) Cf *polapu* N K *holapu*
- talai* (97 9) ? for *tajir* ?—sprout s n sg
 nom [T *tajir taliru*—T M Tu *taliru*—Kir
 T *tajir*—tender leaves]
- tajeda* (92 29)—that is held d pp of *taje*—
 to hold get assume (Kir) T *talaita*
 M *tana talna*] See *taldu* (92 17) past
 3 m pl —*tajedar* (92 2)
- tajedar* (92 2)—assumed past 3 m pl of
taje—to get assume [T *talindar* M *tal*
nar tanar]
- trayodasa varjyamum* mu(mu)ru—*tungai!*
 (1 2)—13 years and 3 months s n sg
 (pl sense) loc [LW + NW]
- tanum* (60-8 62 6)—himself reflex pron 3
 sg nom oblique base *tan* (also gen)
 See *tanna tar-e* (emphatic) 2 21) *tan*
 (94 10) [T *tan* M *tan* Te *tanu*]
- tane* (2 21)—himself *tan + e* (emphatic) see
tanum [Te *tane*]
- tan* (94 10)—himself See *tar + um* [T
tan (8th)—reflex pron 3 himself—K P]
tayvina (70 5)—mother s s f pl (hon)
 gen of *tayvir* < *tay*—mother T *tayar* M
tayvir Te *tallula*]
- Tarkya pakṣada* (92 45)—wing of Tarkya
 (Garuda) s n sg gen [SLW]
- taldu* (92 17)—having distinguished adv
 pp of *tal*—to display distinguish assume
 See *tajedar* Other form—[*a*]di (92-64
 to 65) [T *talndu*] adv pp d pp *tal*
dida (92 59)
- [*a*]di (92 64 to 65)—having possessed
 adv pp of *tal*—to obtain See *taldu* [M
tal—to bear]
- taldda* (92 59)—that is possessed adv pp
taldu + d pp *ida* < *idda* < *irdda* [T
talnda] Cf *bhadram agada*
- Tipperuran* (59-15)—Tipperur s n sg acc
 [(*tippa*—a heap a hillock—Kir) N K
tippu tippe—a heap of dirt Cf T *tipa*
 (dibba)—mound elevated ground]
- timgai!* (1 2)—in months s n sg (pl
 sense) loc see *trayodasa varjyamum* mu
tu ngai! (1 2) [T *timgai!* *timga*—

- moon M *tinga* (T M Te *nele* T M *tinga*—to shine—KIT)]
- tumbai am* (90-13)—will eat vb ft 3 sg m of *tur*—to eat [T *tunban* M *tunnu tan*]
- turutar* (108-25 29-30)—will give offer *turu var* (97 10 to 11 14) vb ft s m pl of *tur*—to offer give (KIT) *turu*—end finish
- [*tri*]*śu*[*la*]*man* (84 9)—a three-pointed pike or spear a trident s n sg acc [SLW]
- turttham* (67 10)—a holy place especially in the vicinity of streams or springs, s n sg acc [SLW] dat *turtthakkam* (79-3) gen *turtthoda* (67 9) loc *turtthada* (92 73) *turtthakkam* (79-3)—to *turttha* s n sg dat [SLW] See *turttham*]
- turtthada* (67 9)—of *turttha* s n sg gen [SLW see *turttham*]
- turtthada* (92 73)—in *turttha* s n sg loc [SLW see *turttham*]
- tuppa* (104 16 100-14)—ghee s n sg nom acc. *tuppam* (73 22) gen *tuppada* [T (T *tuppu* *tuppa* Mar *Tup*—KIT) *tuppan* *tuppu*—ghee T *tuppu* also means food enjoyment Mar *tup*—ghee (74 11) T *tuppu*—food]
- tuppada* (74 11)—of ghee s n sg gen [see *tuppa*]
- tuppam* (73 22 77 9)—ghee s n sg acc see *tuppa*
- Tumgabhadreya* (67-8)—of *Tumgabhadre* —the river *Tumgabhadrā* in the Mysore territory formed by the junction of the *Tunga* and *Bhadre*—KIT s pr f sg gen [SLW]
- turuḡi* (92-28)—having become crowded adv pp of *turuḡu*—to be crowded closely packed (T M *tur* cf *tumbu*—KIT) [T *turu vu*—to come together (Te *toṛu* T *toṛu toṛuvu*—a herd of cows M *turu*—a heap Te *tudimū*—a crowd—KIT) Cf also N K *turuku*—to press]
- turugoḡol* (75 5 to 6)—in a cattle raid s n pl loc gen. *turupina* (22 3)
- turupina* (22-3)—of cows s n sg (pl in sense) gen *turupu* *turuvu* *turuvu* N K (also *turuhu*)
- turagaman* (61 6)—horse s n sg acc nom *turagam* (92 13) [SLW *turaga* > *turaga* by the disappearance of the preconsonantal nasal Cf *bhujanga*—*bhujaga vi* *hanga*—*vihaḡa* Aḷo *eramke*—N K *rekke*]
- turagam* (92 13)—horse s n sg nom [SLW see *turagaman*]
- tulapu*[*ruṣam*] (92 22 to 23)—own weight s n sg acc [SLW (weight of gold jewels, *sagar* etc obtained by weighing them against one's person It is to be given away to Brahmins on the occasion of accession —KIT)] *tulapurūṣam* (94 25)
- tunt* (92-4)—having caused to enter i e driven adv pp of *tuntu*—to cause to enter (KIT) [*tundi*—pressing, pushing M *toḡḡi* Cf N K *tullu*—mouthful food *tulu*—hole]
- turyyam* (92 13 to 14)—musical instruments s n sg nom [SLW]
- tenka* (71 11)—south s n sg adv of place T *terlu* M *tekkū*—KIT] *te(m)kana* (8 11)—same as *temka* *tekkanam*
- temkay* (29 25 29 59 24)—same as *temka* < *temka* + *ay* < *teinka* + *agi* i e *teinka agi*
- tembelarini* (92 28)—zephyrs of the south s n sg instr (south wind *tembu* + *clar* (*temberal*) *tembu* = *tenka*—KIT) [T *tenral* M *tennal*—southern wind i e cool breeze Te *temmera*—wind. Or *tembelar* > *tambel* > *tanpu* + *clar*—cool breeze]
- tere* (2 14 29-6 22 23 108 24)—tax s n sg nom (also acc *senst*) [T *tirai* M *tiye* (N K *tere*) *tere deye* in *tuppadeṛiyam* (72 26 73 20)]
- Telambayar* (25-5)—s pr m pl nom *telam* (1 4) for *tailam*—oil s n sg nom LW [T *tilam* Mar *tel* *taila*—originally oil from *seasamum* now oil in general So there is extension of meaning]
- Tairura* (86-6)—of *Tairur* s pr n sg gen *Tailaparasar* (100-5)—King *Tailapa* s pr m pl (hon) noun
- toḡam* (24 7) ?—joined (put on) vb past 3 m sg from *tudu*—to join to put to or on (KIT)
- tombhattaneya* (102 13)—90th num adj *tombhattarusastramam* (104 11 to 12)—96 000 num adj s n sg acc *tombhattarusastram* (96-4)
- toradu* (70-17)—having abandoned adv pp of *toṛe*—to give up abandon [N K *toṛe du* Aḷo *biḡubūḡu*] T *turandu* M *turan ni*]
- torugoḡol* (81 3)—same as *turugoḡol* see above.
- toṛe* (67 18)—stream. s n sg nom [T *turai* M *taṛa*—opening]
- toraradayamum* (57-3)—*torenal* 500 s pr s n sg acc (Ruṣ-country)
- tole* (2-29)—a measure, s n sg nom, (a *tole* weight of one *Puṇe*—KIT) [T *tulai* M *tulagam* Te. *tulam* (weight of Re. 1)]

tol (66-10)—for *tol* arms s n sg (pl sense)
acc NK *tofu*
tonḡada (71 14)—of the garden s n sg
gen of *tonḡa* [NK *toḡa* (coll *tuḡa*) T
toḡa (*tonḡu*—8th—vb to dig—KP) M
toḡam Te *tota tonḡa tonḡa tonḡ* >
toḡa by disappearance of the pre consonant
al nasal Cf Skt *viḡaḡa bhujaga turaya*
(SMD 17) nom. *tomḡam* (108-21) acc
tomḡamum (108 23) *tomḡamam* (97 8)
tomḡavendu (95-13 to 14)]
tomḡamam (97 8)—acc of *tomḡam*—garden
See *tonḡada*
tomḡamum (108-23)—same as *tomḡamam*
tomḡam (95-13 to 14 108-19 21 27 31)—gar-
den s n sg nom (or acc) *tomḡav* m *tom*
ḡavendu
tonḡigalge (93 15)—to gardeners s n pl dat
of *tonḡigal* < *tonḡa*—garden [T.M *toḡḡak*
karan (ot an inferior village servant es-
pecially one who performs the lowest offi-
ces a sweeper a scavenger etc. (My)
T M *toḡḡi* Te *toḡi toḡḡa*—Kir Q]
tori (70-23)—having appeared. adv pp of
toru to appear [NK *tori* T *tonḡ* M
tonni (Tu *toḡ*—Kir) vb ft 3 sg n—
toḡugum (92 28) *toruvudu* (92 34) vb
ft 3 m pl—*toḡuvar* (92 57) d ft p—
torḡpa (92 52)]
torugum (92 28 54)—will appear vb ft 3
n sg of *toru*—to appear ste *tori* [T *tor*
rum M *tonnum*]
toruvar (92 57)—will appear vb ft 3 m
pl of *toru*—see *tori* [T *toruvar*]
toruvudu (92 34)—will appear vb ft 3 sg
n of *toru* See *tori* [T *toruvadu* M
torunnalu]
torḡpa (92 52 56)—that will appear d ft
p of *tor* (< *tor*)—to appear

D

dakḡine (92 70)—fees. s n sg nom [SLW]
dandḡa (108 32)—fine s n sg nom [SLW]
dandam (94 18 95 8 108-34)
dandḡa dosam (108-28)—fine and fault s n
sg nom [SLW *doḡa* Pkt *doḡa*]
dandḡadhipati (92 23)—general adj s n sg
nom [SLW]
Dandḡiga[vu]ndoru (82-26 to 27)—s pr m
pl nom (*dandḡi*—power might—Kir) for
garuḡḡaru see *Ayca gaviḡḡa*
dattaman (67 12)—gift s n s acc [LW
cf *datta putra*]
datti (5 3 4 to 5 69 22 74 14)—grant s. n
sg) nom (acc, also) see *dattaman datti*
yam (93 9)

dattiyon (1 5)—same as *dattman*
Dantigan (94 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
gen *Dantigana* (94 8)
Dantigana (94 8)—of *Dantigan* s pr m
sg gen [SLW]
damavan? (30-10 to 11)—religion (?) s n
sg acc [LW skt *dharmma* > Pkt *dharm*
ma > *dhama* > *dama* (Rice reads as
dharmavan)]
daye (60 11 12)—mercy s n sg nom (acc
sense) [SLW Skt *daya*]
Daytan (97 7)—s pr m sg nom [SLW
Dayta]
darpanamagan (92 15)—mirrors s n pl
acc [SLW]
dasa (2 19)—ten num adj [SLW]
danam (29-36)—donation gift s n sg
acc [SLW] also in 94 25 97 18)
danamu(ma)m (4 6 to 7)—*danam* + *um* +
am same as *danam*
danamum (10-7)—*danam* + *um* *danamum*
(92 41)
damangarum (83 11)—those who terrify the
enemy by shouts etc s m pl nom [SLW
< *damarah* > *damara*]
Dasamm Ereyar (21 2 to 3) s pr m pl
(hon) nom
Dasammam (64 5 to 6) s pr m sg nom
hiatus retained
divasam (31 9 to 11 16 to 17 17 to 18 101
4)—day s n sg nom
diseya (9 11 to 12) of the direction s n
sg gen adv of place [SLW loc. *diseyol*
(71 10)]
diseyol (71 10)—in the direction. s n sg loc
[SLW adv of place See *diseya* T *disea*
Te *desa*]
Diḡḡanḡḡanum (94 15)—by *ḡḡḡḡḡḡ* D | pa s
pr m sg instr [SLW]
Duggamarata-Ereyappon (44-4)—s pr m sg
nom hiatus is retained here
Duggamarata (56-4)—of *Duggamarata* s pr
m sg gen [SLW *Durgamarata*]
Duggamarata (44 9)—same as *Duggamarata*
Duggamarata (55) s pr m pl (hon.) nom
acc *Duggamarata*
Dumḡubḡa (98 43)—the 56th year in the
cycle of 60 s pr sg n nom [SLW]
Duvvint Ereyappon (66-4)—s pr m pl (hon)
nom Hiatus is retained here
Duḡḡan (90-13)—wicked s n sg nom SLW
acc. pl *duḡḡaram* (108-3)
duḡḡaram ("08-3)—wicked people s m pl
acc [SLW]
Ievasadoḡ (70-13)—in the day s n sg loc
SLW See *divasa* (SMD 357)

degulakke (5-4 91-31 to 32)—to the temple s n sg dat [LW (*degula*—Tbh *derakula* (SMID 382) Mar *devul*—Krr) Pkt *deula* (Pali has no *devakula* but *devagaha*) Other form *degulake* (84 8) gen. *degulada* (3-3) acc *degulamam* (86 9 to 10) *degulaman* (9-3) *degulam* (103-13 to 14) *degulake* (98 4-8) same as *degulakke* See above

degulada (3-3 10-3 to 4 91 39 94 21 95 12) of the temple. s n sg gen [LW see *degulakke*]

degulamam (86-9 to 10)—temple s n sg acc [LW see *degulakke*]

degulaman (9-3)—same as *degulamam*

degulam (103 13 to 14 108 30 36)—same as *degulamam*

detaganikkeyar (60-9)—female attendants on gods s f pl nom [SLW T *detaganikkaiyar*]

Detannayyam (72 21)—s pr m sg nom also in (72 24 73 18 74 7)

detatā-milayam (92 39)—god's dwelling adj s n sg num [SLW *nīlaya* for *nīlaya*]

Devana (94-10)—of Devan s pr m sg gen [SLW] nom *Devan* (94 10)

detana (4 7)—of god s m sg gen [SLW]

Devan (94 10 11 36)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

detabhagam (51 9 93 7)—wealth of god adj s n sg acc [SLW]

Detayyan (94 20)—s pr m sg nom

devara (71 10)—of god. s m pl (hon) gen [SLW]

Devarajasutam (94 12)—son of *Devaraja* adj s m sg nom [SLW]

devarige (30-8 to 9)—to the god s m pl (hon) dat [SLW < *devarigge* by open thesis or < *devatimge*]

devarige (20-5 to 6 84-8 97 8 9 16 102 12 16)—same as *devarige*

Detacarya bhagavatantarge (5-6)—to the venerable Devacārya s pr m pl (hon) dat [SLW]

Detat (78-9)—s pr m sg nom [LW]

devalayamum (92-40)—the residence of the god heaven adj s n sg nom [SLW]

Devendra pemmadīgala (24 5)—of *Devendra pemmadīgala* s pr m pl (hon) gen *Devendra*—the chief of gods—Indra *Pemmadī* > *Pemmadī* by assimilation See *Pemmanadi* below

Devendranu (24 6 to 7)—s pr m pl nom

desadhīpatigaḥ (2 13)—the chief or ruler of a country adj s m pl (hon) nom (qualifying dat *apporoge*) [SLW]

desadhīsam (108-2 to 3) adj s m pl acc [SLW same as *desadhīpati*]

Dammara Kadavam (22 4)—Kaḍavam belonging to the Dommara community? s pr m sg nom

dosigana (9-7 to 8)—of one who is guilty s m sg gen [LW Skt *doṣa*—Pkt *dosa* Pali *dosa*]

Drammamam (97 10 14) for *drammami* am *dramma*—a coin s n sg acc. [SLW]

dujaroḥ (92 59)—among the twice born brahmins s m pl loc [SLW]

DH

Dhannagavaḍiyam (29 3)—s pr n sg acc.

dhanam (2-21)—wealth s n sg acc [SLW] other form—*dhanaman* (20-5)

dhanaman (20-5)—same as *dhanam*

dhananīśara (92 14)—of the kings s m pl gen [SLW]

dharataḥ (92-25)—earth s n sg nom [SLW *dhrataḥ*] instr *dharatāḥ* [tala]dim.

dharadhīpālamanam (923)—exalted among kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

dharanānvanayam (92 16)—Brahman race adj s n sg nom [SLW]

dhare (96 22)—earth. s n sg nom [SLW]

dharegi(sa)nge (15 9) to 10)—for *dharegisange*—to the lord of the earth i.e. king adj s m sg dat [SLW NK *dharegisange*]

dharma (23-6 74 11 to 12)—the religious grant s n sg nom [SLW acc.—*dharmanam* (24 6) *dharmanaman* (29-10) *dharmanamani* (72 27) *dharmanaman* (49-10) dat *dharmanakke* (5-10) gen *dharmanada* (20-7) *dharmanada* (2 9) loc. *dharma doḥ* (71 22)]

dharmanam (24 6 10)—religion religious grant s n sg acc [SLW see *dharma* Other form *dharmanam*]

dharmanakke (5 10 13)—to the religious grant, s n sg dat [SLW see *dharma*]

Dharmanandanamanam (94 14)—by Dharma nandanana s pr m sg instr [SLW]

Dharmananaygan (18 13)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *naygan* < *nayagan* < *nayakan* cf *nayā* < *nayakīyar* (GOKI p 365) Jam *bunaygar*]

dharmanada (20-7)—of the religious grant s n sg gen [SLW see *dharma*]

dharmanada (2 9)—same as *dharmanada*

dharmanadoḥ (71 22)—in the religious grant s n sg loc [SLW see *dharma*]

dharmanaparam (94 12)—pious adj s m sg nom [SLW]

- dharmmaman* (29 10) same as *dharmmam*
Other form *dharmmamam* (72 27)
dharm namaharajadhiraja (105-1) title of the
king adj s m sg nom [SLW]
dharmmaman (49-10)—same as *dharmma*
man
Dharmmarasibhatarara (94 21 to 22)—of
Dharmmarasibhatarar s pr m pl (hon)
gen [SLW for *bhatarar* see]
dharmasasanada (93 9)—of the royal grant
charter s n sg gen [SLW]
dhavaṭṭakachatrachaye inda (60 2)—under
the shadow of his sole white umbrella
adj s n sg instr [SLW]
Dhatrom (92 10)—creator (Brahman) adj
s m sg nom [SLW *dhatr*]
dhatriyol (92 63)—on the earth s n sg
loc [SLW]
dharapurbhakam (95 12)—a present received
or given wet from the water that has been
poured over it in the donor's hand (Kṛ)
s n sg acc also adv [SLW for *Dhara*
+ *purvakkam*]
Dharavarṣa sri pithuvallabha maharajadī
raja paramesvara bhaffara (10-11 44) to
3 53 2 to 3)—adj s m sg nom [SLW
bhaffara < Skt *bharṭa* Dharavarṣa the fa
vourite of the world the supreme king of
great kings, the supreme lord the wor
shipful one
dhalige (84 6)—for the invasion s n sg dat,
(*dali dali* Tbh of *dhapi* (SMD 30 220)
desolating assault an attack —Kṛ)
dhikkariṣa (92-51)—to put to shame inf
of *dhikkariṣu* [Skt *dhik + kṛ*]
Dhoram (84 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

N

- nakarakkam* (108-35)—for the town city—
i.e. the people of the city merchant guild
s n sg (m pl sense) dat [SLW T *na*
kara] The inscript on belongs to Bellary
dist Cf *naṭu*
nakṣatradol (92 22)—under the constellation
s n sg loc [SLW *nakṣatra*]
nakṣatramum (97 5)—*nakṣatram* + *um* s n
sg nom [SLW]
Nagakumaram (17 13)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
nagarakke (16 7 17 6 18-8)—to the city
s n sg dat [SLW see *nakarakkam*] *na*
garakkum (23 to 4) nom *nagara* for
nagara (16 6)
Nagarajam (92 7)—the king of mountains
(Himalaya) s n s nom [SLW]

- nagaradhishkham* (108 7 to 8)—superintend
ent of the town adj s m sg nom
[SLW]
nadadu (29 89 63 4)—having walked adv
walk Tu *naḍapum*—GOKI] inf *nade*
—to walk M *nadannu* (*nadakke*) Te
naḍacu (*nadacu*) (vb noun—*naḍa* a
walk Tu *naḍapum*—GOKI] inf *naḍe*
(92 53) caus *nadeyise* (92 72) adj s —
nadeyisidatam (97 16) d ft p —*nadeva*
(107 6) vb ft 3n sg —*naḍevudu* (101 13)
nade (92 53)—walking inf of *nade*—to walk.
See *nadadu* [T *nada naḍakka* M *naḷak*
Te *naḍakkaṭṭe*]
nadeyisidatam (97 16 94 24 to 25)—he who
causes to manage adj s m sg < *nadeyi*
sida—d pp of *nadeyisu*—to cause to ma
nage See *naḍadu* [T *naḍattinavan* M
naḍattinavan Te *naḍapinavadu*]
nadeyise (92 72)—if caused to continue
inf of *nadeyisu* See *naḍadu* [T *naḍat*
ta]
naḍeva (107 6)—that takes place d ft p of
nade—to walk, to take place [N K. *naḍe*
yuta T *naḍakṣma* Mal *naḍakkum*]
naḍevudu (101 13)—will continue vb ft 3
n sg of *nade* See *naḍadu* [T *naḍap*
paḍu M *naḍappadu* *naḍakkuvadu* *naḍak*
kunnadu]
naḍukamuni (92 43)—fear or quivering s n
sg nom [N K. *naḍugu* (cf *naḷarakkam*
above *naḷu* below) T *naḍukka* (*naḍugu*—
Kṛ) (T *naḷunnu*—8th—v b terrible —
K P) M *naḷunnu* *ilunnu* *caḷunnu*—
Kṛ) Te *naḍugu* (rarely used), *oḷukku*—
a shock]
Nannugastayam (91 17 to 18)—(an abode of
goodness) s pr m sg nom [*nannu*—truth
affection love beauty T *nannu* *nanti*—
good what is right *nangu*—good M *nannu*
nannu—a good—Kṛ) Cf *naḷ*—good]
Nandagimmatham (105 2)—lord of Nanda
gin adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Nandana vanam uni (108-31)—s pr n sg
acc SLW Indras pleasure garden *nanda*
—happiness joy Skt *nand*—to be pleased
Nandavilmudiyara (14 6 to 8)—Nandavilmu
mudiyar s pr m pl (hon) gen
Nandi Gundarge (29-36)—to Nandi Gundar
s pr m sg dat
namaskaram (95 8 to 9)—obesance s n sg
acc [SLW]
Namdana (108 11)—the 24th year of the cy
cle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
naralana(m) (92 73)—hell s n sg acc
[SLW *naraka* cf *naragakke* in GOKI]

- nara mokaraman* (66 6 to 7)—the chief of the men, s m sg acc SLW *mokara* < *mukara* < *mukhara*
- nallalam* (97 2)—gora one adj s m sg nom *nallalam* [from *nal* adj—good, T *nal* (*nal*—8th—good—h P) *nalla*—good excellent M *nal*—good *nalam*—goodness Tu *nal*—good cheap *nallapa*—good penance—GOKI] T *nallavan* Te *mancivadu* cf *nannu* in *Nannigastaya* above
- Nara nandana byndadin* (92 27)—by a multitude of new parks adj s n sg (pl sense) instr [SLW]
- nara mekhalē* (92 34)—a new girdle s n sg nom [SLW *mekhala*]
- narambaramgalam* (92 15 to 16)—new robes adj s n pl acc [SLW]
- navina taminaneyin* (92 74)—in new eulogy adj s n sg instr [SLW]
- Naḷa* (87-4)—the 50th yea in the cycle of 60 spr nom [SLW]
- Nahuṣan* (94 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] (Traditional name of a king who took possession of Indra's throne for a time but was afterwards deposed and changed into a serpent—KIT) Dat *Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)
- Nahuṣange* (94 5 to 6)—to Nahuṣa s pr m [SLW see *Nahuṣan*] *Nagadevan* (71 22) s pr m sg nom [SLW *Naga*—any great or pre-eminent man—KIT Q]
- Nagan* (37 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- [Na]gadhōran* (84 5)—s pr m sg nom
- Naga [pa]ritaru* (82-29 to 30)—s pr m sg (hon) nom [LW + NW]
- Nāgamman* (19 4)—s pr m sg nom *amma* cf *Kaliyamma* *Kongiyamma* Cf *Nagappa* in N K
- Nagammayya* (36 8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom
- nagara* (16 6)—for *nagara* See *nagarakke*
- Nagararmayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pani asigarggam*) —*ayya* < *arayo*
- Nag[ar]junam* (73 23)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Nagimayyam* (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat in sense qualifying *pannasigarggam*)
- Nagiyabbegam* (91 29)—to *Nagiyabbe* s pr f sg dat LW (*al* b. < *amb* GOKI nom pl *Nagiyabbegaḷ* (91-32 to 33) Cf *Na ranabbe* (91-33 to 34))
- naḷu* (16-5)—country s n sg nom cf *na karakkam naḷukamum* above. [T M Te *nadu* (T *naḷu*—8th—land country—h P) acc sg *raḷari* (71 5) *naḷan* (80-4) loc *naḷolage* (92 2a) inf caus *naḷayise* (80-5) adj s n sg loc *naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17) *ḍ* of *naḷu* becomes *l* in *naḷ—gam unḍana* (93 16) *naḷgaudigar* (62 2)]
- naḷa[m]* (71 5)—country s n sg acc [See *naḷu*]
- naḷadhyakṣade* (93 17)—under the superintendence of the assembly adj s n sg loc [SLW *adhyakṣa* is here used as abstract neut noun. See *adhyakṣadoḷ*]
- naḷayise* (80-5)—when assembled inf of *naḷayisu*—caus from *naḷu*—country
- naḷan* (80-4)—same as *naḷam*
- naḷu* (31 5 to 6 39-3 to 4 44-5 53-4 54 3)—country See *naḷu*
- naḷolage* (92 25) in the country s n sg loc See *naḷu*
- nana phala viṣasanadam* (92 51)—by (its) display of manifold fruits adj s n sg instr [SLW, *l* for *l* in *phala* and *viṣasana*]
- nan* (96 8)—I pron 1 sg nom oblique base *nan*
- Naranabbeya* (91-33 to 34)—of *Naranabbe* s pr f sg gen [LW See *Nagiyabbegam* (91 29) above]
- nalageyan* (12 8)—tongue s n sg acc [N h *nalige* *nalage* T *nakku na* M *naḷu* Te *naluka* *nalika*]
- nalku* (60-10 11 93 15)—four num adj [T M *nangu* Te *naḷugu* *nalkum* (108-14 23) becomes *nal* in *nal chasiram* (2 23) *nalattu* (23-6)]
- nalchasiram* (2 23)—4 000 num adj [NW + LW s > ch after *nal* (cf *ilchasiram en chasiram* etc) T *nal-ayiram*]
- nal afteradeaneyandu* (53 1 to 2)—42nd (year) qualifying *viṣayasambatsara*
- nalattu* (23-6)—40 num adj, *l* *pattu* (*p* > *l*) [T *narpatu*]
- naladimaru*—40 people s m pl nom, *nal padimbar* [N h *nalattu mandu jana* T *narpadimmar*]
- nalgamunḍana* (93 16)—of the headman of the country adj s m sg gen [LW < *naḷ gamunḍana* See *naḷu Aycagunḍa* for *ḍ* < *l* Cf *noḷ* < *n ḍ* *malike* < *maḷ ke*]
- naḷgaudigar* (62 2)—headman of the village adj s m pl (hon.) nom *l* *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gaunḍiga* < *gamunḍika* < *grama umka* (?) *gaḷuda gaḷda* (a formation from *ga* & *grama*) The (generally *sudra*) chief officer of a village (though occasionally not so powerful as the *sana bhoga*—KIT)]
- naḷ paṇigrahanam* (92 41)—destitution or lack

- of worldly ties s n sg nom [SLW for *nīṣaṅgrahamum* visarga for *ṣ*]
nīṣam (92 3)—appropriating (true) s n sg acc, [SLW]
nīyakuṣakkam (92 17)—to his own race adj s n sg dat [SLW *ī* for *l* in *kuṣa*]
nīgrahasi (108 3)—having subdued adv pp of *nīgrahsu*—to subdue punish [SLW *nigraha*]
nīttar (6 4)—confirmed past 3 f pl (hon) of *nīl* to set up See *nīndan*
Nītyavarṣadeva (104 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
nīnda (84 6)—stood past 3 m sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīntanu* T M *nīl* (T *nīntan*) M *nīnnan* Te *nīlu* Tu *nīl*—to stand causative, *nīrisu*] adv py *nīndu* (90-17) past 3 n sg —*nīndudu* (70 25) caus. pp *nīnsida* (15 13) *nīnsida* (6-2 to 3) past 3 m sg caus —*nīnsidam* (58-4 to 5) (also) *nīnsidan*? (41 8) neg adv p *nīlalarade* (60-10 11) opt *nīlpudakke* (17 14 vb ft m pl—*nīlvar* (108 22) *adj in *nīru gal* (71 12)
nīndu (70 17)—having stood adv pp of *nīl* —to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnru* M *nīnnu*]
nīndudu (70-25)—stood past 3 n. sg of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīnradu* M *nīnnidu*]
nīppariya (91-37)—of the channel s n sg gen for *nīppariya*? < *nīpāri* (*pāri*—stream channel) *nīppuri*—great heat (Kīr)
nībaddham (97 10)—appointed s n sg nom [SLW (*nībaddha*—written confined set—(Kīr))]
nībaddhannatam (92 38)—massive height adj s n sg nom [SLW (< *nīvīda* (*nīvīla*)—dense full close—Kīr)]
[Nī]mbiccarā Bā[m]ayya (73 23)—s pr m sg nom *Bāmmayya* [< *Vāmmayya* < *Varmayya* or from *Brahmayya*]
nīyamam (92 61)—religious discipline s n sg nom [SLW]
nīysida (15 13)—that was set up d pp of *nīrisu*—caust from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan* here *ī* seems to have been used for causative as it is found only in causal forms [T *nīruya* M *nīrtiya*]
nīnsidam (58-4 to 5)—caused to stand past 3 m sg of *nīrisu* [see *nīndan* T *nīrutti* an M *nīrtiman*]
nīnsida (6-2 to 3)—same as *nīnsida*
nīnsidar (71 20)—caused to set up past. 3 m pl of *nīrisu*—from *nīl*—to stand [see *nīndan* T *nīruttimar*] Other form *nīrisdor* (81 4 89-14)
nīrugā (71 12)—the stone that is set up adj s n sg nom *nīru kal nīru* from *nīl*—to stand See *nīndan*. for *kal* see *kal* above
nīrantaram (92 6)—constant s n sg nom used adverbially [SLW]
nīrahamakāteyo (92 58)—in lack of conceit. s n sg loc [SLW]
nīrakulam (105-5)—without any disorder s n sg nom [SLW]
Nīrupamaṅge (94 9)—to *Nīrupama* s n m sg dat [SLW (*nīrupama*—matchless unequalled)]
Nīrupamādevam (4 9)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]
nīrodhamum (92 44)—constraint or spiritual self suppression. s n sg nom [SLW]
nīrnayam (92 62)—verdict, s n sg acc [SLW]
nīrmmālate (2 51)—punty s n sg nom [SLW *nīrmmālate*]
nīlalarade (60 10 to 19)—without being able to stop neg adv p of *nīl*—to stand stop See *nīndan* [T *nīrkade nīrkamīdī yade* M *nīllade* NK *nīlalarade nīlalarade*]
nīlpudakke (17 14)—let this stand opt pron *nīlpudu* + *akke* for *akke* see *akkum nīlpudu*—vb ft n sg of *nīl*—to stand [N K *nīlūvudu* See *nīndan* T *nīrpādārk ku* M *nīlpu nīkkunnu*]
nīlvar (108-22)—will stand. vb ft 3 m pl of *nīl*—to stand [See *nīndan* T *nīppar* M *nīlppavar*]
nīvedyakke (93 15)—for the offering s n sg dat [SLW *nīvedya*]
nīlasidan (41 8)—for *nīnsidam*? *ī r* See *nīndan* Other form—*nīnsidom* (77 13 to 14)
Nīpatumgan (92-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *nīr*—for *nī Nīpatunga*—exalted among kings]
nīn (60 6)—you pron 2 sg nom oblique base *nīn*. [T M *nī Te nīvu nīu nīn ē* (emphatic) (16-6)]
nīnā (92 30)—of water stream s n sg gen [T *nīr* M *nīr nīru Te nīru nīnā*—of water in (108-28)]
Nīrggundada (54 3 72 26)—of *Nīrggunda* s pr n sg gen
nūdida (47-4)—that is said d pp of *nūdi*—to say. [N.K *heḷida* T *nūdtia* (T M. *nōdi* Te *nūḍucu nūḍuvu nōḍu-u*—Kīr)]

nīpaguna-gananmam (92 8)—a number of
kingly virtues adj s sg (m pl in
sense?) nom [SLW]
nīparkkaḥan (61 9)—kings s m pl acc
[SLW]
nuraḷattu (108-4)—150 num adj
nuru (51-4)—100 num adj *nurum* (82 24)
negarte ṭaḍedu (92-66)—having obtained
fame *negarte* < *negalte* fame from *ne*
gal—to become manifest or famous, (shine)
[T *nīgal*—to shine, vbl. noun—*nūgalu* M
nīgaluka nīgaruka—to shine Te *negaḍu*
from *negadu*—to shine—GOA I *negarte*]
instr sg *negarppin* (99 6) inf—*negale*
(97 29) d pp *negalda* (92 26) past. 3
m sg—*negaldam* (92-3) m pl—*negaldar*
92 63] In Nk replaced by *prasiddhi*
ṭaḍedu < *paḍedu*—having obtained. adv
pp of *paḍe*—to obtain [T *paḍattu* see
paḍegum below]
negarppin (99-6)—with valour adj s n
sg instr of *negarppu* < *negalpu* < *negal*—
to shine. See *negarteṭaḍedu*
negale (97 29)—to be famous. inf of *negal*
—to shine, became famous See *negarte*
vaḍedu
negalda (92 26.33 94 10 to 12)—that has be-
come famous. d pp of *negal*—to be fam-
ous [T *tiḡalda tiḡal*—to shine M *nī*
kanna] See *negarteṭaḍedu* [T also *nīkal*
—to shine]
negaldar (92-3)—became famous past 3 m
sg of *negal* to become famous. See *negar*
ṭevadeḍu [T *nīgalndan* M *nīkanna*]
negaldar (92 63 94-39)—became famous
past 3 m pl of *negal*
netlam (92-44)—gambling s n sg acc ci
lettam
nendu (92 30)—having become soaked. adv
pp of *nene*—to become wet [T *nanam*
du M *nonannu*]
ney (39-7)—oil s n sg nom [T *ney* (now
used for ghee only) (T *ney*—8th—s n
ghee—h P) M *ney*—ghee Te *ney* re-
placed in Nk by *tuppa* (*ney*—Tbh of
sneha—h P) *el*—*ney* = *enpe* means origi-
nally oil extracted from sesamum but now
applied to oils generally Cf *bevinneyne*
khobbarneyne etc. (R *Narasimhacur*
HKL p 141) *el* *ney* — *elney* > *veṇne*
> *benne* = butter]
neredu (92 29 108-24 to 25)—having assem-
bled. adv pp of *neṇe*—to become full to
be united [Nk *neredu* T *nīṇadu* M
nīṇanu (T *nīṇa*—to become full M
nīṇa Te. *neṇayū*—vbl. noun *neṇaya*—ful

ness—GOA I] cf *mainere* in Nk to be-
come full in body i.e. to arrive at the age
of menstruating] neg. part—*nerējada*
92 56] adverbially used—*nerēye* (92-53)
inf—*neradīṇalu* (89-12)
nerējada (92-56)—that is not filled. neg. p
of *neṇe*—to become full [See *neredu* T
M *nīṇayada*]
nerēye (92-52)—perfectly used adverbially
from *neṇe* to become full or perfect See
neredu [T *nīṇaya* M *nīṇaye nīṇayate*]
neradīṇalu (89-12)—when it has become full
neredu + *ṇalu* *neredu*—adv pp of *neṇe*
< *neṇe*—to be full See *neredu* (T > r)
ṇalu inf of *ṇ-*to be. See *ṇe*
nella (93 15)—of paddy s n sg gen of *nel*
—*nellu* (66-8) [T *nel* (*nel* *nellu*—8th—
paddy—h P) M *nellu*]
Nellaradīḡarundana (108-22)—of *Nollarai*
garuṇḍa S pr m sg gen [LW *Nella*
rai *Nellaradi* For *garuṇḍa* See *Ay*
cagaruṇḍa]
nellu (66-8)—paddy s n sg nom (acc.
in sense?) See *nella*
nela (33-2)—ground s n sg nom (from
nīl—to stand?) [T *nīlam* (*nīlam*—7th
8th—land—h P) M *nīlam* Te *nela* acc.
nelamun (71 14) loc *neladoḷ* (91 10)]
neladoḷ (95-10)—on the earth s n sg loc
of *nela*. See *nela*
nelanum (71 14)—*nelan* + *um* (conj. suff.)
—ground s n sg acc. See *nela*
nelasi (92-32)—having settled. adv pp of
nelasu to settle to settle to stay from
nīl—to stand stay [T *nīlattu* M *nīlac*
cu past. 3 h sg—*nelasidan* (92-33)]
nelasidan (92-33)—settled past 3 m sg of
nelasu—to settle [See *nelasi* T *nīlattan*
M *nīlaccan*] Other form—*nelasidam*
92-32)
Noḷa(m)baḷantaka deṭa (105-2)—destroyer
of the *Noḷamba* race, adj s m sg nom.
[SLW] for *ḷ* in *baḷantaka*]
Noḷambadhīṇaya (86-5)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
[*Noḷa*] *mbha ga* [vū] *ndaru* (82-31 to 32) s
pr m nom
[*Noḷa*] *mbha doḍḍaru* (82 28 to 29)—s pr
m (hon.) nom *doḍḍa*—great
noḍi (29-8 9 48-2)—having seen adv pp. of
noḍu—to see. [T *noḷam*—scrutiny *nok*
kam—a look, M *nokkuga*—to see *noḷam*
—examination Tu *noḷa*—sight *noḷadrum*
—to show GOA I] inf *noḍe* (105-3) adj
s m pl dat *norppuṇarḡge* (92-53) gen pl
rorppara (92 28) (Synonym—*kaṇḍu*) [T

- neḍi* < *neḍu*—to seek]
noḍe (100-3)—when seen. inf of *noḍu*—to see. See *noḍi* [M *nokke nokave*]
nonlu (79-4)—having practised penance
 adv. pp of *non*—to practise penance Re placed in N K. by *tapassu maḍi* [T *non ju* M *noḍḍu* (T *nompū nonpū*—religious austerity M *nompū* Te *noḍu*—to celebrate a religious performance. *nomu*—a religious vow Tu *nombu*—fast penance, *nompū*—any meritorious act K. *noḍi*—same as *nompū*—GOKI)]
norppuvargge (92-53)—to those who look at
 adj s m pl dat from *norppuvar* (< *noḍ puvar* < *noḍpuvar*) N K *noduvavarige noḍ(u)*—to see See *noḍi* [M *nokkunna var*]
norppara (92-28)—of those who look at
 adj s m pl gen N K *noḍuvavara* See *noḍi*
norppuvargge

P

- paḥam* (92-66)—the position (taken up)
 s de s n sg nom [SLW]
paḥaram (108-33)—cloak? s n sg acc [Cf *paḥada*—cloth. N K. *paḥada* Te *paḥa ḥanu*]
panca patakam (45-5)—guilty of 5 sins
 adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *pancamalapaḥaṇa* *panca pataka samyuktam* (45-5 to 6)]
panca maḥa śthanakkam (108-18 35)—to the place of 5 maḥas (or monasteries)
 nom. *panco maḥa śthanatam* (108-31)
panca-maḥa patakam (49 5-13 to 14 17 17 18-19 to 20 24 11 28-17 29-11 to 12 31 19 to 20 34 7 to 8 35-6 66-9 72 29 to 30 82-40 to 41 85-13)—guilty of the 5 great sins (1) killing a Brahman (2) drinking intoxicating liquor (3) theft or stealing gold (4) committing adultery with the wife of guru or teacher (or incest with one's mother) (5) association with any one guilty of above crimes—Krt gen —
pancamahapatakana (97 22 to 23) m pl
pancamahapatakam (42-6 to 7 86-17 to 18)
pancamahapatakasamyuktam (60-14)
pancam (106-5)—the fifth day
panca tafaḍoḍi (90-11)—in *Pancavaḥa* s pr n sg loc [SLW] N of a place at the source of the Godavari where Rama resided i.e. Nṛsiṅka]
Pancaladita (104 14)—s pr m. sg nom [SLW]
Pancala deṣar (105 4)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
pancananam (72 15)—five faced lion (Śiva)
 —adj s n (m in sense) sg nom [SLW]
paṇṇagāra (23-4 to 6)—of weaver s m pl gen [LW (*paṇṇa*—*paṇa* cloth a tatsama word SMD 384—Krt)]
paṇṇa gattisi (14 3)—having tied the frontlet of authority *paṇṇa* a thing given as royal favour *gattisi* < *kattisi*—adv pp of *kattisi*—caus. of *kattu*—to tie bind (*paṇṇa kattu*—to tie the frontlet of dignity or authority—Krt) [T *paṇṇagattu* M *paṇṇagattu* Te *paṇṇam*]
paṇṇaman (99-5)—kingdom. s n sg acc
paḍegum (92 73)—will obtain vb ft 3 n sg of *paḍe*—to obtain. [T *paḍakkum* M *paḍakyum*] past 3 m. sg—*paḍedam* (69-26) *paḍedam* (59-22) pl—*paḍedar* (6 8) past 3 n pl—*paḍeduru* (18-15 to 16) adj s m sg—*paḍedom* (32 6) pl *paḍedor* (17 10) inf—*paḍeye* in *upaśrayam baḍeye* (92-62) adv pp—*paḍedu* in *negate iḍedu* (92 66)
paḍedam (69 29)—obtained. past 3 m sg of *paḍe* See *paḍegum* Other forms
paḍedam (92-14) *paḍedan* (59-22) [T *paḍaittan* M *paḍaccan*]
paḍedar (6-8)—obtained. past 3 m pl (hon) of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum*
paḍeduru (18-15 to 16)—obtained past 3 n pl of *paḍe*—see *paḍegum*
paḍedom (32-6)—he who has obtained obtainer adj s m sg from *paḍeda*—d pp of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaitton* M *paḍakyuga*]
paḍedor (17 10 18-11)—obtainers sdj s m pl nom See *paḍegum* *paḍedom* [T *paḍaittar* N K *paḍedararu*]
paḍeyam? (29-6 21)—produce. s n sg nom
paḍeye (> *baḍeye* in *upaśrayambaḍeye*) (92-62)—when obtained. of *paḍe*—to obtain See *paḍegum* [T *paḍaikka* M *paḍakke paḍakyate*]
paḍura (71 12)—west. adv of place replaced by *paścima* in N K. [T *kuḍakku* M *paḍinnaru* Te *paḍamaru*] Other form *paḍunay* (29 7 to 8 26 30 to 31 59 23)
panam (29 23 108-27 33,34)—money, a certain coin. (1) a sum reckoned in coins or cowries. 2 a fanam a small coin of a certain weight 4 Aṇes and 8 kasus (Mys. as *hana*) 4 pagas, 3 a coin of a certain weight 80 cowries, 4 price 5 money wealth property—Krt [N K. *hana*—synonyms *duḍḍu rokka* acc *panamam* (97 16) T M *panam*]

pangoleyam (92 29)—cluster of fruits s m
sg acc [T *patam kula* Te. *paṇḍu gola*
paṇḍu gela pan—fruit. N K. *hannu gole*
< *kole* < *kula* (?)—group N K. *gone*
(N *kule* Te. *gola*)]

paṭṭi (108-23)—cotton s n sg nom [O K
paṭṭi M K *paṭṭi* N K *hatti paṭṭi* >
paṭṭi > *paṭṭi* > *hatti* T M *paruṭṭi* Te
paṭṭi (T *paṭṭi paṇṇi paṇṇu paṇṇi* M
paṇṇi paṇṇi—Kit) Cf also *kaṇṇi* in
N K.]

paṭṭu (2 15 27 29-6 61 2 108-51)—ten num
adj s n sg [N h *hattu* T *paṭṭu* *paṭṭu*
becomes *paḍu* in numeral compounds from
13 to 18 e.g. *paḍimuru paḍinaṭṭu paḍi
navdu paḍinaru*]

patakan (74 13)—for *patakan* See *panca mahapatakan*

patakan (96-23 to 24) — one who has a banner
 adl sg m sg nom [SLW]

patladu (76-5)—in the way s n sg loc
[SLW]

padīmaydu (2 27)—fi(teen num. adj. See
pattu [N h.] *padīmaydu* T *padīmayindu*)

padinaru (17 10) for *padinaru*—sixteen num
adj *see *pattu* [N.K. *hadinaru* T *padu-*
ru]

padinaru (17 8) see *padinaru* above]T *pat*
in-*aru*—8th—16 lit. six of the series ten
—b P)

Padumannan (60-12)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW + NW *Padumannan* < *Padmannan*
(epenthesis) Cf *Padmappe*—proper name
in NK.]

Padmajani (92 52 to 53)—the Lotus-born
(Brahman)—s n sg nom [SLW]

padmopa setlam (108-5;—one whose lotus-like feet have been worshipped. adj s m sg nom [SLW—*setlam* for *setlam*])

paddhattiyam (71 1^a)—custom s. n. sg acc
[SLW]

pannaradu (101 11)—for *panneradu*—twelve
num. adj. N h *hanneradu*

pannasigar (108 28) —50 people appell
noun of number from *pannasu* or *pannasu*
—50 [Skrt *pancasat* Pkt *pannasa* *pan*
asa Mar *panas* Hindi *pacasa*] See
pannasugalan (72 to 3) dat. *pannasigarg*
gan (108-16 25) *pannasi(ga)rege* (108-
19)

- iaruman* (73 22) dat pl *parvargge* (97 18)
- parvur* (29 5)—*brahmans* s m pl nom
See *paruvan* [T *parppar parvur* > *par var* (33 4)—with u *parvaru* (29-9 82 11)]
- plavitaruman* (73-22 77 11)—*brahmans* also s m pl acc um Other form *parv varuv* (<um) + a (108 37) *parvbaru mam* (83 12) (vv > vb-)
- parvargge* (97 18)—to the *brahmans*. s m pl dat See *paruvan*
- palsuvor* (49-6)—will protect ft 3 ra pl of *palsu*—to protect [Skt *pal*] See *prats palanam* (94 18)
- Palgunamasada* (83 5 to 6)—of the month *Phālguna* s pr n sg gen [SLW *Palguṇa* < *Phalguna* (< *Phalguna* < *Phalguni*—Feb March) Name of a double nakṣatra or asterism (*purva* and *uttara*)—KIT]
- pranavallabhe* (4 3)—beloved wife. adj s f sg nom [SLW cf *pranakante* (M *pranavallabha*)]
- Puṭṭayyam* (97 11)—s pr m sg nom (< *Puṭṭayya* ?)
- puḍidu* (> *biḍidu* in *arghambūḍidu*) (60-9)—having held adv pp of *puḍi*—to hold [NK *kuḍidu* T *puḍittu* M *puḍicu* Te *puḍici*]
- Pilamahan* (8-8 to 9)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pipparage* (69 20)—s pr n sg nom Name of a place Modern Hipparage in Bijapur district.
- Pimigalan* (89-11)—Name of the 51st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Pingala*]
- pinḍaran* (94 26)—a ball or lump of rice (or meat) mixed up with milk, curds flowers etc. and offered to the Manes.—(KIT)
- pinṇa* (90-9 91 38 95-13)—great adj s n sg gen [TM *peniya* Te *pedda* (T *peniya*—great *perugu*—to increase *perukkam*—increase M *perukuka*—to grow large. Te. *perugu* *peruvu*—to increase *pedda*—great old. *pelucu* *perucu*—to increase, Te *peniya*—large—GOKI] adj s m pl *pinnyar* (92 57)
- pinṇa* (92 57)—great superior people adj s m pl nom see *pinṇa*
- pṭhaman* (4 7)—seat (of a god) s n sg acc [SLW]
- pugu* (7 5)—a kind of tax? s n sg nom [KITTEL does not give this word]
- pugal* (92-4)—> *bugal* in *ṣaran bugal* when (they) come inf [cf *pugu*—to enter T *puka* M *pukan*] Other form *puge* (> *buge*) (92 10) neg part *pugada* (92 56) > *bugada* pr adv p *puguttandu* (60 6) adv pp *pokku* (60-6), adj am sg dat *pokkatangam* (94-29)
- pugada* (> *bugada* in *hṛdayam bugada*) (92 56)—that does not enter neg d p of *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pugadu* M *pukatta* *pukate* < *pukyuka*—to enter]
- puge* (> *buge* in *ṣaran buge*) (92 10)—when entered inf of *pugu*—to enter [T *puka* M *puke* *pukaye*]
- puguttu* (60-6)—entering pres adv p of *pugu*—to enter [T *pugu* *pugudu* *putu* *putu* M *pugu* *pugu* *pukyuka* see *pugal*]
- puṭṭade* (31 21)—without being born neg adv p of *puṭṭu*—to be born. NK *huffade* [Te *puṭṭu* *poḍamu* *poḍalu* T *puṭṭu* *puḍavan*—a son M *poḍi*—to spring up—KIT Te *puṭṭaka*] past 3 m sg —*puṭṭidan* (94 9) vbl noun
- puṭṭige* (17 7)—for the basket s. n sg dat *puṭṭi*—a basket made of cane bamboo etc.—KIT [NK *buṭṭi* T *puṭṭi* *puṭṭil* *poṭṭi* M *puṭṭil* Te *puṭṭike*—KIT]
- puṭṭidan* (94 9)—born past 3 m sg of *puṭṭu*—to be born See *puṭṭada* NK *huffidamu*
- puḍidudu* (73 24)—for *puḍidudu*—put into. past. 3 n sg of *puḍi*—to join put into (KIT)
- puṇname* (92 22)—full moon day s n sg nom [SLW *puṇṇama* NK *hunnime* *hunnive*] with um *puṇnameyumi* (97 5 101 4)
- Puṇṇisur* (66 7)—s pr n s nom (gen in sense) NK *Hunsur* in Mysore Dist
- puṇuse* (63 6)—tamarind s n sg nom NK *hunuse* *humise* [from *puḷi* (TM Te *puḷi* *puḷusu*) and cf *puḷicaru*—a broth of sauce made of tamarind salt etc.—KIT] *kuḷisaru* *hansennu* T *puḷi* (Tirukkural) M *puḷi* Te *puḷusu*—sour *puṇuse* e (59-24)]
- puṇya* (72 25)—merit s n sg nom [SLW]
- puṇyaphalamam* (72 28)—reward of the merit s n sg acc [SLW]
- Puttur Attanige* (42 4 to 5)—to Attan of Puttur s pr m sg dat *Puttur*—name of a place gen *Puttura* (42 3) loc *Putturolu* (43 8)
- Puttura* (42-3)—of Puttur s. pr n sg gen *Putturolu* (43 8)—in Puttur s pr n sg loc
- Puddhana* (93 16)—of *Puddha*. s pr m sg gen
- puṇṇalol* (22-3)—in the striking i.e. fight.

- s n sg loc [OK. *puyyal* MK *puyyal* NK *huyil* *huyyal* (*puyyal* *puyal*—beat ing striking from *puy*—to beat strike. M *poyyu*—to fight. *puy* *poy* *poyi*—NK *huy* *hoy* *hoy*—KIT)]
- puraman* (96-23)—abode s n sg acc [SLW *para*]
- Purikara nagarada* (92-26)—of the town *Purikara* s pr n sg gen [SLW]
- Purigeṭeya* (23-3)—of *Purige* s pr n sg gen name of a place Modern Lak ṣmeśvar in Dharwar dist. Bombay Province Other form *Pongereya* (22 to 3) nom *Purige* (71-5) instr—*Pungereyem* 70-26) loc *Pungereyol* (96-23)
- Pungereyim* (70-26)—from *Pungere* s pr n sg instr see *Pungeṭeya*
- [*Pur*] *geṭeyol* (96-23)—in *Purige* s pr n sg loc See *Pungeṭeya*
- Purige* (71-5)—*Purige* s pr n sg nom See *Pungeṭeya*
- Pururavan* (94-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Pururava nandanam* (94-5)
- pullu* (25-4)—grass s n. sg nom (acc sense) [N h. *hullu* *pullu* T *pul* (T *pullu*—8th—grass—h.P) M *pul* *pullu* Te *pullu* Tu *pullu* *hullu*]
- puli* (58-3 60-9)—tiger s n sg nom [NK *huli* T.M Te *puli* Tu *pili* acc *puliyān* (T *puli*—8th—s n tiger—h.P)]
- puliyān* (58-3)—tiger s n sg acc
- Puleyarmman* (18-14)—s pr m sg nom
- pulu* (90-11)—worm s n sg nom < *pulu* NK *hulu* [T *pulu* M *pulu* Te *pirugu* *pututu* Tu *puri*—a worm—GOKI *pulu*]
- puyje* (92-39)—for *puye*—worship s n sg nom. [SLW *puya*]
- puda* (92-27)—that had bloomed, d pp of *pu*—to bloom flower (KIT) (T.M *Pu* Te *puci* *puyy*—KIT) N h. *hu* *hu* *hiḍu* *havagu*]
- Punaḍaman* (76-5 to 6)—s pr n sg acc —a place plenty with flowers. cf modern *Hu tina Hippatis*
- pu(r)ṇa—masaduḥ* (12)—on the full moon day ad s n sg [SLW] loc
- purva kramadole* (92-72)—in (its) ancient order adj s n sg loc [SLW]
- purvācarata* (220)—former social constitution. adj s n sg acc [SLW] See *acata* *iyasathe* above gen. *purvācarada* (60-11)
- purttada* (107-6)—of the olden days. s n sg gen [SLW]
- purttā maryadegaṇ* (6-3)—former honours. s n pl acc [SLW] loc sg *purttā maryadeyol* (108-32)
- purva sthiti* (67-17)—ancient usage decrees s n sg nom [SLW]
- Purvalagosasigara* (1-3)—of *Purvalagosasi* gar s pr m pl (hon) gen. See *gosasam*
- Puṣṭyar* (61-10)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- prāṇ* (13-3)—dear one adj s m sg nom [SLW *Skt. prāṇa*]
- prithuṣṭajyam* (32 10-2 to 3 29-2 to 3 31-2 to 4 35-2 37-1 to 2 39-2, 42-3 44-3 45-2 to 3 47-1 to 2 52-2 53-3 54-2 58-1 61-1 62-1 63-3 66-3 to 4) for *prithuṣṭajyam*—kingdom s n sg acc [SLW] Other forms for *prithuṣṭa* *prithuṣṭajyam* (88-3) *prithuṣṭajyam* (85-6), *prithuṣṭa*—(34-2) gen. *prithuṣṭiya* (9-6) *prithuṣṭi* (72-2 76-4 78-2 to 3 86-5 to 6) 91-21 99-3 101-6 102-2 to 3 103-8
- prithuṣṭalabha* (107-1 13 to 14 108-1)—favourite of the world adj s m sg for *alabha* see below Other forms for *prithuṣṭa*—*prithuṣṭi* (106-8 to 9) *prithuṣṭi* (91-14 to 15 96-1 97-1)
- prithuṣṭajivam* (92-20)—a lotus on earth adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Prithuṣṭajatan* (14-1 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Pekkattiya* (27-5)—of *Pekkavi* s pr n sg gen
- Pennandurole* (55-3)—in *Pennandur* s pr n sg loc
- Pennagaṇḍaga* (88-7)—of *Pennagaṇḍa* s pr n sg gen
- peṇḍa* (100-16)—wives. see *peṇḍan* below T *peṇḍati* Te *peṇḍlamu*
- peṇḍan* (84-8)—wives s f pl acc [N h. *heṇḍanṇu* *heṇḍatṭarannu* T *peṇḍi* M *peṇḍaḍi* Te. *peṇḍi*—marriage *peṇḍi*—she. O h. *per* = a girl (*peṇḍa*—a woman female T *peṇḍu* M *peṇḍi*—a girl woman Te *peṇḍi*—the female of any animal—KIT)]
- Peddoregareya* (83-8)—of *Peddoregare* s pr n.s.gen (O h. *per* + *tore* > *per* *dore* > *peddore* *per*—great (see *Permmāṇḍi* below *pīya* above *pergaḍe* etc) *Tore*—stream, river See *tore* *naḍu* above *p* > *b* in *Beddoregareya* (83-9 to 10)
- Periṣṭutina* (91-44)—of *Periṣṭu* s n sg n gen
- pempam* (92-58)—grandeur s n sg acc loc *pempṇol* (92-35) [Te *pempunū*—growth *pencu*—to grow]
- penya* (63-6)—great See *pīya* *per*—great *per* > *per* before consonants. *pergaḍe*—

- chief (97 6) *pergeregalin* (97 27) *Permma* *diya* (76 6) [T *per* (8th)—adj big, —K P—*peru perum* K P]
- perggade* (97-6 100-12 101 7)—head chief s m sg nom [O K *perggade*—M K *peg gade* N K *heggade*] dat pl *perggadega* ge (108 21)
- Pergguniya* (60-4)—of Pergunji s pr n sg gen (of great Gunji)
- perggeregalin* (92 27)—with great tanks s n pl instr *per*—great *geregalin* < *keregalin* see *kere* above
- Permmadiya* (76 6) of *Permmadi*—of great feet revered one s pr m sg gen See *Perggade* Other form *permmannadiya* (83 4 to 5) nom *Permmadi* (96-3 to 4) *Permmannadi* (83-9) see *Rajamalla Perm manadigal* (76-4)
- Pervattisyyura* (29-24)—of *Pervattisyyur* s pr n sg gen
- pervudi* (92 13)—great cow elephant s n sg nom
- Pesadora* (3 2)—of *Pesadora* s pr m sg gen
- Pesarajan* (46-4)—s pr m sg nom
- pesar* (8-7)—name s n sg (pl sense) nom. [N K *hesaru* T *peyar per* (T *pyar* (8th)—s n name same —K P 3 M *per peru* (*pyar peyar*—K I r) Te *peru* Tu *pudar* (K I r)] instr *pesarun* (96-23)
- peldore* (105 5)—*Tungabhadra* s pr n sg nom O K *peldore* > *perdore* > *peddore* See *peddoregareya*
- pelci* (60-6)—having increased adv pp of *pelcu*—to increase [O K *perci* > M K *perci* > *pecu* > N K *hecci* Te *perci* M *peruki perukki*] inf *pelcical* (71 15)
- pelcical* (71 15)—when increased inf of *pel cisu*—to cause to increase See *pelci* [T *peruke* M *peruke perukave* Te *perecin cen perccimpan*]
- perige* (3-4)—per load s n sg dat *peringe* (17 8 to 9) [N K *herige* > s in ele *erige bhandarige*] loc *perinol* (97 15)
- peringe* (17 8 to 99)—same as *perige* see above
- perin(o)* (97 15)—in the load s n sg loc see *perige*
- pokkatamgam* (91 29)—to him who has entered. adj s m sg dat from *pokkata* [See *pugal* N K *hokkatamige hokkatamge*]
- pokku* (60-6)—having entered. adv pp of *pogu* < *pugu*—to enter See *pugal* [T *pukku* M *puki*]
- pogalal* (92 8 11 66)—to praise inf of *pogal* < *pogal* (< O K *pugal*—to praise) O K *pugal* M K *pogalu* N K *hogaļu* T *pugala* M *pugaļan* (T *pugal* Te *pogaļu* Tu *pugar*—K I r) Te also *povuļu*] vbl noun —*pogarle* (92 2) ft p—*pogaliya* (96-22)
- pogarttege* (92 2 37)—to praise s n sg dat see *pogalal* [N K *hogaļke* M *pukaļtuka pukaļta* Te *pogaļta* O K *pogalte* > *pogartte*]
- pogaļta* (96 22)—praising ft p of *pogal* See *pogalal* [T *pukaļkma pukaļum* M *pukaļum*]
- Pojevadiya* (29 7)—of *Pojevadi* s pr n sg gen
- polli makkaļ* (31 20 to 21)—*polli* < *poļsi* < *poße*—womb for *makkaļ* see below *polli*—helpful (ed)
- podalda* (92 27)—extending along d pp of *podal* < *podal*—to come in sight manifest (K I r)
- ponnadige* (59-16)—to *Ponnadi* s pr n sg dat
- Ponnavara gavundonum* (94 21)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] for *gavundonum* see *Ayca garunda*
- ponnu* (29-23)—gold money s n sg nom *ponnu* N K *honnu* T M *pon* (T *pon*—8th—gold—K P) Te *ponnu*] Other forms *pon* (34-6 51 4), *pom* (99 13 104 19) instr pl *ponnagaļin* (92 22)
- Ponulcada* (18 7 to 8)—of *Ponvulca* s pr n sg gen Other form—(v > b) *Pom bulcada* (17 5 to 6) *Ponvulca* > *Pom bulca* > *Pombulca* > *Hombulca* > *Humca* (now)
- poyla* (49-4)—for *pojda*—pouring
- poyda* (24 10 51-4)—which was poured i e given d pp of *poy*—to pour (K I r) past 3 m pl *poydar* (29 21) [T *pojda* M *peyla*—rainfalling]
- poydar* (29-21)—poured stands for *dhare* *poydar* i e gave by pouring water past 3 m sg of *poy* See *poyda* [T *pey dar*]
- poydamge* (108-33)—to him who beats. adj s m sg dat [N K *hoydavange hođe da tange*]
- Poranajju* (60-5)—having gone out adv pp of *poramadu*—to go out start [M K *po raju* N K *horaju* T *purappajju* M *pur appellu* Te *elunadi* *pora*—outside T M *puram* Te *pora porugu* N K *horage* *poragu* (108 26) *poratolala* (92 27) *po rada* (67 10)]
- poratolala* (92 27)—in the outer domain

- poṛa poṛaloḥ* (*p > v*) s n sg loc *poṛa*—outside See *poramaṣṭu* (< *pura* cf *kuḍu > kodu* etc.) *poṛaloḥ* < *poṛal aḥ* (*poṛal*—a town a city Te *prolu* T *poliḥ*—a country cf *polahica*—a man born in town—Kīṛ) See *polalan* (224)
- poragu* (108-26)—outside adv of place see *poṛamaṣṭu* Other form *poṛaga* (90-9) for *poṛage* gen sg *poṛada* (67 10)—NK *horagina*
- Ponṇeṇṇeya* (22 to 3)—same as *Punṇeṇṇeya* (*u > o*) cf *kuḍa koḍu mudal maḍal*
- pola* (66-7 71 11 12)—field s n sg nom [Nk. *hola* T *pulam* M *pula* Te *pola mu*] acc *polana* (84 6) *polamana* (84-7) M k. *polava*—Nk. *holavannu*
- Polettaḥvor* (37 2)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom *Poleyannana* (70 26)—of Poleyanna. s pr m.sg gen
- Polakku Priyaelva* (15-7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom
- poḷana* (224)—a town city s n sg acc see *poṛavaḷaloḥ* [Mk. *poḷal* Nk. *hoḷalu* (cf SMD 236—*poḷalica*—a man born in a town—Kīṛ (T *poliḥ*—8th—s n grove—K P)]
- Palma-Vimittavarakkum* (24 3 to 4)—s pr m pl (hon.) dat
- Pacayya seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense) cf *Pacayya-seṭṭi*
- pokum* (97 23)—will go vb ft 3 n sg of *po(gu)*—to go [Nk. *hoguṇṇu* TM *pokum*] adv pp *pogi* (63 5) d pp *poda* (70-25) See *ṇugu pokku*
- pogi* (63 5)—having gone adv pp. of *po(gu)* —to go. [Nk. *hogi* T *poy egi* M *poyi* Te. *poyi*]
- poda* (70-25 77-5 97 23)—that is gone. d pp of *po(gu)*—to go See *pokum* [Nk. *hoda* T *pona* (7th)—KP M *pōṇa poya*]
- paṇṇuṇṇeya-karanyam* (92 62)—the duties of humanity adj s.n.sg acc. [SLW]
- Paṇṇya bahula* (108-11)—the dark half of the lunar month *Paṇṇya* s pr n sg nom [Skt *bahula*] *Paṇṇya-masa bahula* (99 10) gen. *Paṇṇya masada* (103 9)

PH

- phalam* (73 21 89-15)—fruit s n sg nom [SLW] *phalam* (71 21 78-10 97 18) *phala* (71 12 108-28, 27) *phaḥam* (97-20) acc *phalama* (51 9) *phalaman.* Other form *phalamam* (92 73) *poḥamam* (92-72 to 73)
- Phalgūṇam* (92 10)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *Phalgūṇa*] Arjuna

- Phalgūṇa masada* (100-7)—of the month of *Phalgūṇa* (Feb March) s pr n sg gen [SLW]

B

- Banapaya* (40-3)—s pr m sg nom < *Ban cappayya*
- Baṭṭageṇṇ* (84 7)—s pr n sg nom < *Baṭṭageṇṇ* modern *Beṭṭigeṇṇ* in Gadag Dharwar Dist. Bombay Province [Baṭṭa Skt *vṛtta* (*baṭṭa* Tbh. of *vṛtta*—that is round (TM *vaffa vaffu*)—that is regular or beautiful—Kīṛ) Cf *baṭṭalu* in NK T *vaṭṭam* M *vaṭṭakuḷani*—round tank for *geṇṇ* < *keṇṇ* see *keṇṇ*] gen *Baṭṭageṇṇ* (84 5)
- baḍaga* (71 12)—north. s n sg adv of place replaced in Nk. by *uttara* [Te *vaḍaku* TM *vaḍakku* (Kīṛ)]
- baḍatanam* (92 42)—poverty or slenderness s n sg nom *tana* secondary suffix [Te *baḍugu*—lean poor]
- baḍuvudum* (92 41)—trouble or striking s a sg nom vbl noun from *baḍi*—to strike [T *aḍippadu* M *aḍippadu aḍiṇṇuṇṇu*]
- bannisal* (92-32 to 33)—to praise extol inf of *bannisu* < *vaṇṇisu*—to praise describe see *vaṇṇisuttu* below [T *vaṇṇikka* Skt *varṇa*—Pkt *vaṇṇa*] Other form *bannise* (92-60)
- batta* (106 13)—paddy rice s n sg nom [LW Nk. *batta bhatta* (Skt *bhakti*—Pkt *bhatta* (shared out)—M *bhat*—GOKI *bhamtamam*) *battam um* (83 14 to 15) Cf *bhakti* (49-9)]
- Baddiyamma seṭṭi* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense qualifying *seṭṭiyarṇam*) [SLW for *seṭṭi* see *Aycaṣeṭṭi*] *Baddega* < *Bad de*—a woman + *ga* i.e. a son to another woman
- Banamasī paṇṇurcharasīnum* (22-2)—*Banamasī* 12000 *Banamasī*—*Banavasī* (Skt *Vanavasī* HITTEL a forest spring also *Vaijayanti* DKD p. 278. IA 3 273 8, 244 13, 329—GOKI) Chandombudhu 31 *Banatasē* (i.e. wood-spring *bana bane* or *base san* scintused *tana tani*), the runs are still extant near the river Varada, east of Gokarna on the Western Coast. cf IA 1 157 For the description of *Banavasī deśa* see PB
- Banavasī paratāṇṇṇṇam* (108-8)—Lord of *Banavasī* the best of towns. adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- Banavasī maṇḍalamam* (60-2)—*Banavasī* tir de s n sg acc [SLW]
- bandu* (59-23 60-10 84-6)—having come

- adv pp of *bar*—to come See *vandu*
below [T *vandu* M *vandu* Te *vacci*]
Bandugiyar (60-10)—s pr m pl (hon)
nom
Bappariam (99-4)—s pr m sg nom
< *Bappamma* ?
Bamkayyam (108-17)—s pr m sg nom
(dat sense)
bangevonge (71-21)—for *bagevamge*—to
hum who aims, intends adj s m sg dat
[M *k bagevamge* N *K bagejuvaramge* cf
Mar *bagne*—to see]
bayalam (90-8)—for *bayala*—of the field
s n sg gen [T M *vayal* Te *bayalu*
(*bayilu bayilu*—Kır)] loc *bayalalu*
(90-23)
bayalalu (95-13)—in the open field s n sg
loc. *bayalalu* See *bayalam*
Baragura (91-46 to 47)—of Baragur s pr
n sg gen Other form *Bargura* (91-30)
barisakke (97-9-14)—for a year s n sg dat
[SLW Skt *varṣa* > *varisa* > *barisa* (cf
harṣa > *harisa*) Pkt *varisa*] nom *bari*
sam (108-29)
baredan (97-29)—wrote past 3 sg m of
bare—to write < *vare* see *Jaredan* below
[N *k baredanu* T *taraundan* (< *varu*)
vare Te *vra*—Kır) M *varaccan*] inf
bareyal (92-54)
bareyal (92-45)—to write inf of *bare*—see
baredan [T *varēya* M *varakyugan*]
Bargura (91-30)—see *Baragura*
Ballatarasar (77-7)—s pr m pl nom *Balla*
ta < *allabla* for *arasar* see
ballahage (69-23)—to one who knows s m
sg dat [T *talatarukku* Te *vallabhuni*
ki (T *allatan*)] nom *ballatam* (90-3)
ballatam (90-3)—one who knows s m sg
nom see *ballahage*
balada (60-5)—of the strength s m sg gen
[SLW *bala* (*bal*—strength greatness T M
tal talu Te *balu*—Kır)] *bal maleya*
(92-3) Other form *balada* (108-21)
Baladitanum (74-8)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
bal maleya (92-31)—of the excessive rain.
bal—great excess. See *balada* see *maleya*
—(of the rain) below
basadige (108-28-30)—for the monastery or
Jaina temple s n sg dat SLW (*ba*
sadi—*basati* *basiti* Tbh of *asati* a Jaina
monastery or temple—Kır) gen. *basadi*
ya (90-7 108-22) T *asadi* M *asati*
bahujada (94-3)—of the dark half of the
lunar month s n sg gen [SLW *baku*
la]
balikke (8-5 70-25)—afterwards Adv of
time [*valikke* (*v* > *b*) N *k balike a*
balika (T *tal* Te *lenake lenuke*—
Kır)] Other forms *balike* (58-3 94-9)
baleke (32-7) *baliyam* (94-7) *balakke*
(108-18 to 19) *balikke* (108-23) *balike*
(108-22) *balika* (90-11)
baliya (101-10)—of vicinity nearness adv
of place N *k pakkada hattirada baliya*
baliyam (94-7)—after adv of place see
balikke
baldorum (101-15)—?
balli (5-7)—brace let (ed)? s n sg nom
balli (108-26)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW
Skt *talli* T *valli* M *valli* Te *valli*—
gen *balliya* (95-13)]
Balliggamaya (60-13)—of Balliggama s pr n
sg gen [SLW < *Valliggama* < *Valligra*
ma] Other form *Balligameya* (99-7)
balliya (95-13 97-7)—of creeper s n sg
gen [SLW see *balli*]
balakke (108-18 to 19)—for the group com
munity see above
balada (108-21)—(of the strength. s n sg
gen [SLW *bala* same as *balada*] acc
balanuvildu (105-7)—divisions
balasida (92-40)—surrounding. d pp of
balasu—to surround (to go in a circle or
round—Kır)
balikke (108-23)—same as *balikke* (*i* > *l*)
other forms—*balike* (108-22) *balika*
(90-11)
brahmacyarya kinaran (71-18)—those who
are wanting in the vow of continence adj
s m pl acc [SLW]
brahmatiya (71-21 to 22)—of killing a Brah
mana. s n sg gen [SLW] *brahmahatya*
nom *brahmata* (94-28) other form—*brah*
mat (78-11)
brahmata karamuri (108-38)—one who kills
the *Brahmana* adj s m sg nom [SLW]
brahmadeyam (29-4 20 to 21 59-15)—grant
gift to Brahmins s n sg acc [SLW]
Bageurole (65-2)—in Bageur s pr n sg
loc
Bageyadi (69-18)—s pr n sg nom At pre
sent a Taluk in Bijapur district, Bombay
Province It is known as the birth place
of Basava the founder of Lingayat sect
bajsal (97-27)—when made the procla
mation? inf of *bajisu*—to proclaim (Tbh
of *radisu*—to sound—Kır) cf *radya*—
baja bajanti
Basarasiyumi (108-37)—same as *Basarasi*
yumi < *Varanasi yum am* see below
Badipoddi (10-4 to 5)—s pr f sg nom

- [*(badī—patron helper—Kīr)* *bali* (?) (*balī*—a person who lives < *bal*—to live) for *poḍḍi* see *Kuṭṭipōṭṭaḷ* above and *Vina poṭṭaḷa* below]
- Baddoḷa* (58 6)—s pr m sg nom
- bappu* (92 8)—happily s n sg nom adv
- bayoḷ* (92 4)—in the mouth s n sg loc N k *bayyalī* [T *īay* (*īay*—8th—s n (mouth—h P) M *īay* *vaya* Te *vay*]
- Baranasīyūmami* (83 12)—Baranasi s pr n sg acc < *Varanasi*—the town Benares Other form *Baranasīyū* (73 22) < ° *siyū* nī gen, *Baranasivada* (7 6)—for *Barana siḍa* loc, *Baranasīyūḷ* (39 9) *Barana siḷoḷ* (60 15) *Baranasīḍoḷ* (73 21) In *Baranasivada* probably there is contamination between *Baranasi* and *Sīa* (GOKI)
- barasi* (108-11 to 12)—twelfth day num adj of *bara* M A
- basiyuman* (99 14)—well also s n sg acc [LW *basiyūm-an* Skt, *īapī īapī* > *vavi* > *bavi* or *vapī* > *bapī* > *basi* T *īavi* M *īapī* Te *bavi*]
- Basurikodu* (69 17)—s pr n sg nom
- Baḷacandra paṇḍita detata* (90-11)—s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW]
- brahmarakkhaḷe* (72 28) to the brahmanas s m pl dat [SLW] *brahmana*—a man who has vedic knowledge and acts according to it a priest (Kīr) acc *brahmana* ram (94 27) *brahmanasumam* (72 29) *brahmanatan* (97 92)
- biffa* (20-6 60-12 95-13 104 8 107 16 108-24)—that was granted ppl of *bīḍu* (*īḍu*)—to leave [T M *viṣṭa* Te *īḍi cina*] past 3 m pl —*biffar* (20-6) *bif* for (72 27) adv pp *biffu* (60-4) past 3 m sg —*biffom* (73 20) vbl noun—*bīḍu vudum* (92-41)
- biffar* (20 6 60-14) granted past 3 m pl of *bīḍu*—to leave See *biffa* N k *biffaru*
- biffi* (108 26 35)—free labour s n sg nom (*biffi*—Tbh of *īṣṭi*—unpaid labour labour exacted by a government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it press-service—Kīr)
- Biffiga Erega* (62 2)—s pr m sg nom *Biffiga* < *īiffiga* < *īiffu* < *īiffu* < *īṣṇu* *Biffigam* (99-5)
- Biffiga Goralha* (74 16)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- biffu* (60-4)—having left adv pp of *bīḍu* —to leave see *biffa* [T M *īiffu* Te *īḍiṭṭi* *īḍi*]
- biffom* (73 20)—for *biffom*—left past 3 sg m of *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa*
- biffor* (72 27)—(left past 3 pl m of *bīḍu*) see *biffa* same as *biffar*
- Bijojana* (99-5)—s pr m sg gen *Seḷ Biffiga Erega oja* < *oja* < *uajja* < *upadhaya*
- bīḍuvudum* (92-41)—desertion or discharge s n sg nom vbl noun from *bīḍu*—to leave see *biffa* [T *īḍuvudu* M *īḍutadu* *īḍunnadu*]
- bīṇṇaḷ* (92-34 58)—in magnificence s n sg loc T *minukkam*—shining excellence M *īlanguga* Cl also T *īlakku*—lustre brightening
- bīḍageyūm* (99 11)—second day of the fortnight s n sg nom [SLW Skt *dvitīya* T *īḍīyā* Te *īḍīye* (Kīr)] Other form *bīḍīye* (105-6)
- bīḍante* (90-15)—like bamboo adv (*bīḍi ra*—of bamboo s n sg gen) *ante*—like adv p of tr *an*—to speak (see *adaram te* GOKI) [T *īedīr* Te *īeduru*]
- bīnnapa(m)* (72 24)—respectful petition s n sg acc [LW Skt *īṇnapāra* Pkt *īṇṇāraṇa* T *īṇnapam* Te *īṇnapam*]
- Bīnammaṅge* (29 3)—to Bīnama, s pr m sg dat
- Bīṇḍhī* (74 5)—23rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW < *īḍḍhī*]
- bīl villaḷ* (60-5)—bow closing with bow *bīl* —bow < *īl* [N k *bīlu* T *īl* M *īl* *vīlu* Te *īḷlu* *īḷaḷ*] s n sg loc
- bīṣom* (70-6)—threw past 3 sg m of *bīṣudu*—to throw [N k *bīṣuḍidam* *oge dam* *bīṣuṇam*]
- bīḷa* (38-3 56-5)—that was fallen, d pp of *bīl* < *bīl*—to fall [O k *bīḷa*—M k *bīḷa* N k *bīḷa* T *īḷunda* (< *īḷi* *īl* —Kīr) M *īma* (< *īḷu* Kīr) Tu *buṇu* (Kīr)] adv pp *bīḷu* (90-11) adj s m sg acc *bīḷonan* (60-9) adv pp *caus bīḷi* (89-14) neg ft p *bīḷadu*
- bīḷu* (90-11)—having fallen adv pp of *bīl* to fall N k *bīḷdu* through *bīḷu* See *bīḷa* [T *īḷundu* M *īḷu*]
- bīḷonan* (60-9) hum who has fallen adj s n sg acc from *bīḷon*—from *bīḷa* see *bīḷa* N k *bīḷḍaranannu*
- bīḷmaḷ* (108-4) in the residence abode s n sg loc nom *bīḷu* (108-26)—T M *īḷu* Te *īḷi* (now *bīḷu*—uncultivated and unoccupied land)
- bīṇam* (105-3)—terrible one s m sg nom [SLW *bīma*]
- bīraḍa* (100-3 to 4)—of bravery s n sg gen [SLW *īra* see *īrarām*]

- biladu* (33-4)—will not fail neg. ft p of *bi*
bi—to fall [see *bilda* T *viladu viladu*]
bis (89 14)—having caused to fall adv
 ppl of *bilisu*—caus. from *bi* [see *bilda*
 T *viluttu* M *viltu viliccu*]
Butem[dra] *gavundam* (81-4)—s pr m
 sg nom for *gavunda* see *Āyca gavunda*
Budham (94 4)—wise one. s m sg nom
 [SLW]
Budhanutam (96 22)—praised by the wise
 adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Budh-anujan (94-5)—belonging to the race
 of Budha. adj s m sg nom [SLW
anujan < *anayan*]
bud[dh] *y-ayv* (92 20)—maintained by intel
 ligence adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Butarasa (76-4 to 5)—s pr m. sg nom
 pl *Butarasar* (76-6)
Bṛhaspati[varam] (67 2 to 3)—Thursday
 s pr n sg nom [SLW] *Bṛhaspatiwar*
am (105 6 107 5) *Bṛhaspatiwaradandu*
 94 3 to 4)
bedamgi (92-38)—having shown elegance
 [NK *bedagu* (Te *vreka vregu*—won-
 der *veduke vadi* *bedagu* M *vedippu*—
 elegance T *vedikka*—a show)]
bedamgu (92 28)—elegance s n sg nom see
bedamgi
Bedemettiya (60-13)—of *Bedemetti* s pr
 n sg gen
belliya (4 7)—of silver s n sg gen [NK
belliya T *veḷḷi* M *veḷḷa* Te. *vella* (T
ven—8th—white—h. P) (*veḷ*—white
 T *veḷ* *ten*—white M *veḷ* *ten*—white Te.
ten—white *tenna*—butter Tu. *būḷ*—white
 h. *benne* GOKI) acc *belliyum an*
 (97 17) cf *Veḷgola* and *Beḷgola*]
Beḷatura (51 10 to 11) of *Beḷatur* s pr n
 sg gen
Beḷura (83 14)—s pr n sg nom white
 place
beḷe (58 5)—crop s n sg nom verb—
beḷe—to grow [T *viḷa* *viḷtanu* *vilacal*
 (11e—7th—v b cultivate adj culti-
 vated *viḷa*—8th—v b ripe —K.P) M
viḷa *viḷatu*]
Beḷgal (59 24)—s pr n sg nom *beḷ*—kal
Beḷgaliya (107 5)—of *Beḷgali* s pr n sg
 gen cf *Beḷgal*
beḷ gode (92-13)—white umbrella. *beḷ*—
 white see *belliya gode* < *kode* umbrel-
 la see *kodeyan*
Beḷgolada (63-8)—of *Beḷgola*—s pr n sg
 gen < *veḷgola* (later *Beḷu gulu* *Beḷgola* <
Veḷ *gola* is from *veḷ*—white *koḷa*—a tank.
 [T *kulam*—a tank. Cf Te *Vennaguttu*

- GOKI*) for *veḷ* see *belliya*] Other form
Beḷgolada (63-8)
Beḷdugondēya (82 10)—of *Beḷdugonde* s pr
 n sg gen
beḷpu (92-63)—whiteness s n sg nom
 from *beḷ* white See *belliya* [T M *veḷ*
uppu Te *telupu* (?)]
Beḷmanya (60-12)—of *Beḷmanu* s pr n
 sg gen
beḷvalisilda (92 41)—?
Beḷvolanadan (84 5)—*Beḷvola* country s
 pr n sg acc. See *Beḷgolada*
besadul (76-6)—by the command s n sg
 loc (instr sense) LW (Tbh. of *vidha*
idhana besana—KIT) nom *besam* (108
 26) instr *besadim* (97 28)
besadim (97 28)—same as *besadul*
besam (108-26)—order command. s n sg
 nom LW see *besadul*
berpparan (92 5)—those who seek or ask i e
 needy adj s m pl acc
berppar < *beḷpar* < *beḷ* < *beḷ(u)*—to ask
 [NK. *beduvavara vnu* T *venu* M *venu*
 T *vedu*—to beg *veduvavaru* Tu *bedu*]
Bojjegeṇya (59-25)—of *Bojjege* s pr n
 sg gen
Bo(y)gavarmara (16-5)—of *Boygavarmar*
 s pr m pl gen [SLW]

BH

- bhaṭṭa vṛttige* (92 71)—for stipends of pro-
 fessors adj s n sg dat SLW *bhaṭṭa*
 a learned man See *bhaṭṭarakar* [T
bhaṭṭan—a learned man especially one well
 versed with philosophical systems a lord
 M. *bhaṭṭan* Te *bhaṭṭudu*—a learned man
 Tu *bhaṭṭe*—a priest—GOKI *bhaṭṭamge*]
bhaṭṭara[kar] (100-2)—venerable one s m
 pl nom [SLW (Pkt for *bharla*—a vene-
 rable or worshipful person used of gods
 scholars and men of rank *bhaṭṭa* < *bharla*
 doctor a designation of great scholars—
 GOKI) See *bhaṭṭa vṛttige* Other forms
bhaṭṭaraka (60-1) *bhaṭṭarakar* (81 1 to 2)
bhaṭṭarakar (70-1 to 3) *bhaṭṭarakar* (71 20)
 dat *bhaṭṭaragge* (14 90-6) *bhaṭṭarige*
 (107 7) gen *bhaṭṭara*[ra] (87 1 to 2)
bhaṭṭarara (80-1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-4 71 1
 to 2 14 79-2) *bhaṭṭarara* (67-5 69 1 to 5
 77 1 to 2) *bhaṭṭarara* (20-6)
bhaṇḍa (3-4)—pack or bale. s n sg nom
 (qualifying *ṛetige*) SLW (*bhaṇḍa*—Tbh
 of *bhaṇḍa* pack of bale of goods or mer-
 chandise also the stock of a shopkeeper the
 capital of a merchant—KIT)

bha[m]janan (72 14)—one who breaks. adj
s m sg nom [SLW]
bhaya[ka]ram (72-15)—one who causes fear
s m sg nom [SLW *bhaya*]
lāranam (92-69)—constitution. s n sg acc
SLW (*bharana*—carrying maintaining—
KIT)
Bharata mahi maṇḍalakke (92-24)—to the
realm of Bharata. adj.s.n.sg.dat. [SLW]
Bharani seṭṭi (97 15)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
bhaṭarige (107 7)—to the venerable one s f
sg dat SLW *bhaṭarige* see *bhaṭṭarakar*
{*bhāra*}*mara[m]* (72 21)—bee. s n (m in
sense) sg nom [SLW]
bhagada (91 35)—of the side, direction, s n
sg gen [SLW *bhaga*] adv sense
Bhadrāpāda (91-3 105-6)—the month Bha
drapada (Aug Sept) s pr n sg nom
[SLW]
Bhanuḍasan (65 7 to 8)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
Bharanastya (82-37)—same as *Baranastya*
see above
bhāraḥ (96-3)—sisters husband s m sg
nom [LW Te *baṭa* (Tbh of *bhama*—
śasura KIT)]
blāṣṭan (8-9 to 10)—speaker adj s m
sg nom [SLW]
bhīmā (61 7)—the dish. s n sg nom
(loc in sense qualifying *panneradavajage*)
[Skt. *bimba*]
Bhīmaraṣi bhaṭṭarata (97 7)—s pr m pl
(hon.) gen [LW see *bhaṭṭarakar*]
Bīṣṇan (60-8)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
the grand uncle of the Paṇḍus, so of Śan
tanu and Gaṅgā (KIT)
bhūṇasaram (92 23)—choicest part of the
earth s n sg loc [SLW]
bhūṭaladōḷ (84 12 to 13)—on the face of the
earth s.n.sg.loc [SLW]
bhūṭalasaṭige (97-34)—to the Lady Earth.
adj s f sg dat [SLW / for /]
bhūṇutam (97 60)—world renowned. s n sg
nom [SLW]
bhūṇutar (92-60)—those famed over the
earth adj s m pl nom [SLW see *bhū*
n:tan]
bhūpa[r] (97 2)—kings. adj s m pl nom
[SLW]
bhūmaṇḍaladōḷage (61-6)—on the earth s n
sg loc [SLW see *bhūṭaladōḷ*]
bhūmī (10-7 92 23)—earth. s n sg nom
(gen. sense qualifying *danam*) [SLW]
bhūmipalaka[r] (92 10 to 11)—kings s m pl
nom [SLW]

Bhūṇustamam (91 16)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
bhūṇallabhamge (91-38)—to the king adj
s m sg dat [SLW]
bhūṇyam (15-3)—the servant. s n sg nom
[SLW]
bhaṇṣajya danam (92-23)—gifts of medicines
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
Bhogēṣṭaradeṭara (95-12)—of god Bhogēṣṭa
ra. s pr m pl (hon) gen. [SLW]
bhojanam (97 20)—meal s n sg (pl
sense) acc [SLW cf *bona* in Kannada
(*bona*—food. Te T *ponaga*—KIT)]

M

makkaḷ (31 21)—children. s m and f pl
nom N K *makkaḷu* (sg *magu*) T M
makkaḷ m pl *makandir* (27 2) *magandir*
(33-3) m.sg. *maga* (78-9) *maṅan* (3-2)
f sg *magal* (89-3) *magalu* (4 5) f pl
magaldir (4 5)
makandir (27 2)—son. s m pl (hon)
nom of *maka* (*maga*)—son Probably
pronounced *magandir* See *makkaḷ* [Te
magadu *magadu*]
makarakṭada (92-45)—of the banner of sea
monster s pr n sg gen [SLW]
maga (78-9)—son s m sg nom See *makkaḷ*
maṅan (3 2 11-6 12-4 13 2 to 3 14 8 16 9
37 5 44 7 to 8 46-4 58-3 61-3 70-14
86-8 91 10 11 12)—same as *maga* see
makkaḷ [T *makan*—son M *makan*—
above and below Te *magatanam* *maga*
ṣṇi—manliness *magadu*—male husband,
man. Tu *maga*—son, *magadu*—sons—
GOA I)]
magandir (33-3 39-3 44-3 to 4 52 5 63 1)—
same as *makandir* Other form *magandir*
53-3)
magam (61 10 76-8, 91-6 109 17)—same as
maṅan
magal (89-13)—daughter s f sg nom See
makkaḷ *magalu* (4 5 10-4) pl *magaldir*
(4 5) [T *makal* (8th)—s f goddess
originally daughter]
magaldir (4 5)—daughter s f pl (hon)
nom see *makkaḷ* *magandir* [T *makal*
makalir]
maṣṭada (1-42)—of the monastery s n
gen [SLW from *maṣṭka*] dat *maṣṭakke*
(97 13) loc *maṣṭadōḷ* (90-12)
maṣṭida (9-3) loc *maṣṭida*—that is done d
pp of *maṣu*—to do See below
maṣṭidu (62-6)—having died. adv pr of
maṣi—to die N K. *saṭu* *maṣu* du [T
maṣṭindu M *maṣṭu* Te *maṣṭu* past 3

m. sg caus.—*madipidom* (94 37)}
madipidom (94 37)—caused to be killed past
 3 sg m of *madipu* < *magi*—to die See
madidu N K *kondanu*
manna (82-18 108 28)—of earth, clay s n
 sf gen. [*man-na* (T M *man mannu* Te
mannu) cf Skt *mṛi mṛitike* (T *man*—
 8th)—earth territory dust.—K.P.] nom
man n u (86-12 loc. *man n ol* (82 12) dat.
mange (108 26)
man nu (86-12)—earth s n sg nom See
manna
Ma|ni Na|gojara (74 24)—of Mani Nagojar
 s pr m pl gen
Maniya (74 14)—of Mani? s pr m sg gen
 (*mani* an ornament—Kṛt)
Manugasattavar (18 13 to 14)—s pr m pl
 (hon) nom
mange (108-26 17)—for the clay s n dat
 See *manna* N K *mannige* (through *man*
nunge)
mandalikaru(m) (69 25)—chiefs s m pl
 nom SLW *mandalika*—(the ruler of a
 district or province—Kṛt)
mandalagadoḷ (92 44)—in scimitars (a kind
 of weapon—Kṛt) s m sg loc [SLW]
Mandukara (17 12)—of Maṇḍukar s pr m
 pl (hon) gen [SLW]
mattar (93 11)—*mattar* s n sg nom
 (*mattalu*—a measure of land (*mattar*)—
 not given by Kṛt [T *maḥḥu*—a measure
 a standard amount limit *maḥḥukoḷ*—a
 measuring rod M *maḥḥu*—measure limit
 Te *maḥḥu*—a measure *kan maḥḥu naḥḥa*
 —a measure limit *natra*—measure size
 length quantity *matra*—a standard of
 measure a foot *mattar* (later *mattal*) is
 from *matra*—GOKI)} nom *mattalu*
 (58-5) dat *mattarige* (7 3) *mattarinige*
 (108-27)
mattarinige (108 27)—for *mattar*—measure
 s n sg dat see *mattar* above. Other forms
mattarige (7 3 108-27)
mattalu (58-5)—a measure s n sg nom
mattar see *mattar*
matamgani (92 21)—elephant. s n (m.
 sense) sg nom [SLW]
matimantaran (92 12)—clever men adj s
 m pl acc [SLW *matimantar* strong base
 —*tant*]
madagina (82 17 to 18)—of the juice. s n
 sg gen T *madagu* Te *madagu madu*—
 mu
madai adiya (7 6)—of heretic. m.sg.nom
 [SLW < *mata iadi*? *mata*—creed doctrine
 (Kṛt)]

Madamman (18-12)—s pr m sg nom
madaliyin (92 27)—by drunken bees s n
 sg instr [SLW *madali*—drunk or glad
 dened black bee (Kṛt)]
Maduregla Vellasaṃmaṅge (53 6)—to Vella
samma belong to Maduregla? s pr m
 sg dat *Maduregla* probably *Maduregere*
 —modern Madhugiri in Mysore
Madengerejatu (82 28)—they of Madengere
 s m pl nom (cf *Kaṣanturanam*—GOKI)
 or *Madenge erejatu*—lords of Madenge
 ere—a master (T *irai*) (Kṛt)
madhyamam (2 15)—the intermediate adj
 s n sg nom. *qualifies okkal* Other form
madhyamam (2-27 37)
madhyaratti (69-19)—central being in the
 middle, adj s n sg nom [SLW]
manam oldudan (92 10)—that is pleasing to
 the mind favour adj s n sg acc *ma*
nam mind *mana oli*—the mind to be
 pleased with to rejoice *oldudan* < *oldu*
du—vbl noun from *oli*(s)—to be pleased
 N K also *meccu* See *oldudan* above]
manamgoḥisuttam (92 47)—attracting the
 mind pr adv pl of *manamgoḥisu*—< *ma*
nam goḥisu—to fascinate charm or bewitch
 the mind (SMD 24—Kṛt)
Manasijara (63-5)—of Manasijar s pr m
 pl (hon) gen [SLW *manasiya*—born in
 the mind or heart *kama* (Kṛt)]
Manujagaran (65-15 to 16)—s pr m sg
 nom [SLW]
Manumarggam (94 13)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
mane (2 11 25 30 70-9)—house s n sg
 nom [T *manai* M *mane* Te *maniki*
 Tu—*mane a* GOKI] Te. *manu*—to live
 In M in modern usage *mana*—is the house
 of Nambudri brahman) (T *mane*—7th—
 s n pl houses—K.P.)} gen *maniya*
 (61 2) loc pl *manegoḷ* (2 2) for *mane*
gaḷ adj s m pl gen *manetarategara*
 (108-32)
manegoḷ (2 5 to 6) for *manegaḷ*—in the
 houses for *manegaḷ* s n pl loc See
mane N K. *manegaḷalli* *manegaḷu*
maneya (61 2)—of the house s n sg gen
 see *mane*
manetarategara (108-32)—of those who do
 house business, adj s m pl NW + LW
 (*manetar* house-business management
 of domestic affairs *tar*—livelihood busi-
 ness trade agriculture—Kṛt) Cf modern
Manetar *peje* in Bangalore]
manokaram (72 15)—attracting one s m
 sg nom [SLW]

- Mangaloranan* (84-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
mandalikarkkala (72 10)—of the chieftains. s m pl gen [SLW see *mandalikaru*]
Mamgalada (101 7 to 8)—of Mamgala s pr n sg gen [SLW]
Mamgalaramam (102 14)—Tuesday s pr n sg nom [SLW]
mamtratha siddhi mahamatara[m] (92-68)—highly exalted by success in (attaining) the spirit of sacred formulae adj s m pl nom [SLW]
Mayilapariata (82-27 to 28)—of Mayila brahmins. *Mayila*—s pr n sg nom (gen sense)—probably the name of the family *pariata*—of the brahmins, see *pariata* below
ma(y)du[nam] (72 22)—brother in law s m sg nom (a sister's husband a husband's brother a wife's brother also a connection, friend, or husband, a brother's son in his relation to a sister's son—*KR*) (The son of a mother's brother or of a father's sister or a man's brother in law if younger than one's self—*RENE* and *SANDERSON*) Skt. *mathuna mathuna*—paired, united by marriage connection—(*KR*)
marutakkadaiata (60-7)—of those belonging to the opposite side, adj s m or f pl gen *marutakkadaiata* < *marutakkadaiata* *maru*—opposite, *pakka* < *pakka*—side.
Marulayyam (108-16)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
maritay (92 15)—mortals, adj s m pl nom [SLW]
marddaram (72 15)—he who subdues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Marddura (29 27)—of Marddur s pr n sg gen M K. *Mardura* N K. *Maddura* Other form *Mardura* (29-22 to 23) acc *Marddurum am* (29-20) loc *Marduroi* (29-57)
maryade (105-5 108-24, 25, 29 to 30, 35)—limit s n sg nom [SLW] *maryada* also custom rule or conduct acc. *maryadeyan* (94 26 to 27) *maryadeyam* (94 24) *maryadeyanimum* (94-45)
mallam (94-17 94-2)—strong man s m sg nom [SLW]
Malliga Gadaya[m] (104 17)—s pr m sg nom
Malligestarakke (104 17 to 18)—to the temple of the god Malligavaras s pr n sg dat [SLW]
malagatara (61 10)—of the garland makers s m pl gen [SLW] *malakurata*
Male (83-10 to 11)—\ of a place s pr n sg nom
mahajaram (89-12 92-68 to 69)—the constituent assembly lit respectable men s n (m sense) sg nom [SLW] dat *mahajanakke* (2 10 29-19 to 20 99-13) *mahajanake* (77 7 to 8) *mahajarakkam* (108-35) *mahajanakkum* (2-3) acc *mahanamam* (96-8) *mahajaraman* (20-8 to 9) *mahajanamum* (71-8) gen *mahajarada* (72 26 73-20 102 16)
mahajarapramukham (105-7)—chief of the constituent assembly adj s m sg nom [SLW]
meladanam (108-3)—a great gift s n sg acc [SLW]
Mahadeitar (71 9)—s pr m pl nom [SLW]
mahadei (53-5 107 15)—queen, the first wife of a king s, of sg nom, [SLW] nom pl *mahadeiyar* (67 5 to 6) gen pl *mahadeiyara* (91 to 3)
mahadayam (92-55)—great deity adj s n sg nom [SLW] a) for an
mahanakharatama (91-45 to 46)—merchants guild lit people of great city adj s n (m sense) nom [SLW] *nakharatama*—see *nakara* above
mahapattanam (92 26)—great city adj s n sg nom [SLW—*pattana*]
mahapadakakke (92 52)—to the great pendant s n sg dat [SLW] *padaka*—ornament hanging over the breast like a medal
mahapatakam (100-16)—(see *pancamahapatakam*) great crime s n sg nom [SLW] acc *mahapatakamumam* (90-10)
mahaprabhu (32-4)—the official title lit great lord adj s m sg nom [SLW] qualifying *Gatapayam*
mahabalan (94-5)—very powerful one, adj s m sg nom [SLW] *bala*
mahamandalika (96-3)—great chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] See *mamdalikatum*
mahamahar (92 259)—men of great distinction, adj s m pl nom [SLW]
mahayamamam (92 17)—great sacrifice adj s n sg acc [SLW]—a principal act of devotion of which there are five *brahmayajna detayajna pitrayajna manujajna* and *bhutayajna* (*KR*)
Maharajayyanam (94-20) s pr m sg nom [SLW (loc sense)]
maharajadhuajan (97 1)—the supreme king of

- great kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Other form *maharajadhīrajam* (84 1)
- mahasamānta* (93-6)—great lord of the borders tributary chief adj s m sg nom [SLW] Other forms *mahasamāntan* (108-5 to 6) *mahasamāntam* (85 7) *māhasamāntadhīpati* (100-3 to 4 95-15 to 16) nom pl *mahasamāntaru* (69-24)
- Mahe[m]dra* (82 5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Mahendresvaradāṣa* (91-47 to 48)—in Mahendresvara temple. s pr n sg loc [SLW]
- mahodadhi* (93 8 to 9)—great ocean s n sg nom [SLW]
- Māttavura* (21 3)—of Māttavur s pr n sg gen MK. **Māttavur* NK. *Māttavura*
- maluṣe* (17 7)—for *maḷaṣe*—a load s n sg dat *mala*—a cubit (Kīr) NK *moḷa*. *majaya* (92-31)—of rain s n sg gen < *male* [T *majai* *mai* *mai* *maḷa* *van*—water cloud, rain T Te *vana*—Kīr]
- Māghada* (92-22)—of the month of Māgha s pr n sg gen [SLW—begins with winter solstice (Jan Feb)] < *Māgha* 10th nakṣatra
- Macayya* (101 7)—s pr m sg nom
- maḍi* (51 6 60-10 71 13 20 72 26 92-2 17 23 59 92-12 108-3)—having done adv pp. of *maḍu*—to do d pp *maḍida* (8-4) past 3 sg m *maḍidan* (97 16) *maḍidan* (60-9) adv pp causative—*maḍisi* (86 10) d pp caus—*maḍisida* (108-36) past 3 sg f—*maḍisidoḷ* (84 12) vb ft 3 pl m—*maḍisuvor* (49-6) inf—*made* (92 16)
- maḍida* (8-4 37-5 58-6 61 10 92 53 93 17 97 20)—that is done d pp of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍidan* (97 16)—he did past 3 sg m of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi* Other forms *maḍidan* (60-9) *maḍida* (92-5) *maḍidam* *maḍido*
- maḍisi* (86-10 90-7 103 14)—having caused to do. adv pp of *maḍisu*—caus of *maḍu*—to do See *maḍi*
- maḍisida* (108-36)—that was caused to be made d pp of *maḍisu* See *maḍi*
- maḍisidoḷ* (84 12)—she caused to be made past 3 sg f of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* NK *maḍisidoḷu*
- maḍisuvor* (49-6)—will cause to be made ft. m. pl of *maḍisu* See *maḍi* NK *maḍi sutaru*
- maḍe* (92 16)—when made. inf of *maḍu*—to do make See *maḍi*
- maṇikya paṭṭam* (92 18)—ruby frontlet adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- maṇiyarggam* (95 13)—to the students s m pl dat. *maṇi*—a lad boy (Kīr) *maṇi*—is commonly used for calling boys servants etc in Mysore side Tam. *maṇal kam*—*maṇi* (brahmacari) M *maṇi*—brahman child Cf Skt *manavaka*
- matam* (84 6)—word s n sg acc *matu* [T *maṭṭam* (*maṭi*) M *maṭa* *maṭṭa* *maṭṭu* (Kīr) Te *matanu* (T M Te *maṭe*—Kīr)]
- Madappanna(m)* 27 2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom
- Madhavayyana* (73-23)—of Mādhavayya s pr m sg gen [SLW]
- manam* (100-14)—measure weight s n sg nom *mana*—half *siru* (Kīr) *mana*—8 seers in Bijapur Dist [T M *manam* Te *manamu*]
- manyam* (108-19 20 21)—land either liable to a trifling quitrent or altogether exempt from tax s n sg nom [SLW see *manya karar* (108 29)—Other meanings of *manyam*—1 honourable a respectable man 2 a ruler king 3 honour privilege 4 the complimentary forms of address in letters (Kīr)]
- manyakarar* (108-29)—men holding *manya* adj s m pl nom [SLW See *manyan* for *kara* secondary suffix *malagarara man yakarar*—Te *manyagaḍu* (Kīr)]
- Māndhātana* (94 15)—by Māndhata (s pr m sg instr [SLW]
- Mayileya* (58-2)—of Mayile—name of a place s pr n sg gen cf *Mayila par vata* (82-27 to 28)
- majaḍiyum* (92-43)—hostility or different stalks s m sg nom (*maṭ*—to be hostile *maṭa*—killing a parasitical plant—Kīr See *maṭantaram* T *maṭṭan*—enemy (*maṭṭu*—8th—s n pl enemies—K P) M *majaḍu*—wicked person Te *maṭuḍu*—enemy]
- maṭantaram* (92 5)—opponent s n sg acc from *maṭ*—to be opposite to oppose See *majaḍiyum*
- maṭam* (78 7) or *manam*—measure s n sg nom
- Maṭamayyanu* (78-6)—s pr m sg nom *maṭa*—name (SMD 95)—*kāma* (Kīr)
- Maṭayyanu* (108-15)—s pr m sg nom (dat sense)
- Maṭa-Satya* (75-2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Maṭasimghadeyam* (101 5 to 6)—s pr m

- sg nom [SLW] Other form *Maṭasi*[m]g
ghadeta[m] (104 11)
- Marggasira masada* (97 4 to 5 101 3 to 4)—
of the month of *Marggasira* s pr n sg
gen [SLW *Marggasira*—the month in
which the full moon enters the constella-
tion *Mrgasiras*] Other form *Marggasira*
da (102 14)
- masaduḷ* (1 2 to 3 2 21 to 22 22 to 23)—
in the month s n sg loc [SLW with
Skt loc case *mase* (49 5)—han *tingaḷu*]
Maḷamayyam (108-15)— s pr m sg nom
(dat sense)
- maḷdam* (92 17)—did part 3 sg m of
maḍ(u)—to do see *maḍi* & > | (cf
maḷke)
- Maḷapotteyya* (54-4)—of *Maḷapotteyya*
s pr m pl (hon.) gen
- mikka* (92 54.55.57 60 66)—that is exceeding
pp. of *migu*—to exceed. [N K *heccada*
śreṣṭhāda T *miku*] adv pp—*mikku*
(92 56) adj s m sg dat—*mikkamge*
(108-33) inf—*migaḷ* (92 9) d ft pl—
migula (92-53)
- mikkange* (108-33)—to him who exceeds,
ie violates, adj s m sg dat [See *mikka*
T *miku* M *mikaṭu*—the act of exceed
ing]
- mikku* (92 56)—having surpassed adv pp
of *migu*—to excel See *mikkaḷ* [T *mikun*
du mikku M *mikacu*]
- migaḷ* (92 9)—to surpass, inf of *migu*—to
surpass, see *mikka* [T *mika* M *mika*
kyan]
- migula* (92 53)—that will surpass d ft p
of *migu*—to surpass See *mikka* [T
mikukinta M *mikum*]
- miradu* (92 29)—having bathed adv pp of
mi(yu)—to bathe cf *muḷuḷi*
- mirugula* (92 53)—shining, d ft p of
miruga—to shine [T *miruga*—shining M.
miranna—shining]
- miṣṭamadin*[d]am (92 17)—with sweet
food, adj s n sg instr [SLW skt *miṣṭa*
miṣṭa—Pkt *miṣṭha*]
- miṣṭada* (92 40)—fluttering d pp of *miṣṭ*—
to flutter [miṣṭ—to move to and fro
jump, to swing to fly roll—KIT] T
miṣṭinda (Skt. *milu*—to join)]
- miridamge* (108-34)—to him who transgress
es, adj s m sg dat [cf *mikkange* (108-
33) from *mirida*—pp of *miru*—to trans-
gress as an order etc to go beyond. N K.
miridaraṅge T *miru* Te *miṣṭinaraṅki*]
- muffade* (60-8)—without touching, neg. part
of *muffu*—to touch reach. (Other mean-
ings of *muffu* (vbl noun)—touching men-
ses children's disease by the touch of men-
trous woman, hindrance stoppage em-
barrassment—KIT) [T *muffade* M *muffa*
de Te *muffaka* cf *tappade*]
- mudana* (91-41 to 42)—for *mudana*—of the
cast adv s n sg gen See *muday* be-
low
- mudipi* (32 5)—having ended adv pp of
mudipu (< *mudippu*)—to cause to end
(< *mudippi*)—causative of *mudi*—to end
[T *mudi*—to end, *muffu*—the end M
mudi—to finish. *mudippu*—end Te *mudi*
pu—to end (GOA) past 3 m pl *puḍi*
pidar (79-4) For *mudipi*—T *mudittu*
mudindu M *mudiccu*]
- mudipidar* (79-4)—caused to end, past 3 pl
m. of *mudipu* (< *mudippu*)—causative of
mudi—to end. [See *mudipi* T *mudipattar*]
- Muttarasa* (36-1)—s pr m sg nom *mutta*
—old, great, cf *muttappa* *muttappa* *mutta*
ta and *mutya* *arasa*—long See *arasan*
above, nom. pl *Mutarasar* (46-1) *Mu*
tatarasar (47 4) [T *Muttatayar* gen pl
Muttataraṣa (17 11 to 12)]
- muttikola* (61 2)—that is besieged, ad. ft
p of *muttikol*—to attack, besiege, *muttiḷe*
—a siege (KIT) [T *muttu* *mutu* *munju*
moy modu Te *muttu* *mugu* M *muttikke*
M *muttu*—to be close *mudu*—to be cov-
ered—KIT]
- mudal* (49-8 to 9)—first adv of time. Alter-
nate form—*modal* [N K. *modalu* T M
mudal Te. *modalu* Cf *munnam munde*]
- mudumeyu* (16-5)—in the headmanship, s
n sg loc from *mudume*—old age < *mudu*
old elder (*mudi*—advanced age *muttu*—
old age—KIT) cf *Muttarasa* above See
mudutayist Other form *mud'meyu*
(18-6) [T *mudumayū*]
- Muduguppeya* (59-18)—of *Muduguppe*, spr
n sg. gen.
- mudutayist* (4-4)—old mother *mudu*—see
mudumeyu (16-5) above *tayist*—s ft pl
(hon.) nom *tay*—mother [N K. *tayiyaru*
T *mudutayar* M *mudu* *tay* (talla) Te
mudi *talli*]
- munnam* (92 2) before, adv. of time see
mudal (49-8 to 9) above [T.M *munnam*
Te *munnu*]
- munuṭu* (9-13)—for *munuṭu*—300 See be-
low
- muridu* (60-3)—having become angry adv
pp of *manu*—to be angry [N K. *mur*
skondū *siṣṣaḷi* T *murandu* M *munirru*

- Te. *muni*] *vb*! *n* *n*. *sg* *instr* *munistim* (92 5)
munistim (92 5)—with anger wrath *s n sg*
instr from *muni*—anger < *muni*—to be
 angry See *mundu*
munde (70-17)—in front *adv* of place *T*
munne *M* *mumbil* [Te *mundu* Other
 form—*munde* (108-22) The base of *mun*
de mudal munnam muttu mudu mudime
 indicating early ancient old seems to be
mul or *mun*] *Muriyavada* (84 6)—of *Muriyavada* *s pr*
n sg gen
mur (12 2 17 31 10 34 3 49 9 50 9 to
 11 51 8 to 9) for *mur* see below
Murunuyyam (93-7)—*s pr m sg nom*
Murtage (100-9)—Name of a place *s pr*
n s nom modern *Muttage* in *Bijapur*
 district *Bombay Presidency*
Multada (91 35)—of *Multa* *s pr n sg gen*
mugan (108-33)—nose *s n sg acc* of
mugu—nose [N K *mugannu* *T M*
mukku *Te* *mukku* *mu*—nose *muka*—
 dumb]
muda (71 10 10-11)—east *s n sg adv*
 of place Other form *mudana*
Mudage *e* (59-24 to 25)—*Mudagere* only
s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
munuruvatu (2-48)—300 people, *s n pl*
nom < *munuruv* [T *munurutar*]
munuzayvattu (108-18)—350 num *adj mu*
nnuz > *munuz* by compensatory lengthen
 ing
munuzam (104 12)—for *munuzumam*—
 300 num *adj s n sg acc*
munuzu (17 8 30-5 44-4 53-4)—three hun
 dred num *adj s n sg acc* *munuzuman*
 54 3 96-45) *munuzumam* (104 12 13)
mi miru[*ma*]*n* (74 7 to 8) *munuruman*
 (72-22)
mumme (8 2)—thrice. from *mur*—three
mur me > *murme* > *mumme* by compensa
 tory lengthening, or *mur me* > *mumme* (by
 assimilation) > *mumme* by shortening of long
 consonant [T *mummar*]
mur (108 24 25 26-29 32)—three num *adj*
mu *u* *mur* + *um* (107-6) [T *munju*
 (7th)—three —K.P.]
mukeneya (108 24-30-36)—third. num *adj*—
 for *mukeneya*
mulav *edi* *yakke* (39-7)—to the original place
 of offering *s n sg dat* [SLW *mula*—
 original *edi* < *vedi*]
mulasthanada (71 8 to 9 91-30 to 31)—of
 the original place (*i e s n sg gen* [SLW])
Mulgund (72 22) modern *Mulgund* 12 mules
 from *Gadag* of *Dharwar* dist
murthi (92-37)—figure *s n sg nom* [SLW]
muvalata (23 7 to 8)—of thirty num *adj*
s n sg gen
muva[*itali*] *olagana* (100-9)—inside the thirty
 (division) num *adj s n sg gen*
muvalu (70-17 91 40 97 10 108 21 23)—
 thirty num *adj mu* *valu*
muvalataram (108-23)—32 num *adj*
muvalata (12 5 to 6)—of the 3 persons *s m*
pl gen *muval*—Appell noun of number
Cf *munuruvatu* (2-48) above [T *mu*
val N K *mu* *valata* *muvalata*]
meccagattudu (68 4 to 5)—that was given in
 appreciation past 3 *sg n* of *meccugodu*
 —to approve *meccu*—assent approval
 (Krr) [T *meccu* to admire *M* *meccam*
 —superiority *Te* *meccu*—to praise *Tu*
meccu—to applaud, O.K. *meccu*—GOKI]
mey (60-7)—body *s n sg nom* (acc
 sense) [T *may* (*mey*—8th—*s n* truth
 —K.P.) (*M* *mey* *Te* *meys* *me* *menu*—
 Krr)] *dat* *meys* (70-16)
meiyel (70-16)—to the body *s n sg dat*
 see *mey* [T *meiyku* *M* *meiykya* *Te*
meniki]
megana (90-9)—of the above. *s n sg adv*
 of place *pl* *megav* (51 13) *mege*
 (19 5) *mehinam*
megav (51 13)—that are above. *adj s*
n sg nom see *megana*
mege (19-5 47 2 63-5 82 18 97 14 to 15)
medinuyam (91 7) earth *s n sg acc*
 [SLW]
Meruvim (92 57 to 58)—than the moun
 tain *s n sg instr* [SLW] Here *instr*
 is used for the purposes of comparison
mere (63 5 6 67 18 71 11 12 13 91 37)—
 boundary limit *s n sg nom loc* *mereyul*
 (54 5)
mehinam (29-36 to 37)—that is above. *adj*
s n sg nom adv of place See *megana*
mege
mele (24 6 to 7 90-14)—above *adv* of place.
 See *megana* *mege* [T *mel* *mele* *M* *mel*
Te *midu* *payina*] Other forms *melur*
 (23-9) *mela* (49-10)
modal (73 20 74 17 94 18 95-8 100-12
 108-29)—first same as *mudal* *loc* *modalol*
 (67 9)
Modiyamur (91 20)—of *Modiyamur* *s pr*
n sg gen
morade (59-24)—group of field? *s n sg*
nom *morade*—a stony rough lulloak
 (Krr)

Morasalutamaltiyu (51 7 to 8)—in *Morasa*
huralalti (?) s pr n sg loc
monam (63-5)—silence s n sg acc [SLW
Skt maunam Pkt mona] See *Monigara*
varum

Monigoravarur (71 8)—s pr m pl (hon.)
 nom [SLW *Moni* > *Skt maunin Pkt*
moni] for *goravar* see, above.

Momsiddhantada (90-6)—of *Momsiddhanta*.
 s pr n sg gen [SLW *siddhanta*—establi
 shed truth doctrine (Kir)]

Mauli Kosigara (99-5)—of *Mauli Kosigar* s
 pr m pl (hon) gen *mauli mauli*—the
 head the top of anything the crown or
 named hair (Kir)

Y

ladu (91-6)—s pr m sg nom [SLW *ladu*
 name of a son of *Yayati* brother of *Puru*
 and ancestor of *Kṛṣṇa*]

Yayatige (94 6)—to *Yayati* s pr m sg dat
 [SLW *Yayati*—name of the first monarch
 of the lunar race from the two wives of
 whom came the two lines of the lunar race
 that of *Yadu* and that of *Puru* (Kir)]

Yayatibhuhujan (94 6)—king *Yayati* s pr
 m sg nom [SLW]

Yajnamane (92 16)—sacrifice. s n sg acc
 [SLW] *Yajnamane* (emphatic)

yamtram (84 8 to 4)—instrument s n sg
 nom [SLW]

ya (15)—which pron rel *Tam ya*—what
 thing or < a without a prothetic vowel
ladavakulada (94 6 to 7)—in *Yadava* race
 adj s n sg loc [SLW]

yadatar (94 6)—*yadavas* s pr m pl
 [SLW]

yugada (108 14)—of the period s n sg
 gen [SLW *yuga*—the period of a year
 an age of the world of which there are
 four *Kṛta Treta Dvāpara* and *Kali*
 (Kir)]

yuddhadu (19-3)—in the battle s n sg
 loc [SLW]

yuta (105-6)—the 9th year in the cycle of
 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

R

Raktakṣi (99-10 100-6)—the 58th year of the
 cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

rakṣisal (71 5 9^o 11)—to protect inf of
rakṣisu [Skt *rakṣati* (see *rakṣicidan*)
 Nk *rakṣasakke M rakṣikyan Te*
rakṣincan rakṣimban] ft 1st sg m —
rakṣisuten (24 11 to 12)

rakṣisuten (24 11 to 12)—I shall protect
 vb ft 1st sg m, of *rakṣisu*—to protect
 See *rakṣisal* [T *rakṣippen M rakṣikyn*
ven]

Rajatalaendra Hara has akasa Gamga-sudha
kara (92-6)—(a goody fame) white as the
 silver mountain, *Hara* s laugh the celestial
 Ganges and the Moon—adj s n sg nom
 [SLW]

Rajjar (47 2)—s pr m pl nom [SLW *Raj*
ja < *Skt raṣṭra Raṣṭrakṣar Rajjar* (*Raḍḍi*
 (Tbh of *raj*)—a king a *Reḍḍi* a little
 class of Telugu cultivators *Te Reḍḍi T*
Iratti—Kir)]

Rajja Kandarppam (104 4 to 5)—a very
 Kandarpa among the *Rajjas* adj s m
 sg nom, [SLW] *Rajja Kandarppa devam*
 (92 8) gen pl *Rajjabhupara* (91-4) *Rajja*
tamsodbhava [m] (72-16) *Rajja idya*
dharai (92 21) *Rajjigan* (60-13)

Ranadhāri (17 18)—s pr m sg nom (instr
 sense being the subject of *kitan*) [SLW]

Ranatiktama(natha)nu (16-10 to 11)—s pr
 m sg nom [SLW]

Ranasagaran (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
 gen *Ranasagarana* (11 1 to 2 12 1 to 2)

Ranataloka (63 3)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW] for *r*

ratnamam (92 53)—gem s n sg acc
 [SLW]

Ravakayam (73 20)—s pr m sg nom
rasam (104 16)—juice s n sg nom [SLW]
 acc pl *rasar galam* (92 29)

Raghavanam (91 14)—by *Raghava* s pr
 m sg instr [SLW]

Rajamalla Permmaradi (76-4)—s pr m
 pl (hon) nom For *permmaradi* see
Permmaradiya (76-6) above

rajamana (93-10 to 11)—excellent worthy to
 be honoured by kings. adj m sg nom
 [SLW]

ra maram (78 7) for *raja mānam*—royal
 measure. adj s n sg nom

raja-maritandam (104 4)—a very sun among
 kings adj s m sg nom [SLW]

raja fratitam (72-24)—a royal decree adj
 s n sg acc [SLW] literally caused
 to be heard by the king spoken by the
 king EI 4 99 footnote 2) This word is
 met with in *Bajagami* inscription of 680-96
rajastatitam aḡi (IA. 19 145 lines 11 12)
 and in *Aihole* inscription of A.D. 733-47
raja fratitam (IA. 8.286 lines 4 5) where
 the lengthening of *a* is erroneous.—ed
 nom pl —*raja fratita* [m gal] (74 9)

- Rajasi* [m] *ghesitarada* (20-4 to 5)—of Raja
sunghesvara, s pr n sg gen [SLW]
Rajadityarasar (60-2)—s pr m pl (hon)
 nom —*arasar* for *arasar*
rajyan (70-3 72 17 73-14 75 2 76 4 81 2
 82 6 to 7 85-6 86-5 to 6 87 2 88-3) king
 dom s n sg acc [SLW] Other form
rajyam (97 2) *rajyan* (21 2 23 2 to 3)
 gen *rajya* [d] *a* (77 2) loc *rajyado*
 (109 5)
rajyambol (73-14)—like the kingdom *raj*
yan see above *bol* < *vol* < *po* < *pol*—
 like [T *po* M *pol* *pole* Te *pole* *vole*]
rajyanlatan (94 8)—another kingdom s n
 sg nom [SLW]
rajyabhivddhi (69-5 to 6 72 20 73 17 80-2)
 —increase of the sovereignty s n sg nom
 [SLW] dat *rajyabhivddhige* (104 6)
 loc [r] *a* [y] *abhivddhiyo* (71 2 to 3)
rajyabhisekam (83 5)—coronation s n sg
 nom [SLW]
rajyabhhyudaya [bh] *u* *dayam* (84 2 to 3)—
 greatly increasing sovereignty adj s n
 sg nom [SLW]
rajyodaya kalado (96-2 to 3)—at the time of
 the increasing sovereignty adj s n sg
 loc [SLW]
Ramam (72 14 to 15 73 11 94 16 to 17)—
 s pr sg nom [SLW]
Ramestara (67 9)—name of the *tirtha* (or sa
 cred place) on the bank of the Tungabhad
 ra s pr n sg nom [SLW]
Rastrakutajavanayarkka (94 39)—the descend
 ants of *Rastrakutas* adj s m pl [SLW]
Rastrakutottaman (92 3)—supreme among
 the *Rastrakutas* adj s m sg nom
 [SLW]
risyan (27 10)—sages s n pl nom [SLW]
 Generally it is *risga* but here -ar pl suf
 fix Pkt *risi risi* ? acc. *risyanutan* (108 37)
Ruddapayyan (97 3)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW < *Ruddapayyan*] gen *Ruddapay*
yana (97 6)
rudrakaman (84 9)—bead of the tree (sa
 cred to Siva)—s n sg acc. [SLW]
Rundi Vaccaru (63 7)—s pr m pl (hon)
 nom. [i] *accaru* < *ratsaru*
rudhiyin (92-32)—by practice or custom s n
 sg instr [SLW *rudhi*]
Rutanige (2 22) to *Ruva* s pr m sg dat
 [SLW < *Rupa*]
Retarrancaiga (4-4) s pr f sg nom
 [SLW]
Retadasa (92 18)—s pr m sg nom
 [SLW]
Retadasa Visottara-dikshit (92 15)—the

priests R. and V s pr m pl nom. [SLW
dikshita—one that has conducted a sacrifice
 priests (Krt) acc *Revadasa Visottara*
somavagalan (92 23 to 24) gen *Rei*
dasa Visottaradikshita (92 12) *sonayan*—
 one who has performed a soma sacrifice
 (Krt) instr—*Revadasa Visottara somaya*
ngalin (92-16)

Revaladityar (107 15)—s pr f pl (hon)
 nom [SLW]

Roddada (108 4)—of Rodda s pr n gen
 (Rodda—a place in Anantpur district)

Ronada (77 7 104 15 18 to 19)—of Roṇa s
 pr n sg gen Roṇa—now a Taluka in the
 Dharwar district Bombay Presidency acc.
Ronamam 996-19 23)

rohisi (60-4)—mounting ascending (having
 caused confusion ?) adv pp of *rohisu*

L

Lakṣmī alabhendram (73 14)—Lord of
 Lakṣmī ie Viṣṇu adj s m sg nom
 [SLW]

lalaja locana (102 6)—one with an eye on
 the forehead (ie Śiva) adj s m sg
 gen [SLW]

likhita (99-15)—writing adj s n sg nom
 [SLW *likh*] Other forms *likhitam*
 (83 13) past 3 m sg —*likhitam* (89-18
 103 17) *likhitam* (73 23) *likitam* (74 21)
likitan (61 10)

lokakke (15 2 52 54 to 55 3 6 5-12 6-7
 9-10 20-9 23 12 60-15 74 19 97 23)—to
 the world s n sg dat [SLW] loc *lokado*
 (94 26 28)

Lokamahadeviyara (71 1 to 2)—of the queen
 Lokamahadeviyar s f sg gen Other form
 —[for f (mistake) *Lokamaladeviyara*
 (10-3) nom *Lokamahadeviyar* for *Loka*
mahadeviyar (6-4)

Lokadityarasar (50-4 to 5 51 2 52 4)—s pr
 m sg nom [SLW NW see *arasan* above
lokaditya—a sun to the world

Lokesarada (7 2)—of Lokēśvara temple s
 n sg gen [SLW]

Lopada pa [r] *itaru* (82-30)—Lopada—proper
 name < *Lomapada* ? s pr m sg nom
paritaru—brahman See *paritan* above
lobhamum (92-44)—meanness or attraction
 s n sg nom [SLW] *lobhamum* (con
 junctive suffix)

V

aktam (16-13)—[fraud s n sg nom [SLW]

rajanyam (104 16)—measure weight. s n
 sg nom (*ojje*—weight, load *ñhr dhrem*

- kit*) cf NIA *rajan* Mar *vajan*—weight]
- iannisuttu* (92-58)—praising pr adv p of *iannisu* < *iarnisu*—to praise See *bannisal* above
- vandu* (47-4 84-8)—having come adv pp of *iar*—to come [T *vandu* M *vannu* Tel *vacci* alternate form *bandu* (N K *bandu*) see above]
- vamsavali* (94-4)—genealogy s n sg nom [SLW *i* for *l*]
- vayasi* (92-28)—having desired adv pp of *vayasu*—to desire long for [N K. *baya* s T *vayavu* T *vayavu* *vayavu* Te *bayya* (Krr) Cf N K. *bayake*—special ly desire of pregnant women]
- varisa* (88-2)—year s n sg nom [Skt *varsha* see below (*i* by epenthesis)] Other form *varisam* (74-5 86-4) *v* > *b* see *barisakke* (97-9) above dat *varisakke* (86-13) loc *varisabhyantarado* (89-11)
- varendon* (34-8)—wrote past 3 m. of *vare*—to write. See *baredan* above or adj s m sg nom from *vareda*—pp of *vare*—to write [T *varaendon* Te. *varasnavadu*]
- varistan* (13-3 to 4)—one who is avoided adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- varthisida* (92-2)—that conducted themselves. d pp of *varthisu*—to conduct ones self adv pr part —*varthisutam* (92-61)
- varthisutam* (92-61)—conducting themselves. adv pr part of *varthisu*—see *varthisida*
- varsha* (75-4 to 5)—year s n sg nom [SLW] *varisa* (88-2) see above *varsam* (69-11 to 12 70-25 81-3 82-9 83-2 to 3 89-11 90-5) dat —*varsakke* (29-6) gen *varpada* (77-6) *varpada* (67-2) *v* > *b* in *barisakke* (97-9) see above
- Varshanakkattige* (51-3)—to *Varshanakkatti* ? s pr n sg dat
- vallabheyar* (91-27 to 28)—wives s f pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- vasagatam* (108-3)—subjection s n sg acc [SLW *vasa*]
- vasavura* (62-5)—of *Vasavur* s pr n sg gen loc *Vasavuru* (62-2)
- vasudhatalado* (92-11)—on the face of the earth adj s n sg loc [SLW *tal* for *ta*]
- vasudheya* (60-1 to 2)—of the earth s n sg gen [SLW Skt *vasudha*]
- vasyakulatilakam* (93-8)—ornament to the family of *Vasyas* [*vasya* < *vasya* (?)—a man of the third caste whose business is agriculture and trade (Krr)]
- valike* (60-11)—afterwards. adv of time
- valikke* see *balikke*
- valliyum* (92-30)—creeper s n sg nom [SLW *alli* N K *balli*]
- Vayyam* (73-15)—the 20th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vyavasthe* (108-18)—system or order of things s n sg nom [SLW]
- vakkilul* (48-2 to 3)—at the door s n sg loc. [N K *bagulolage* Tam. *vayulul* M *vatal* Te *vakul*—door The inscription belongs to Kolar in Mysore]
- Vajrikulo* [dayam] (96-21 to 22)—born in the *Vaji* family arj s m sg [SLW]
- Varanasiya* (3-5 6-5 9-9 23-10 to 11 93-17)—of *Varanasi* (Benares) s pr n sg gen [SLW] See *Varanasiyuman* (83-12) above Other form *Varanasiya* (5-11 33-5) acc *Varanasiyan* (68-6 to 7) *Varanasiyuman* (18-17 to 18 72-29 89-16 109-20 to 21) *Varanasiyuman* (101-15) *Varanasiyuma* (74-19) *Varanasiyamam* (2-50-51) loc *Varanasiyul* (1-5 72-27) *Varanasiyal* (30-11 74-12, 94-25 100-25) *Varanasiyolam* (97-19 20 to 21) *Varanasiyo* (34-6)
- varasiyam* (92-58)—than ocean s n sg instr [SLW]
- varaddhyan* (92-63)—ocean. s n sg acc [SLW]
- valise* (92-47)—? as it displays. inf of *valisu*—to display (?) *bat*—to remain in existence increase (Krr)
- vyakaranam* (92-54)—grammar s n sg acc [SLW]
- Vikari* (95-9)—the 33rd year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrama* (91-5 107-4)—the 14th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- vikraman* (11-9)—one endowed with great power or strength adj s m sg nom [SLW]
- vikramadim* (94-11)—with valour s n sg instr [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Santaram* (90-3 to 4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikramaditya-Satyasraya* (20-1)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Vikrita* (92-22)—the 24th year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW *Vikriti*]
- vicitralatapatra rajam* (92-13)—a multitude of curiously made parasols adj s n sg nom [SLW]
- Vijana naygara* (11-5 to 6)—of *Vijananaygar* s pr m pl (hon) gen —*naygar* < *na ykar* Cf *Jambunaygar* (GOKI)
- vijayanayyam* (94-2 95-3 to 4 107-3 108-4

- to 5)—victorious kingdom s n sg acc [SLW]
vayavatsara (49-2)—victorious-year s n sg nom (loc in sense qualifying *irppada cāṇṇejaṇu*) [SLW] *Vijaya sammatsaram* (53-1)
Vijayadhityan (181)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]—for *Vijayadityan* pl *Vijayadityar* 39-3 to 4)
Vija(s)effigara (18-12 to 13)—of *Vijaseffigar* s pr m pl (hon.) gen for *seffigara* < *śreṣṭhin* see *Ajaseffigara*
Vinjan Pra(ha)rabhuṣanana (12-2 to 4)—of *Vinjan**—s pr m sg gen [SLW]
vissar (35-7)—remitted past 3 sg m of *viṣṭu*—to remit leave. Alternate form—*bissar* *bissar* see *bissa* (20-6)—above N k *bissaru* Other form—*vissar* (67-12) [T *vissar* M *vissar*]
vissayan (12-35)—free labour s n sg acc [N k, *bissig*]
vidalluru (52-6)—s pr n sg nom
vidadana[kka]m (97-13)—for education adj s n sg dat [SLW]
vidyarthipadodhanarggam (95-12 to 13)—for the ascetics and students adj s m pl dat [SLW]
Vinapotiṣa (4-5 to 6)—for *Vinapotiṣa* s pr l pl (hon.) nom [*paṭṭi paṭṭini*—dancing girl M *paṭṭayaṭṭi*—a prostitute *paṭṭi paṭṭi*—prostitute]
Vinatisarakkam (24-8)—to *Vinatisvarar* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW]
viṣṭarum (92-54)—brahmins s m pl nom [SLW]
viṣṭasamkulakke (72-15)—to the multitude of brahmins adj s n sg dat [SLW]
viṣṭa vidagdhara (97-50 to 56)—the skullful brahmins adj s m pl nom [SLW]
viṣṭhar (92-48)—sages learned men s m pl nom [SLW] *viṣṭha janam* (92-8)
viṣṭhaḷige (92-15)—to the company of sages
viṣṭha (102-13)—the 2nd year in the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
viṣṭamatibhaṭarata (91-42 to 43)—of *Viṣṭamatibhaṭarata* s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW] for *bhaṭarata* see *bhaṭarata*
viṣṭanam (61-5)—a car or chariot of the gods, serving as a throne or conveyance through the skies s n sg acc [SLW]
viṣṭanam In modern times applied to aeroplanes
viṣṭas (92-40)—when shining inf of *viṣṭas*—to shine adv pr part—*viṣṭasuttam* (92-53)
Viṣṭha (97-4)—the 45th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
viṣṭhagalam (92-2)—opponents s m pl acc [SLW]
viṣṭadhaman (61-6)—a bow stick *viṣṭa*—a bow s n sg see *biṣṭalal danda*—stick—[SLW]
T viṣṭ (8th)—s.n. bow arrow—[P]
viṣṭottamam (92-17)—distinguished one adj s m sg nom [SLW]
Viṣṭudevargge (107-16)—to god *viṣṭu* s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW cf *Biṣṭiga* Skt *viṣṭu* Pkt. *vinhu*]
viṣṭakke (92-25)—to the country s n sg dat [SLW] gen *viṣṭada* (8-5 to 6)
viṣṭapadu (1-3)—at the time of (autumnal) equinox s n sg loc
viṣṭarūha nivasayum (92-35)—She who lives in lotuses ie *Lakṣmi* s n sg nom [SLW *viṣṭarūha*—lotus *viṣṭa* (< *viṣa*)—the part of the stalk of lotus which is under ground, also *viṣṭa* *viṣṭa*]
viṣṭaram (108-3)—distinguished ones. adj s m pl acc [SLW]
viṣṭamge rajadhīya(u) ttung(m) (92-21)—who is exalted with banner (bearing the device) of the Lord of Birds (*Garuda*) adj s m sg nom [SLW]
viṣṭa (90-15)—which is fallen. pp of *viṣṭ*—*viṣṭ* to fall see *biṣṭa* [T *viṣṭa* M *viṣṭa*] adv of manner—*viṣṭante* (60-8) past 3 m sg—*viṣṭan* (54-5), past 3 pl m *viṣṭer* (55-5)
viṣṭan (54-5)—fell past 3 sg n of *viṣṭ* *viṣṭ*—to fall [N k *biṣṭanu* see *viṣṭa viṣṭante* (60-8) pl *viṣṭer* (55-5)]
viṣṭanam (94-37)—warrior s m sg acc [SLW]
viṣṭanam (92-2)—valour s n sg acc [SLW]
Viṣṭa Narayanam (92-19)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] *Viṣṭa Narayana* (92-6)
Viṣṭa Nalamba Palli a-Permmannaḷi deṭata (107-14 to 15)—s pr m pl (hon.) gen [SLW]
viṣṭar (92-2)—heroes. adj s m pl nom [SLW]
viṣṭa bhaṭarkka (60-5)—brave warriors s m pl nom [SLW]
Viṣṭata bhaṭam (92-18)—the learned man *Viṣṭata* s pr m sg nom [SLW] see *Viṣṭata viṣṭata dikṣitar* *viṣṭata* *viṣṭadharadeṭam* (92-14)
viṣṭamge (101-5)—marvel s n sg nom *viṣṭamge*—N k *viṣṭamge*—beauty wonder [T *viṣṭamge* M *viṣṭamge* Te *viṣṭamge* cf *ane viṣṭamge* above.]

- Verehayyadevana* (92 71)—of *Verehayyade* s m sg gen [SLW]
vejasina (17 9)—of pepper s n sg gen. [N K. *menasu* (*mejasu* *mejasu*—Tbh of *marica*—black pepper T *miriyal* *miḷagu* M. *miḷugu* *muḷugu* Te *miriya* Tu. *munaci*—Kṛt)]
vedam (92 27)—the Vedas s n sg (pl sense) acc the three Vedas Rg Yajur and Sama to which Atharva is added, nom *vedam* (92 55 56)
vedavidarkkaḷ (72 28)—those well versed in the Vedas adj s m pl nom [SLW]
veda sastra tyulpannarum (92-67)
verige (3 4) < *perige* see *perige* *perunge* above
Vasakhamasada (71 6)—of the month Vaiśakha s pr n sg gen [SLW *Vasakha* (< *visakha*)—the 2nd month of the year] cf *vasaga*—*besage*
Vasakha suddha (107 5)—the bright half of Vaiśakha, s n sg nom [SLW—*suddha* (< *suddha*)]
vom[bhainu]ṛa padinenṇaneja (109-12 to 13)—918th num. adj s n sg gen v is prosthetic here
voi (92-31 53 94 11)—likeness, adv of man ner < *poi* *poi*
voḷisi (60-11)—having caused to plough adv pp of *oḷisu*—v is prosthetic here (cf *vombhainuṛa*) *uḷisu*—having it ploughed. N K *uḷisi* (*uḷasu* *uḷisu*—< *uḷu*—to plough—Kṛt)
vṛtti (108-30)—business, profession. s n sg nom [SLW] acc *vṛttiyar* (92 16)
ṭṭṇinapaharanam (92-36)—that removes defilement adj s n sg nom [SLW *ṭṭṇina*—wicked wrong]
vṛttiyar (92 16)—stipend. s n sg acc [SLW]

S

- Saka kala* (68-1)—Saka year s n sg nom [SLW Saka name of a king applied to Śali vahana era epoch (Kṛt)] Other forms—*Saka varṣa* (79-1) *Sakavarṣam* (101 1) [Saka *varṣa* (92 22) *Sakavarṣam* (76-1 (90-4))
śataprabhakaravaya bhunutar (92 12)—famed over the earth in the lineage of the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m pl nom. [SLW]
śatrubhupatiṅgaḷam (92-3)—hostile monarchs adj s m pl acc [SLW]
śamkaḷadu (11 2 to 3)—during the trouble s n si loc [SLW *śamkaḷa*

- śamkhanu* (92 13)—shell s n sg nom [SLW]
śaran (92-5 9)—protection s n sg nom
śasanka nibham (94 14)—having the resemblance of moon adj s m sg nom (in str sense) [SLW]
Śasi (94-4)—moon, s m sg nom [SLW]
Samtagaṇḍam (103-13)—s pr m s nom [SLW] See *Aycagavṇḍa*
Sasana (93 17)—edict s n sg nom [SLW] Other forms *sasanam* (71 9 to 10) *sasana mam* (97 29) for *sasanamam*
śasana baddham (94 13)—bound by the discipline adj s m sg nom [SLW]
śantyarīthadī-mahagūṇa samdoharum (92 68) accumulations of great virtues such as the spirit of tranquility adj s m pl nom [SLW]
Śrīpuruṣaṇa (78-8)—of Śrīpuruṣa s pr m sg gen [SLW < *Śrīpuruṣa* *Śrī* > *Śrī* cf *varṣa* > *varṣa* Indra- > *Indara*]
śla karmma (70-26)—engraving on stone sn sg nom [SLW]
ślalekhe (71 19 to 20)—writing in stone s n sg nom [SLW]
Śivapandi siddhantada bhatarara (83-6 to 7)—of Śivapandi siddhanta bhatarar s pr m sg gen [SLW]
Śivadhari (67 11)—s pr m sg nom (qualifying *goravargge*) [SLW]
Siamaṛa (49-2 to 3)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
Sivalajakke (107-6)—to the Śiva temple adj s sg dat [SLW] sg (pl sense)
śiṣyar (79-2 83-7)—disciple, adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
Sukrataram (93-3)—Friday s pr n sg nom [SLW]
śukhadin (93 5)—with happiness s n sg unstr [SLW *sukha*]
Subhatunṇa bhatarar (85-4 to 6)—s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
Sudrakan (19-5)—s pr m sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Sidrakan* (94 17)
Somamāṇḍabharan (18-4)—born of Soma race, adj s m nom. [SLW s for s]
Soma śamśuddhara (17-3 to 4)
Somasutam (94-4)—son of Soma adj s m sg nom [s for s]
śauca vedāṅga (108-9)—a very marvel of purity [śauca—SLW *śedamga* see *śedamga* above. cf *Citra vedāṅga*]
śauryyam (94 13)—valour s n sg nom [SLW]
Śraṇamasada (77-6)—of the month Śraṇa s pr n sg gen [SLW]—name

- of the fifth lunar month (July Aug)
Other form—*Śravaṇamasada* (98 3)
- Śrī Ambī acariyara* (37 5)—of holy Ambī
carī s pr m pl (hon) gen [SLW see
acariya] Hiatus is retained here *śrī*—
wealth, prosperity This is used as an
auspicious sign at the commencement of
letters manuscripts and inscriptions some-
times for the needs of metre. It is also
used as an honorific prefix to the names of
eminent and holy persons and places
(GOKI)
- Śrī Kama* (41 8)—s pr m sg nom
- Śrī Kongaṁ Muttarasa Śrīpuruṣa mahara(ja)*
dhīraja paramēśvarabhāṣa (24 1 to 3)—
s pr m pl (hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrī Goindarasar* (60-1)—s pr m pl (hon)
nom Go-inda. Hiatus
- Śrī fogatunga* (61 1)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- Śrī Doram* (22-1)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- śrī nakṣatradā* (29-5)—during the auspicious
constellation. s n sg loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuraḍa* (94-3)—in Śrīpura s pr n sg
loc [SLW]
- Śrīpuruṣa* (25-1 26-7 to 8, 27 1 to 2 34-2
35 1 to 2 39 1 to 2 49-1)—s pr m sg
nom [SLW] *Śrīpuruṣamaharaja* (30-1 to
2 35-1 to 2 39-1 to 2 49-1) *Śrīpuruṣama-
rajan* (54 1) *Śrīpuruṣamaharajam* (37 1)
Śrīpuruṣamaharajar (29-1 to 2 4 31 1 to
2 38 1 46-1 47 1 52-1) dat *Śrīpuruṣama-
harajarge* (29 18)
- Śrīpuruṣamaharajadhīraja paramēśvara bha-
ṣara* (42 1 to 3)—s pr m pl (hon) nom
- śrī pīṭvī bhāṣara* (61 1)—adj s m sg
nom *lālabha*—*bhāṣara* (metathesis)
- śrī Pīṭhūṣagata śrīmad Aṣṭapendṛa dūṣṭa
bhayankararge* (15 1 to 3) adj s m pl
(hon.) dat [SLW]
- śrīballaham* (23 1 to 2)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW see *ballaha* above <Skt *lālabha*]
- śrī Marasing Ereyappena* (59-11)— of *śrī*
Marasing Ereyappon.
- Śrī raman natha nabhi kupodita [vata] kana*
[ka garbbhaja] rum (92-67)—born of the
Brahman, who arose from the naval pit of
the Lord of Lady Fortune (*īṣṇu*) adj s
m pl nom [SLW]
- Śrī Rama* (47-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Lokamahadeviyara* (8-3)—of Lokama-
hadeviyara s f pl (hon) gen See *Loka-
mahad viyara* above
- Śrī Vikramaditya bhatarar* (3-1 to 2 8-1 to
2)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]
- Śrī Vikramaditya Yuvarajar* (2 1 to 2)—
prince Vikramaditya. s pr pl (hon
nom) [SLW]
- Śrī Vijayaditya Satya(a)śraya-śrīpīṭhūṣalla-
bha mah(a)raja(dhīraja para)mesvara*
bhāṣara(r) (1 1 to 2)—s pr m pl
(hon) nom [SLW]
- Śrīvutāda* (73 20)—of *Śrīvut* < *Śrīpūt* <
Śrīpūta s pr n sg gen cf *śrīpūta*
do
- Śrī Sarvasiddhi acari* (8-8 9-5 to 6)—s pr
m sg nom [SLW Hiatus retained cf
Śrī Ambī acari]
- Svetavahanan* (12-12 to 13)—s pr m sg
nom [SLW] pl *Svetavahanar* (13 4 to
5)

S

- Saka-varṣa* (81 2 100 6 107-4 109 12) same
as *Sakavarṣa* See *Sakakala Sakavar-
ṣam* (74 4 78-4)
- Sakalajalacaraman* (92 37)—water dwellers
s n sg (pl sense) acc [SLW]
- saki* (91 46)—witness s n sg nom SLW
[Skt *sakṣi*—*sakṣi* Pkt *sakkhi*]
- Sankurakke* (17 6 to 7)—to Sankura. s pr
n eg dat
- sattan* (96-21)—died past 3 sg m of
sa(y)—to die [Nk. *sattanū* T ca M
ca Tu *śāy sar*—to die] Other form—
sallon (81-4) adv pp *sattu* (21 4)
(The word may be connected with *say*—
to cease to be quieted—Krr)
- sattu* (21 4 75-6)—having died adv pp
of *sa(y)*—to die See *sattan* [T *settu*
M *cattu* Te *cacci*]
- sallon* (81-4 84 10)—same as *sattan*
- salamgaḥ* (103-3)—for *ṣaṅgaḥ* s n (num
hundred years)
- satyada* (92 60)—of truthfulness s n eg
gen [SLW]
- Sa[tya]śraya kulatūlaka* (100-4 to 5)—an
ornament of Satyaśraya race. adj s m
sg nom [SLW] Other form—*Sa[tya]ś-
raya kulatūlaka* (107 2 108 2 to 3)
- Satyavakyan* (62-4)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW]
- Satyavakya Komgunwamma* (10-1)—s pr
m sg nom [SLW] *Satyavakya Kom-
gunwamma dharmma maharajadhīraja*
(83-3 to 4)
- Satyavakya Jinalayakke* (83 7 to 8)—to the
Jaina Temple Satyavakya s pr n sg
dat [SLW]
- Satyavakhyā* (101 5)—s pr m sg nom
[SLW] See *Satyavakyan* kh for k

sadarittharum (92-68)—able persons adj s m pl nom [SLW]
sadacarate (92-60)—good behaviour s n sg nom [SLW]
sannidhanadoḥ (109-12)—in the presence s n sg loc [SLW] Other form—*sannidhiyoḥ* (95 10)
santanadoḥ (94 8)—in the progeny s n sg loc [SLW] acc *santanama(m)* (70-6)
sanda (39-11)—that is gone, d pp of *sal-* to go replaced in N K by *koda* [*sanda*—T *cenṭa* M *cenna*] adj s m sg *sandon* (15) pl *sandar* (20-9)
Sandavaradara (16 11)—s pr m pl gen (of *Sandavaradar*)
sandar (20-9)—those who go adj s m and f pl nom f roto *sanda*—pp of *sal-* to go See *sanda* N K *kodavaru* [T *senrar* Te *cenuvaru*]
sandon (15 2-52.54 to 55 5-6 5 12 to 13 6-6 to 7 9-10 23 12)—he who goes adj s m sg from *sal-* to go See *sanda*
Sandhigal Ajjavurada (59-17)—s pr n sg gen of *Sandhigal*
sannatade (82-34)—with the sanction s n sg instr [SLW *sannata sammata*]
sannadanam (94 14)—gift and honour adj s n nom [SLW]
sanyasanam (79-4)—penance s n sg acc [SLW (*sanyasanam*—abstinence from food, fasting as a form of suicide it is more or less synonymous with *sallekhana* and *sa madhi*—GOKI)]
sabhaga sadakam (72 26 to 27)—with the conveyance of the usufruct of it *sadakam* for *sadhakam* s n sg acc [SLW]
samagrar (92 54 to 55)—all people adj s in pl nom [SLW]
samagraspadam (92 61)—position of all (virtues) s n sg acc [SLW]
samanise (92-22)—when occurred inf of *samanisu*—to occur to be brought about to be acquired, adv pp. *samamsi* (92 17)
samantanatagunadindim (94 14)—by endless universal virtue, adj s n sg instr [SLW]
samayam (7-3)—time s n sg nom [SLW] loc *samayadoḥ* (92-23) *samaya* = community in gen *samayada* (71 18 to 19)
samayada (71 18 to 19)—of the community s n sg gen [SLW] see *samayam*
samayadoḥ (92-23 69)—during that time s n sg loc [SLW]
samaritthar (71 15)—able s m pl nom

[SLW see *sadaritthar*] *samarittharum* (92 68)

samasta gunaśraya śrīmatu (85 7 to 8)—the illustrious one, the abode of all virtues, adj s m sg nom [SLW]

samasta prabhṛtigaḥ (47 3)—to all the leading persons s m pl dat [SLW]

samadhiyoḥ (32-5) in the religious vow or self imposed restraint s n sg loc [SLW] *samadhi* is not used here in the sense of concentration of mind as in *yogasūtra* but it conveys the additional sense of a religious vow known as *sallekhana* according to which the Jains starved themselves to death—GOKI]

samudradante (92 34)—like the ocean *sa mudrada*—s n sg gen *ante*—like adv of manner see above,

samuha balama (19 2)—for *samuha balama*—the collected army s n sg acc [SLW *balama* < *balaman*]

samkramanadamdu (99-11 95-10)—when there was *samkramana*—s n sg gen [SLW] *andu*—at the time (see *andu* above) *samkramana*—the day on which the sun passes from one zodiac to another (Kṛ) cf *viśvupadul* above. Other form—*samkranāḥ* (99-11 102-15 105-6 108-12)

samgatī vettu (92 64)—fittingly [SLW] adv

samitatam (92-66)—always adv of time [SLW]

sampatti (92 66)—wealth s n sg nom [SLW]

sampanna (70-11)—prosperous endowed with adj s m sg nom *sampannan* (62-4 74 7 102 10) *sampannam* (90-1 to 2) pl *sampannar* (95 10) *sampannarūn* (92 66 to 67)

(*Sakavijaya kal-śāstra*) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (85-2 to 3)—the years expired since the time of the Saka King. s n pl nom [SLW] Saka for Saka. *samvatsara-sambhatsara sambat sara* (*satangaḥ*) (74-4) (-b for v) *sambhatsaramgaḥ* (80-3) *sambhatsaram* (80-4) bh for b *sa(m) vaccharam* (104-8)—ech for tsa [Pkt *vacchara* Skt. *vaśara*, Skt. *vatsala* Pkt *vacchala* Vedic *vatsa* Pāli *vaccha*] *samvacchata satangaḥ* (104 7) *samvatsara* (85-3 9-10 106-3 to 4) *samvatsaram* (71-4 to 5) 72-18 73 15 78-5 91-5 94-3 95-9 96-6 100- 102-13 103-6 to 7 108-11) gen *samvatsarada* (84-4) 92-22 93-3 97 4 101 2 to 3 103-1 to 2, 105-6 107-4) *samvatsaramgaḥ* (67 1 69-7 to 9 72-19 to 20 73-15 to 16 77-3 to

- 4 82 7 to 8 83-1 to 2 88 1 to 2 91 1 to 3 106-1 to 2) *saṃvatsara satarigaḥ* (71-3 to 4 72 18 85 1 to 2 87 3 89 10) *saṃvat sara satangaḥ* (84-3 93 1 to 2 97 4 98-1 to 2 99 9)
- sayirbbār* (97 18)—thousand people s m pl nom from *saṣirbbār* see *saṣirbbār* below s > y [cf *kan pēsār* Tam *pēyar* Kan *uṣir* Tam *uṣir* Kan *baṣir* Tam *ṭayir*]
- saye* (70 8)—when ceased inf of *say* (*say*)—to cease ste *saitan*
- Saraṭavura* (80 5)—of *Saraṭavura* s pr n sg gen Modern Soratur in Dharwar dist Bombay Presidency acc *Saraṭavura man* (97 3)
- Sarasabhaṭaṅgam* (92-37)—for the Lotus-born (Brahman) adj s m sg dat [SLW] *bhavanige + am* (conj suffix)
- saraṭateyūm* (92 42)—straightness or sickness. s.n. sg nom [SLW] *saraṭate yūm*
- saroruhadharam* (92-33)—one whose lips are like lotuses. adj s m sg hon [SLW]
- Sarvānandī detarḡge* (83 7)—to Sarvānandī dēvar s pr m pl (hon.) dat [SLW] v > b- is partial here cf *Parvata*
- Sarvānandī bhāṭarar* (79-3)—s pr m pl (hon.) nom [SLW]
- sarva namasam* (92 24)—that is universally respected s n sg nom [SLW]
- sarva-badha paṇi haram* (71 16 94 23 108-31)—free from all imposts s n sg acc [SLW] instr —*sarvabadhapaṇihare n(m)* (69 21 and 22)
- sarvadhikārī* (82 21)—sole authority s m nom [SLW]
- salippor* (82 25)—those who carry out adj s m pl nom from *sal*—to continue (See *sanda*) also *salapu*—to preserve take care (N K. *salaku*) nom sg *salipon* (16-13 to 14) dat *salipage* (43 12) *salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13) *saleluvoḡe* ? (75 6) inf —*salisal* (86 11) (86-11) *sale* (69-6) adv pp *salis* (78-9) adv pr pl *salitam* (95 4 to 5) *saluttum* (80-2) *saluttu* (94 2) opt *salge* (94-36) ft p *salva* (82 16 to 17) vb ft 3 sg n *salvudu* (101 12)
- salipage* (43-12)—to him who protects or continues adj s m sg dat see *salipor* *salipange* > *salipage*
- salip(po)n* (16 13 to 14)—he who grants. adj s. m. sg from *salipo*—ft p of *sal*—to continue grant [T *selvom* See *salippor*]
- salisal* (86 11)—to protect inf of *salisu*—to cause to protect [See *salippor* T *sella*]
- salis* (78 9)—having granted adv pp of *salisu*—see *salippor* [Tam *salutts* M *celulli*]
- salisuvomge* (51 12 to 13)—to him who continues adj s m sg dat See *salipage*
- salippor*
- saluttam* (95 4 to 5 100-3 104 6 to 7 9 107 4 108 5)—administering adv pr part of *sal*—to administer [N K *salakuttire saluttum* (80-2 81 2) *saluttu* (72 18 20 73 15 17 87 2 to 3 89-10 94 2 97 3)]
- sale* (69-6 82 10 84 3 88-2)—when continued i.e. passed inf of *sal*—to continue See *salippor*?
- Saleluvoḡe* ? (75 6)—same as *salipage* *salisuvamge*
- salge* (94-36)—may it continue or last opt of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *sel laṭṭum* M *caluttuka caluttajje*]
- salvante* (82 16 to 17)—so as to continue *salis*—ft p of *sal* ante—like adv of manner *saluvante* See *salippor* [T *sellum* M *cellum*]
- salvudu* (101 12)—will be continued. vb ft 3 sg n of *sal*—to continue See *salippor* [T *selvadu* M *celvatu celluṭatu*]
- sahasra* (97 20)—thousand. num adj qualifying *bhajanam*. [Skt. *sahasra* s for s]
- sakṣi* (52-4)—witness s n sg nom [SLW cf *sakṣi* above]
- sadhisi* (92 2)—having overcome. adv pp of *sadhisu*—to overcome subdive. [Skt *sadh*] Other meanings to accomplish, to prove to recover to obtain to practise to charge (KIT)
- samantarum* (83 9)—the tributary prince s m pl nom [SLW]
- samaritthyopetar* (108 14 to 13)—people with ability adj s m pl nom [SLW]
- Samajataḡige* (69 18)—to Samajavadi s pr n sg dat
- Samakāṭeyammaṇ um* (97 6 to 7 12)—s pr m sg nom [SLW Skt *svamin* Pkt *sami*]
- Samyakkam* (108-28)—for the fees s. n. sg dat [SLW *samyakke + am*] *samya* (Thb of *svamya*)—fees that, for the performance of particular ceremonies are to be given to *pujaris* etc (KIT)
- sampinoḡ* (23-7)—on a unit of length s n sg loc —*sambu*—length of cloth
- sayira* (2 37 38, 45-6, 97 7 108-31)—thousand num adj s m sg [SLW *sahasra*

- See *sahasra* above Other forms *sasira*.
 N K. *savira* gen *savirada nuru* (108 19)
 acc *saviramuman* (85-8 to 9 93 6 to 7,
 94 17 to 18 95 8)
- salam* (52-4)—debt s n sg nom from
sal—to become indebted (KAR) or *sal*—
 to be sufficient + a neg?
- saliar* (108-35)—will join vb ft 3 pl m
 of *sal*—to be joined (KAR)
- satu* (108-34 to 35)—death s n sg nom
 v b l noun from *sa(y)*—to die See
sattan (96 21) [Tam *satu* M *casuka*
cakku Te *cau*]
- satinio* [i] 92 70?
- सानामा* [m] (97 29)—same as *सानामम*
 See *sasana* above s > s
- sasira* (2 13 to 24 3 6 5 12 6-5 7 6 9 9
 23 11 27 9 29-11 33 5 6 31 7, 44-6 53-10
 60-3 15 72 27 29 73 21-22 74 13 77 10 to
 11 83 12 88-14 108-37)—thousand num
 adj [from Skt *sahasra* See *sahasra sa*
jira above] *sasiram* (17 17 21)—acc
 [a] *siramuman* (100 6)
- sasirad iluuru* (108-20 to 21)—a thousand
 and two hundred num adj *sasirada*—
 s n sg gen *iluuru*—(l for r) N K
sasirada umuru
- सासिर्बबार* (108-37 97 21 to 22)—thousand
 people s m pl Appellative noun of no
 < *sasirvatar* (vv > bb) See *sasirvatar*
 below
- sa(s)irvatar* (15 3-6 5 11 6-6 9-9 to 10
 22 22 27 9 10 31 5 to 6 34 6 to 7 39-9)—
 thousand people s m pl appellative noun
 of number from *sasira* vv > bb in *sa*
sirbbbar (97 21 to 22) see above
- sahasadol* (92 9)—in enterprise. s n sg
 loc [SLW]
- sahasra Bhuman* (108-9)—adj s m sg
 nom Bhuma in enterprise
- sahat, aridye, itihasa* (92 54)—the science
 of literary composition legendary lore s
 n sg (pl sense) nom [SLW]
- Singadi* (20-6)—s pr n sg nom (gen
 sense)—name of the place
- Singani* (61 12)—s pr n sg nom Sin
 gani?
- Singana* (3 2 to 3)—of Singan. s pr m
 sg gen nom *Singam* (33 3)
- siddh ayada* (92 41)—for *siddh ayada*—of
 fixed revenue s n sg gen [SLW]
- Sindavaḍi* (85 8)—s pr n sg nom
- Simmanura* (60-13)—of Simmanur s pr n
 sg gen i
- simghan* (105-3)—lion adj i s m sg nom
 [SLW Skt *simha* Pkt *Simgha*]
- simgha lanchanan* (108-7)—having the mark
 of a lion adj s m sg nom see *sim*
ghan
- [Si] *ri gavundana* (73 24)—of *Sirigavundana*
 s pr m sg gen [SLW Skt *Sri* > *Sri*
 by epenthesis. s > s see *सानामम*
 above cf *Indara* < *Indra* For *gavundana*
 see *Ayca gavundana*]
- Siripuruṣar* (31 2 to 3 51 1)—s pr m nom
 < *Siripuruṣar* See *Siripuruṣa* above cf
Sirigavundana also
- silakamma* (61 10 99-15)—same as *sila*
kamma see above (s > s)
- Siva niḷayam* (92-36)—Siva temple s n sg
 nom [SLW *Siva* < *Siva* i for l in
niḷayam]
- Siva valḷiyuman* (16 15 to 16)—s pr n sg
 acc from *Siva valḷi* (s > s and p > v)
 The Sivali sect of Brahmanas in South
 Canara take their name from this place
 The town Uḍipi considered as the most
 sacred spot in the Canarese country is
 formed of parts of Badagabett Moodarun
 dambre Poollore and Shivuli villages
 (Madras Manual of Administration Vol
 III p 610) In the Madras Postal Di
 rectory Shivalli figures as a village served
 by the Uḍipi post office —EI 921
- Sire Nayakange* (85 11)—to *Sivenayaka*
 s pr m g dat [SLW] Cf *nayga*
- simantaram* (59-23)—boundary adv of
 place
- sim* (29-27 59-25)—same as *simantaran*
 loc *simiyu* (29 7)
- Siyatallavarara* (41 6 to 7)—s pr m sg
 nom
- sukhadin* (74 8 93-72)—with happiness s n
 sg instr [SLW] Other form—*sukhadar*
 in (104-13) r?
- Sukravara* (108-12)—same as *Sukratara* see
 above (s > s) *Sukrataram* (99 11
 (105-5)
- sunka* (17-6)—customs toll s n sg nom
 (acc sense) [Skt *sulka* > *sulka* > **sukka*
 (by assimilation) > *sunka* cf *konfu*
 (*bhamṭaraka bhamla* in GOKI) T *cumka*
 M *cumga*] gen *sunkada* (18-8) Other
 forms *sumkkam* (3-3) *sumkam* (35-7)
- Suffeganara* (24 5 to 6)—of *Sutṭeganar* s
 pr m pl (hon) gen
- sutam* (94 4)—son s m sg nom [SLW]
- suddham* (103 9)—bright s n sg nom
 [SLW *suddham* (s > s)]
- Subhakti* (96-6)—the 36th year of the cycle
 of 60 s pr n nom [SLW < *Subhakti*
 See *sobhakti* below]

- subhāṭeṭeṭe* (92.9)—in valour s n sg loc [SLW]
- Subhanu* (67.2)—the 17th year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]
- sumkkam* (3.3 16.8)—same as *sunka* See above Other form *sumkam* (35.7) kk > k
- Surageyura* (21.2)—of Surageyur s pr n sg gen < *Surageyur*
- suralokakke* (15.11 to 12)—to the heaven adj s n sg dat [SLW] The world of gods the heaven of Indra (Kṛ) acc *suralokam* (96.25 to 25) other form *suralaya* (62.6)
- suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (77.6 to 7)—(during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] for *suryya grahaṇadoḥ* see below]
- Susenaḍiṭṭiya* (17.10 to 11)—of Susenaya diyar s pr m pl gen cf *Senavadiṭṭar*
- sufisida* (92.35)—that is caused to move d pp of *sufisu*—to cause to move or go *suli* (< *suli*)—to turn round (Kṛ)
- sutradante* (92.64)—like the thread *sutra* da—s n sg gen [SLW] ante—like adv of manner
- sutradharī* (8.12 9.3)—mason [SLW] dat *sutradharige* (8.4) < *sutradharimge*
- Sudrakam* (94.17)—same as *sudraṇ* see above
- suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (72.27 85.12.13)—during solar eclipse s n sg loc [SLW] Other forms *suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (89.14 to 15) *suryyagrahaṇadoḥ* (77.6 to 7) nom *suryyagrahana* (104.10) *suryyagrahanamum* (72.23 to 24) *suryyagrahanadandu* (91.23 to 24)
- suryya vyatipatam umi* (102.14 to 15)—s n sg nom [SLW] *vyatipata*—one of the astronomical yogas a malignant aspect of the sun and moon (Kṛ)
- sule* (10.4)—prostitute s f sg nom (qualifying *Podḍiya*) (Tbh. of *śūla* M cūḷa T cūḷa according to SMD 140 it might be a true Dravida word—Kṛ) nom pl (hon.) *sufeyar* (4.3 to 4)
- Sejojana* (83.13)—of Sejoja s pr m sg gen
- seṭṭigere e* (59.23)—s pr n sg nom e (emphatic)
- seṭṭiyar* (108.28)—head or chief of a caste s m pl nom [SLW from *sreṭṭam* See *Aṭṭama seṭṭi* *Ayca seṭṭi* above] dat *seṭṭiyarge* (108.19) *seṭṭiyarggam* (108.15 25)
- sereyūm* (92.44)—confinement or state of check s n sg nom *sereyūm* (conjunctive suffix) [T *sitai*—imprisonment M *cera* Tel *cera* (Skt *sura*)]
- seṭevom* (105.4)—he who attracts. adj s m sg nom from *seṭeva*—ft. p of *seṭe*—to attract captivate
- seniyan* (23.5 to 6)—headman of the guild s m sg nom [SLW from *srenu*—a guild of traders (Kṛ) *seniyan* for *seniyan* T *seniyan*]
- senabavam* (94.35)—the clerk of the village s m sg nom [N K. *sanabhoga*]
- Senavadiyara* (17.13)—See *Susenavadiyara*
- Sebbi* (104.14)—(modern Chabbi or Chebbi in the Hubballi Taluka Dharwar dist 4 miles to the south of Adargunci)
- seṭṭidan* (62.6)—entered. past 3 sg m of *ser(u)*—to enter [T *seṭṭidan* M *ceṭṭan* N K. *seṭṭidan*]
- santige* (1.4)—for a ladle s n sg dat [Cf N K. *santū*]
- solageyuman* (85.10)—a measure s n sg acc. (a measure of capacity equal to one fourth of a *kudāra* or of a *balla*—Kṛ) See *balla* in *ottalla* N K *solage solige*
- Sovageya* (2.33) ?
- sose* (97.9)—young plant? s n sg nom [N K. *sasi*]
- Sobhakṛt* (80.3 to 4) for *Sobhakṛt* See *Su bhakṛt* above
- samagrahanam* (92.22)—lunar eclipse s n sg. nom. [SLW] See below cf *suryya grahana*
- [*So*] *magrahana-pa* [ruvadoḥ] (74.10)—at the time of the *Somagrahana parvva* s n sg loc. [SLW *parvva*—a division of time, the days of the four changes of the moon i e the full and change of the moon and the 8th and 14th of each half month (Kṛ)]
- Samadimittiseya* (60.12)—of *Somadimittise* a pr n sg gen
- Samavaradandu* (106.6)—on Monday *So mavarada*—s pr n sg gen *andū*—then. adv of time
- saudham* (92.13)—a palace s n sg nom [SLW]
- stanabhuvddhi* (80.8) prosperity of the udders. s n sg nom [SLW]
- stithiyam* (73.21)—ordinance (condition) s n sg acc [SLW *stithi* > *stuti* See *stithi* (104.15)—below] nom *stithi* (85.9.13)—property < *stithi*
- stuti* (62.63.63 to 64.64)—praise s n sg nom [SLW]
- sthaladu* [am] (16.7 to 8)—on land s n sg loc [SLW *sthaladu*] + *am* (conjunctive suffix) cf *jaladu* [am] above]

sthanaman (71 17)—property s n sg acc [SLW cf *stithi* above] Other form—*sthanaman* (5-5 to 6) *sthanam-uv* (<um) -am (71 14) See *stithi* below

sthanadhipatisaḥ (108-13)—head of the local place of worship adj s m pl (hon) nom [SLW]

sthapitan (108-8)—he who has established adj s m sg nom [SLW *sthapita*]

stithi (104 15 94 22)—property grant s n sg nom [SLW] See *stithiyam* (73 21)

sthanaman (71 17) *sthitikramam* (101 9) acc *sthitiyam* (101 13 to 14) *sthitiyam* (97 11 100-15) It also means condition, state *sthiṭiye* (94 29)—s n sg nom SLW *sthiṭiye* (emphatic) loc *sthiṭiyāḥ* (101 12 108-30)

sthitirāman (92 59)—firmness s n sg acc [SLW]

Stratanamasada (98-3)—same as *Stratanamasada* see above (f > s)

svadharmmadini (107 9)—with their own duty s n sg instr [SLW]

svarggalayakke (11 18 to 19 12 15 to 17 13 7 to 8, 14 10 to 11 22-4)—to heaven s n sg dat [SLW See *suralokakke* above] Other forms *svarggālayake* (21-4) *kk* > *k*

Stannagosasi (17 11 25-4)—s pr m sg nom [SLW]

svannate (64 14)—his own greatness s n sg nom [SLW]

H

hanmuvatu (104 15)—twelve people s m pl nom Appellative noun of number from *hanmuvuvar* < *panmuvuvar* (p- > h) See *panmuvuvar* *panmuvuvar* *parvar* above.

hamsa[m][ga] (92-30 ot 31)—swans s n pl nom [SLW]

harinan kano (92-43)—in the deer marked (moon) adj s n sg loc [SLW]

hasiratham (10-6)—elephant chariot, s n sg acc [SLW]

haḍuvange (83-13)—to the singer adj s n, sg, dat from *haḍuva*—ft. p of *haḍu* < *paḍu*—to sing M *paḍuka* Te *paḍuva niki*

hiranyagarbham (4 6)—a kind of *dana* s n sg acc [SLW]

hṛdayam (92 56)—heart s n sg acc [SLW]

Heleyabega (91 29 to 30)—for *Heleyabege*—to *Heleyabe*. s pr f sg dat [SLW *Heleyabbe* See *Naranabbe*]

Hemalambi (94-3)—31st year of the cycle of 60 s pr n sg nom [SLW]

APPENDIX

PROPER NAMES

L. M. de :

Akavarṣa, Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma
Aṅgamasetti, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,
Aṅganavatiṅga, Aṅduga-Rattiyappa, Atri,
A(na)ntagunārā, Amoghavarṣadēva, Ayya
paḍēvanum, Aycannanu, Arakellārā, Araṭṭi
gaḷarasar, Aravaḍḍaḷiyara, Akkakailura,
Aṅgoja Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa
Aṅgaḷa Komarange, Aṅgaran, Aṅgara Singa
Acapayyanum, Adityabhāṭārā, Āntyavar
Aycannana Aycasetti, Atavarmmayyam, Aha
vamalladēvara, Ajuvarasar, Indara, Indram,
Ingaḷisara, Iṭṭiva Kannaran, Iśāna Śivange,
Udayāditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Ajuvara
sar, Udugureyan, Urubhāṭārā, Onara Vaiśi
kan, Edavāyccayya Eranāḡarā, Eramman,
Erejōgayyam Ereyana, Ereyaman, Eḷa arasar,
Kaṇṇaciyyum, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōvaḷa, Kaṇṇara-
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇṇavillam, Kapulik
kuruku bhāṭārarkke, Kamba gāvunḍana, Kam-
bayyan, Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-
gaḷlan Kalideva Swāmiya, Kalī Dōranān,
Kaliyammam, Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam,
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṅgange Kālapriyadēvargge,
Kālī setti, Kīḍale-gadhupāṇṇan, Kīṇiyam
mam Kīḷḷamman Kīṭṭuvammō rāja paramē
śvara Kīṭṭanṇan Kuḍiruddan, Kuṇṭācūrya,
Kuppayarasara, Kuppēyan, Kumbakamlārā,
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāmunḍar,
Kurūḷa Kāmaṣettiya, Kēkayyam, Kongani,
Kottigadēvam Koḍange, Kōḷṣettiyaṛā,
Kōḷḍōjaṅge Komma gureṭṭi
Muṭṭaravarkku, Kōḷḷi :
Muṭṭaravarkku, Kōḷḷi :

Ereyappon, Duggamārara Durvīṇit-Ereappon,
Dēvaṇmayyam, Devan, Dēvayyan, Dēvācārya-
bhagavamtargge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi
gaḷā, Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmanāyṅgan,
Dharmmarāśi bhāṭārara, Dhāttram, Dhāra
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumārān, Nannuḷāśra-
yam, Nandavilmuḍiyarā Nandi-Gunḍarge,
Nahuṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan,
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-
yam Nāḡārjunan Nāḡmayyam, Nityavar-
ṣadēva Nirupamamge, Nripatumgan, Nōḷam
bādhurāja, Pañcaladēvam, Padumanṇan (Pad
majam) Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,
Palipare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā
cayyasetti, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍisetti, Pāṇḍiyu,
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puddhana, Purūṇavan,
Puleyammam, Prithivisāgaran, Pūrvāḷagāśi
gara, Pūḷiyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Priya
celva, Polma Vintuśvararkkum, Pocayya
setti, Phalgunam, Bañcapaya, Baddiyamma
setti, Bandugiyar, Boppavvam, Bamkayyam
Baladevan, Bājacandrapāṇḍitadevara, Biṭṭiga
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōṇātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bināmmaṅ-
ge, Butēndra gāvunḍam, Budham, Būtarasa,
Bōygavarmara, Bhavānusetti, Bhānuddān,
Bhumarāśi bhāṭārā, Bhīṣman, Bhūnīramam,
Bhōḡēśvaradēvara, Maṇi Nāḡōjara, Maṇiya,
Maṇugasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam
Manasjārā, Manujāgaran, Manumārggam,
Mangatēṭṭi Mayilaparvara, Maruḷayyam,
Malliga Mācayyam, Mādappanna,
Mādhav Mārayyam
Māra Sa idēvam Māḷmayyam,
Māḷavōṇṇa uttarasa. Murunayyam,

Subhatumga bhaṭāra, Śrī Ambhācānyara,
Śrī Kāma, Śrī Mārasing Ereyappaṇa, Śrī Rā
ma, Śrī Sarvasiddhi-ācārī, Svētāvahan, Sat
yavākyaṇ, Satyavākya-Kongunivarmma, Sarv
bhaṇḍi dēvargeḡe, Sāmi Kalteyamam, Sin
gana, Sivenāyakange, Simavallavarasa, Sutte
gaṇarā, Susānavadiyara, Seḡjōna, Svarmagō
sasi.

II Female

Kaṇṭhi-abbe, Kuci-poti-gol, Gāmuṇḍa-bbe-gal,
Nāgi-yabbe-gam, Nāraṇa-bheya, Bādī-poḍḍi,
Rūvamañcal-gal, Rūvala-dū-vi-yar, Vinā-poti-gaḷa,
Heleya-bega.

III. Names of Places¹

Amṛteya, Anurada, Āgāḥ, Āṇḍugya,
Āralūra, Āsandi, Ājvalbhḍam, Indaballī,
Udayapurada, Ereḍṭyūr, Elamvaḷḷiya, Elase-
ya, Elpūṃṣeya, Ekacattugada, Oḍḍavodige,
Oḷamṭe, Kaṇṇayan, Kaḍatūrā, Kadambū-
ram, Kannavūr, Kampilige, Karbura, Kaḷḷa-
būṃṣeya, Kaḷḷarvāḍiya, Kākambala, Kūḍi-
yūr, Kāḍaḷaladuḷa, Kāḍalūra, Kāmēsvarada,
Kiriḷalada, Kiskūḍi Kīḷa sūṃḍoḷi,
Kūḍalūrada, Kuttāṅṇiya, Kūḍageṣṣeya,

Kundavāsīya, Kurukṣēṭradol, Kuvalāla, Kū
ḍalūru, Kūmtala, Kesugolada, Koṇḍaligere,
Kovalḷadā, Kosagaveṭṭinol Kogaḷiya, Ganga
puradul, Gāvaḍivāḍada Goggīya, Canna, Ciṇ-
macanūra, Cimelada, Ceṇṇavūroḷe, Taṭṭage-
reya, Tipparurān, Tairūra, Nirggundada, Pari-
geya, Palageyul, Prayāgeyol Pīpparage, Pu-
ṇṣūr, Puttur, Pūnkaranagarada, Puṇgerejā,
Punāḍaman, Pekkaviya, Peṇṇanduroḷe Peṇ-
nāḍaṇḡada, Peddoregareya, Peṇṇeruvina,
Perḡgunjiya, Pervvaṭṭiyūra, Poṭevāḍiya, Pon-
nadiḡe, Ponvulcada, Baṭṭagere, Banavāsi
maṇḍalamān, Baragūra, Baḷḷigamaya, Bāge
ūroḷe, Bāgevaḍi, Bīraṇāṣyūmam, Bīsuriḷō-
ḍu, Beḍemeṭṭiya, Belatūrā, beḷūru, Belgal,
Beḷgolada, Beḷdugondēya, Beḷmanjiya, Beḷvola
nāḍan, Bojḡgereya, Madagiṇa, Madengere,
Mamgaḷada, Marḍḍura, Male, Maḷtavurā,
Māyileya, Muduguppeya, Muṇiyavāḍada,
Muntage, Mūḍageḡe, Modiyānūra, Moraṣal-
ūra, Rāmēśvara, Rodḍada, Rōḡada, Vasavūrā,
Vārapāsiya, Vidattūru, Śnīpuradol, Saṅkurak-
ke, Sandūḡaḷ Ajjavurada, Saratavurada Sā
maḷavāḍige, Siṅgaḍi, Sindavāḍi, Simmanāra,
Sivavallīyuman, Surageyurā, Seṭṭigere, Soma
ḍumṭiseya

¹ Wherever possible their modern names have been given in the Index proper.

APPENDIX

PROPER NAMES

I Male

Akalavarṣa Ajjaparvvara, Ajjavamma
Ajavarmasetṭi, Añjanācārya bhagavantarā,
Añnanavatigan Añḍuga Raṭṭiyaṇṇa, Atri,
A(na)ntagūmarā, Amoghavarṣadeva, Ayya
padevanum Aycanṇu, Arakellarā, Araṭṭi-
galarasar Aravaḍḍagiyara, Ākkakulūra,
Āgoja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa
Āngaja Komarange, Āngaran, Āngara Singa
Ācapayyanum, Ādityabhaṭṭār, Āntiyavar-
Aycanana, Aycasetṭi, Ātavarmmayyam, Aha-
vamalladevara, Āḷuvarasar, Indara, Indram,
Ingaḷisara Inva Kannaran Iśāna Svange,
Udayaditya Uttama Pāṇḍya śrīmat-Āḷuvara
sar Udugureyan, Urubhaṭṭara, Onara Vasi-
kan, Eḍavācayya Eranāṅgā, Eramman
Ereyōgayyam, Ereyana Ereyaman, Eja arasar,
Kaṇṇacyuṇ, Kaṇṇam, Kaṇḍōva, Kaṇmāra
dēvana, Kannayyam, Kaṇvillam, Kapulik-
kuruku bhaṭṭārakkē, Kamba gāvundana, Kam-
bayyan Karāsar, Kaṇṇan, Kalī Kānti, Kalī-
gallan, Kalidēva Svāmīya, Kalī Dōranān,
Kaḷyamman Kalī Viṭṭayyana, Kācayyam
Kāmakōḍan, Kāṣigange, Kālapriyadēvargge,
Kālī seṭṭi Kuḍale gadhaphānna, Kīṇyam-
mam, Kūḷamman Kīṭṭhuvammō raja paramē
śvara Kīrttaṇṇan Kuḍumuddan, Kuntācārya,
Kuppeyarasara, Kuppāyan, Kumbakamlār,
Kulappayyam, Kulamudda Kura gāvunḍar,
Kurujā Kāmasēṭṭiya, Kēkayyam, Kongaṇi,
Kottigadēvam Koḍange, Koḍalsetṭiyarā,
Kondōjange Komma gureyamman Komgoni
Muttarasarkku, Kolli Pallava Nōḷambam,
Kolpōkara Gīṇyēna Kōgaḷivārayya, Kōṭseṭ-
ṭi, Kōṭeyammam Kōṣigara, Gaṇadharadeva-
bhaṭṭarakar, Ganga Permaḍi, Gabhundan,
Gūṇasāgara Guṇḍan, Guḷigavere Nāgam, Go-
yigadevam, Goyinda poḍḍiya, Goyindara, Go-
yindapāḍige, Gōkarna paṇḍita bhaṭṭārargge,
Goleyabhaṭṭam Gōvarṇayyan, Gōvindaḍḍam,
Caṭṭayya, Caṭṭigadēvam, Candrādityara,
Cāvundayyange, Cāḷukya Rāman, Ci-
ṭṭayyana, Citravāhanan, Cidaṇṇa, Cūṭā-
maṇi, Cottamman, Jagatiṇṇam, Jatti-
bhaṭṭarkkaḷa, Jayamitran, Javam, Jōga
mayyari, Jñānasivabhaṭṭār, Tamma gā
vunḍanu, Telambayar, Talaparasar, Daṇḍi
gāvunḍaru, Dantigan, Daytan, Dāsammi Ere-
yar, Dāsamman, Dīḷiparṇanum, Duggamāra

Ereyappon, Duggamāra, Durvīṇu-Ereappon,
Dēvaṇmayyam, Dēvan, Devayyan, Dēvācārya
bhagavamtarge, Dēvāti, Dēvēndra pemmaḍi-
gaḷā Dommara Kāḍavam, Dharmmarāygan,
Dharmmarāśi bhaṭṭārara, Dhatram, Dhārā
varṣa, Dhōram, Nagakumāran, Nannigāra
yam, Nandavīḷmuḍiyara, Nandi-Guṇḍarge,
Nahūṣan, Nāgadēvan, Nāgadhōran, Nāgan,
Nāgamman, Nāgammayya, Nāgavarmmay-
yam, Nāgārjunam, Nāgimayyam, Nityavar-
ṣadēva, Nirupamange, Nripatunṇan, Nōlam
bādhurāja, Pañcaladevam, Padumaṇṇan (Pad-
majam), Pampayyam, Parasēbyan, Pallava,
Paḷpare, Prabhutavarṣa śrī Gōindarasa, Pā-
cayyasetṭi, Pāṇḍappa, Pāṇḍisetṭi, Pāṇḍiyu,
Pāṇḍyan, Piṭṭayyam, Puḍḍhana, Purūraṇan,
Puleyammam, Prithivīsāgaran, Purvaḷagāśāsi
gara, Pūḷiyar, Permmāḍiya, Polokku Priya-
celva, Polma-Vīṇitis arakkum, Pōcayya-
seṭṭi, Phalgunam, Baḷcapaya, Baddiyamma
seṭṭi, Bandugiyar, Bappavvam, Baṇkayyam,
Baladevan, Bālacandraṇḍitaḍḍēvara, Biṭṭiga
Erega, Biṭṭiga Gōṇātha, Biṭṭōjana, Bīṇammā-
ge, Butēmdra gāvundam, Budham, Butarasa,
Bōygavarmara, Bhavāṇseṭṭi, Bhānuddāsan,
Bhumarāśi bhaṭṭāra, Bhīṣman, Bhūṇisramam,
Bhōgesvaradevara, Maṇi Nāgojara, Maṇiya,
Maṇuṣasāttavar, Maṇḍukara, Madāmmam,
Manasijarā, Maṇuṣāgaran, Maṇumārggam
Mangatōranan, Maṇiḷapārvara, Maṇiḷayyam
Malliga Gādayyam, Mācayyam, Māḍappanna,
Mādhavayyana Māramayyanu, Marayyam,
Māra Satya Mārasīnghadevam Māḷimayyam
Māḷi-o-pōṭṭeyarā, Muttarasa, Muṇunayyam,
Monigoravarum, Maṇi Kōṣigara, Yadu Yā-
davar, Yayāṭige, Raṭṭar Raṭṭakandarppam,
Rāṇadhan, Rānavikramanāthanu, Ranasāḷa-
ran, Rāṇāvaloka, Ravikayyam, Rāghava-
ṇam Rājamalla Permmāṇaḍigaḷ, Rājāditya-
rāsar, Rāman Rāstrakūṭōttaman, Rūḍa-
payyan, Rūṇḍi Vaccaru, Rūvamge, Rēvādā-
sa, Lōkādityarasar, Lōpāḍa pārvaru, Varṣa
nakkāṭṭige, Vikramāditya-Sāntaran, Viṇa
nāygarā, Vijayādityan, Viṇjan Prahārabbū-
ṣanān Vīṇitis arakkam, Viṇajamatibhaṭ-
ṭara, Viṣṇudevargge Vira Nārāyanam, Vira
Nōḷamba Pallava Permmāṇaḍidevara, Viṣō-
tara bhaṭṭam, Vērehayyadēvana, Sāntagā-
vundam, Sīṇpuruṣana, Śivadhāri, Śivamāra,

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A GRAMMARS & DICTIONARIES

- BIHAṬṬĀKĀLAMKA —*Karnāṭaka Śabdamaṣasana* (ed by R Narasimhaṭṭar Bangalore, 1923)
- BLOCH J —*Sanskrit et dravidien in BSL* (1924)
- CALDWELL R —*A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or the South Indian Family of Languages* (1913)
- DAVIDS —*Pali English Dictionary*
- JESPERSEN OTTO —*Analytic Syntax* (London 1937)
- KANAPATHI PILLAI —*A Study of the Language of the Tamil Inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th centuries A D* (unpublished)
- KEŚIRAJA —*Sabdamanidarpaṇa* (ed by Kittel Sutras from this edition have been quoted in the present Thesis)
- KITTEL F —*A Grammar of the Kannaḍa Language* (1903)
- KITTEL F —*A Kannaḍa English Dictionary* (1894)
- NARASIMHIA A N —*A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* (Mysore 1941)
- NARASIMHACHARYA R. —*History of Kannaḍa Language* (1934)
- NAGAVARMA —*Karnāṭaka Bhāṣa Bhūṣana* (ed by Rice 1884)
- NAGAVARMA —*Kavyavalokanam* (ed, by Basavanal and Kepu Sankaranarayana Dharwar 1939)
- PERCIVAL P —*English Tamil Dictionary* (1938)
- PERCIVAL P —*Prakṛta Śabda Mahānava* (1928)
- REEVE W —*A Carnatake and English Dictionary* (1832)
- SANDERSON D S —*Canarese English Dictionary* Bangalore (1858)
- WILLIAMS MONIER —*Sanskrit English Dictionary* (1899)

B JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

- American Anthropologist*
- Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Poona*
- Archaeological Reports of the Government of India Mysore and Hyderabad*
- Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute Poona*
- Bulletin de la Societe de Linguistique (Paris)*
- Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies (London)*
- Epigraphia Carnatica.*
- Epigraphia Indica*
- Indian Antiquary*
- Indian Linguistics*
- Journal of Oriental Research Madras*
- Language*
- Journal of the American Oriental Society (New York)*
- Kannaḍa Sahitya Paurat Patrike (Bangalore)*
- Linguistic Survey of India Vol IV*
- Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique (Paris)*
- New Indian Antiquary*
- Proceedings of the All-India Oriental Conference*
- South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Vol IX—Part I Kannaḍa Inscriptions from the Madras Presidency*
- South Indian Inscriptions (Texts) Vol XI—Part I Kannaḍa Inscriptions from the Bombay Presidency*